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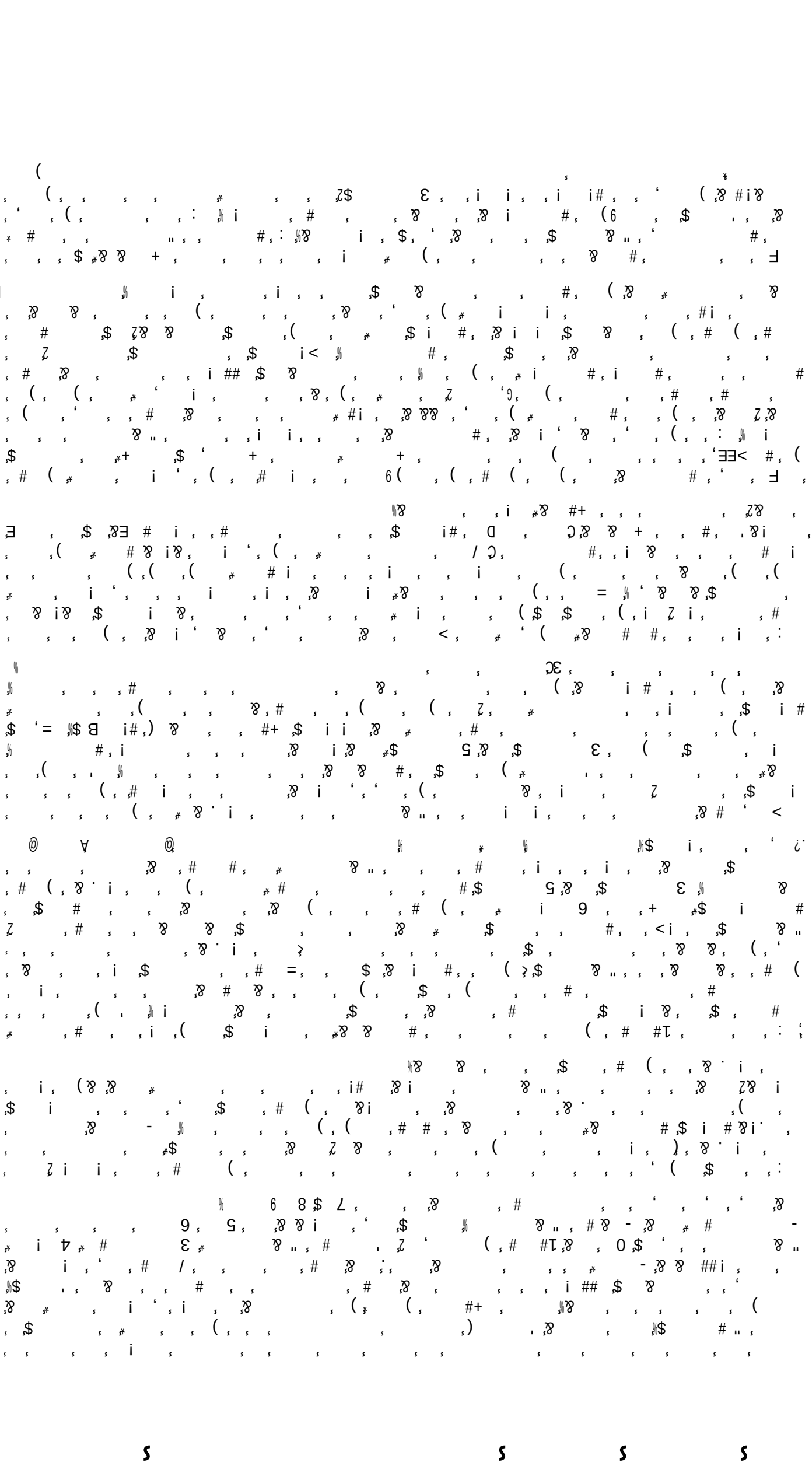

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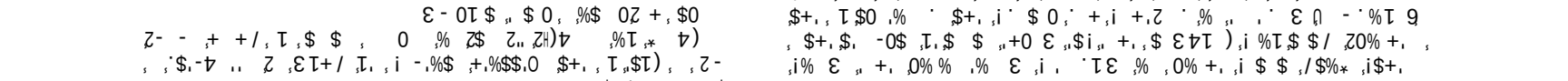

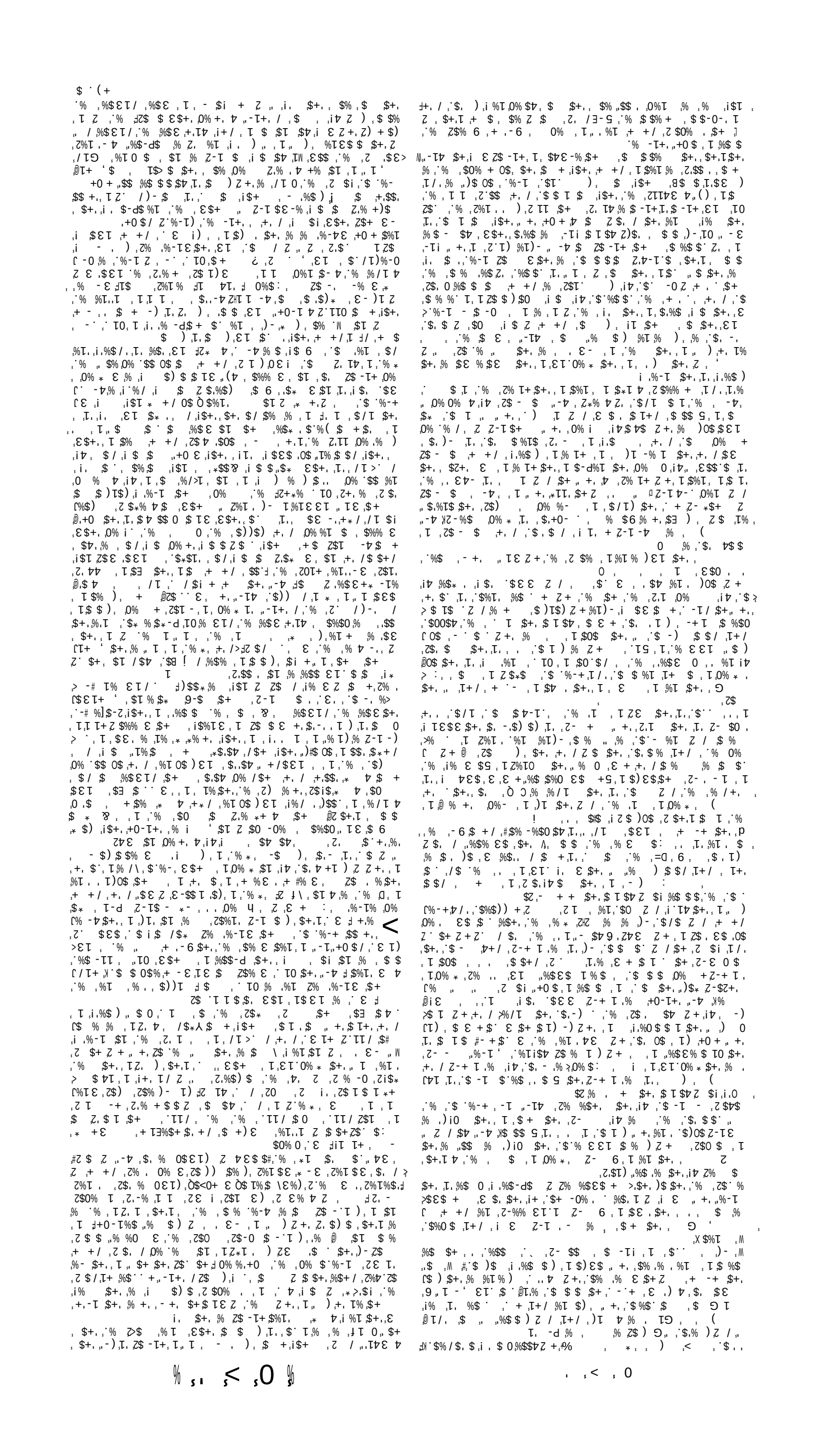

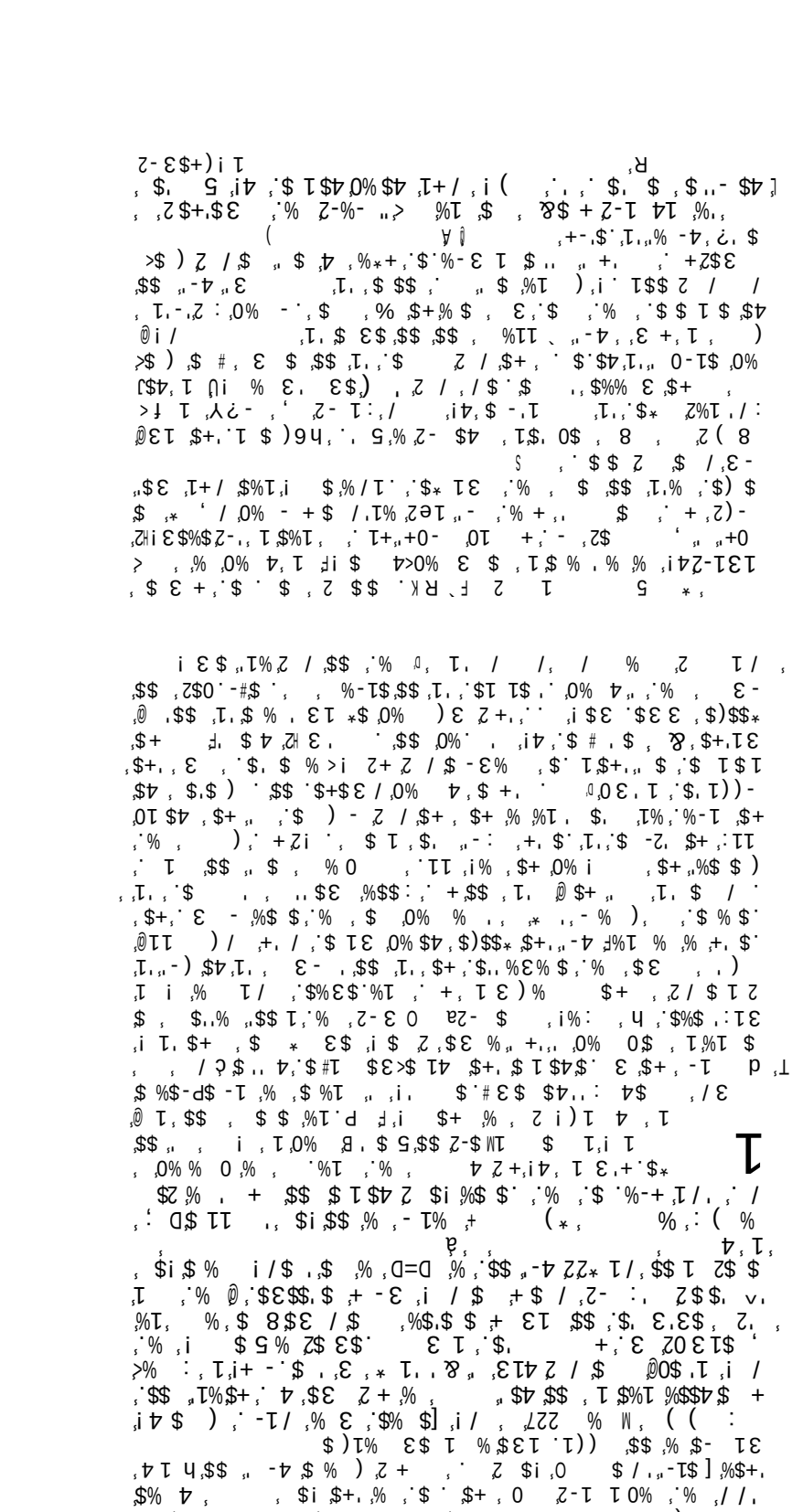

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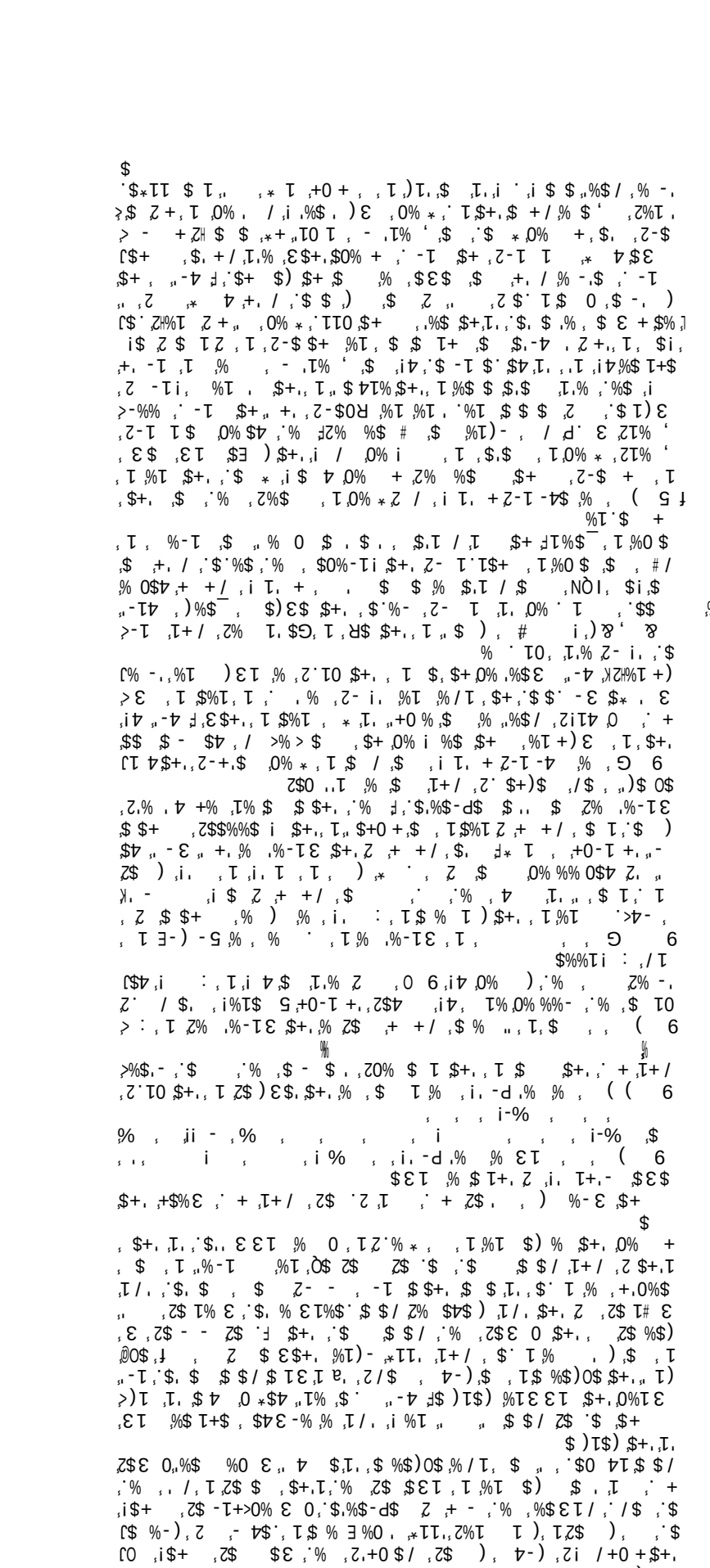

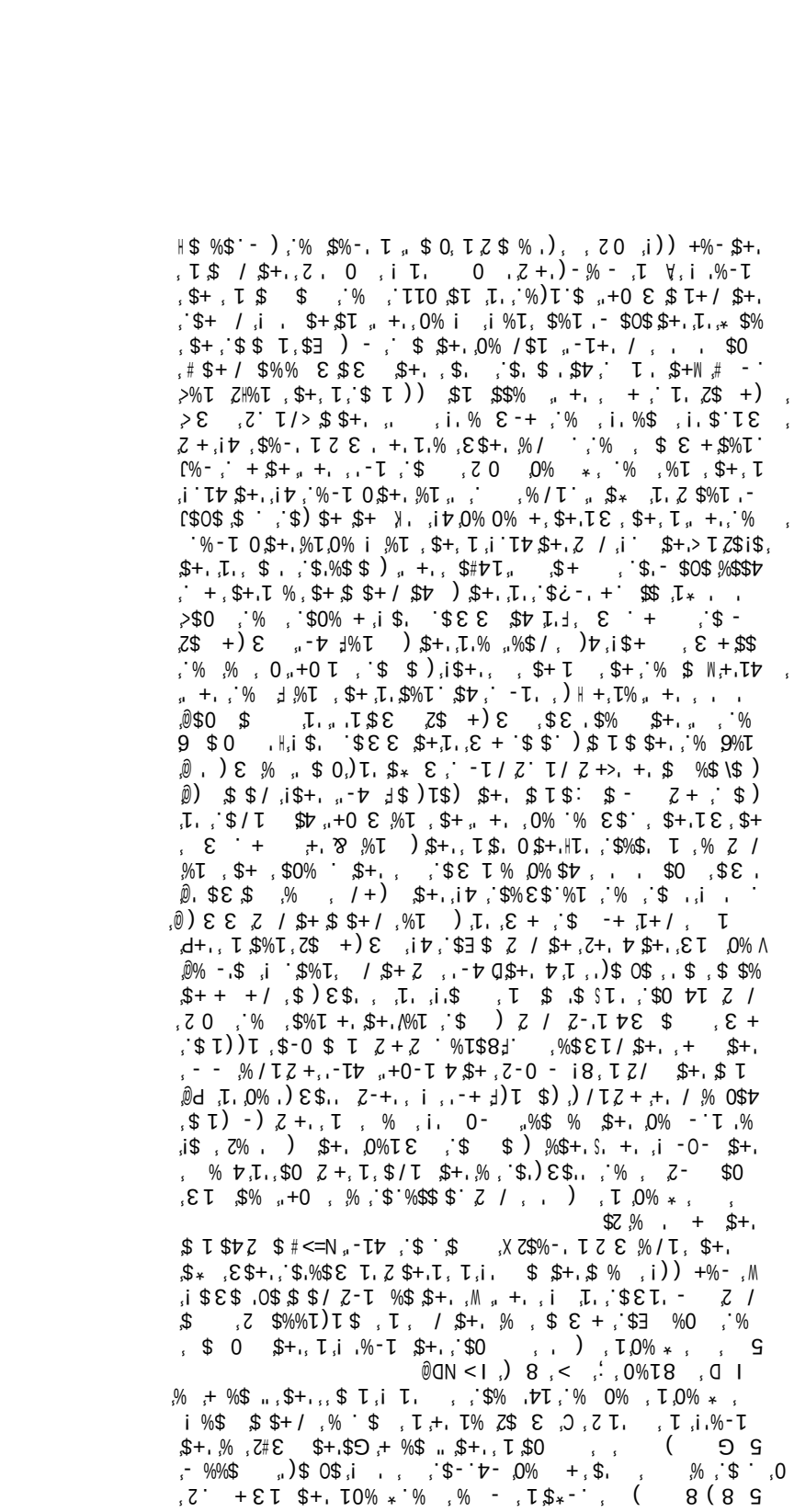

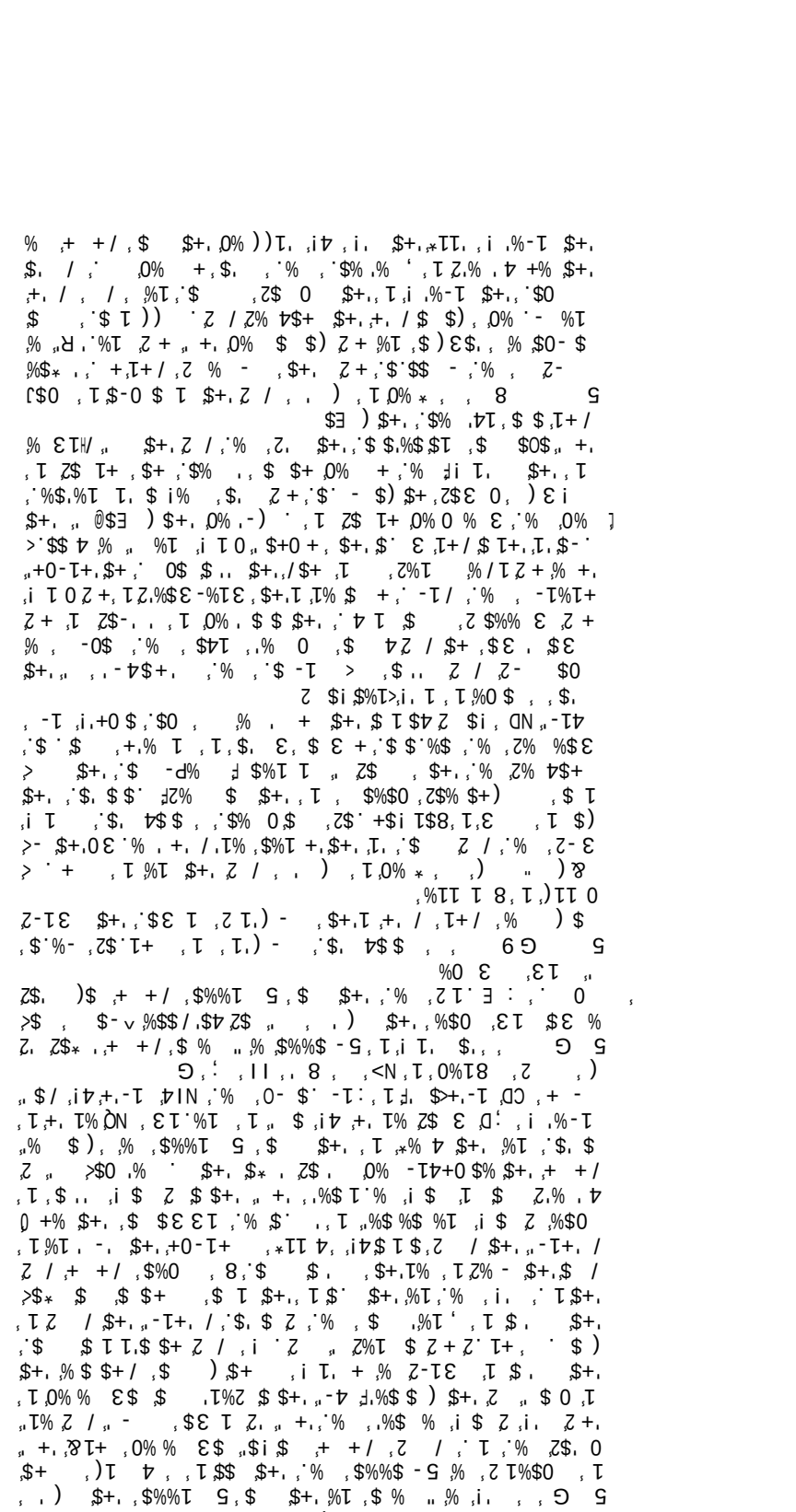

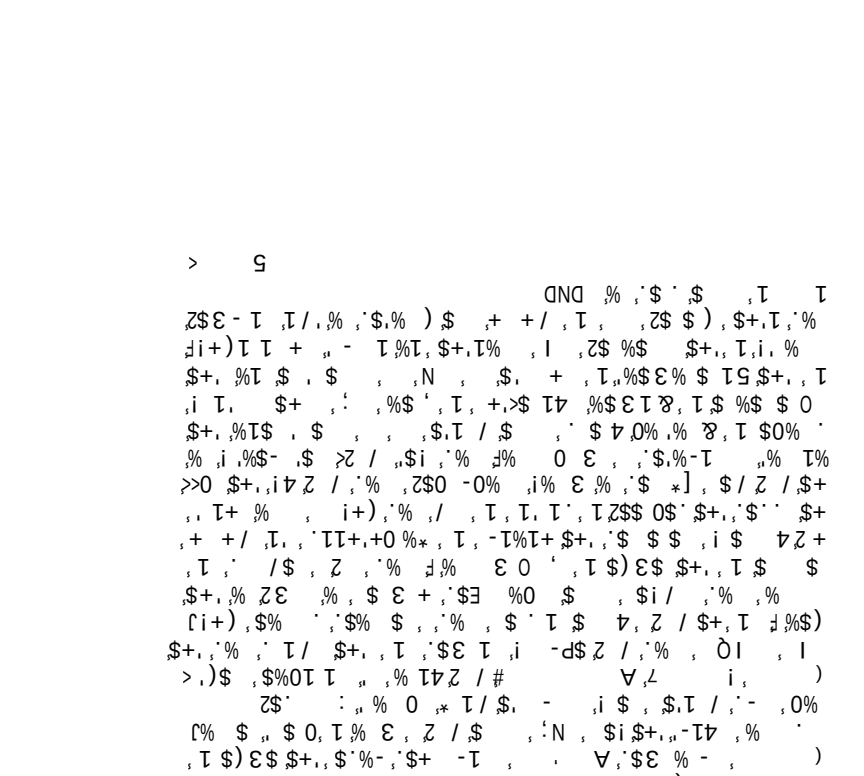

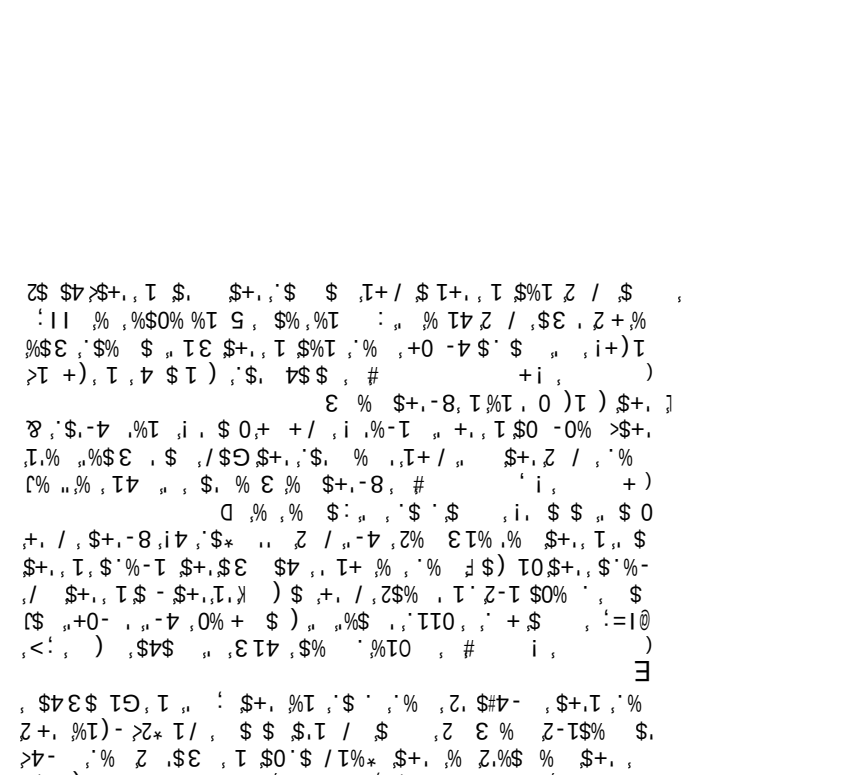

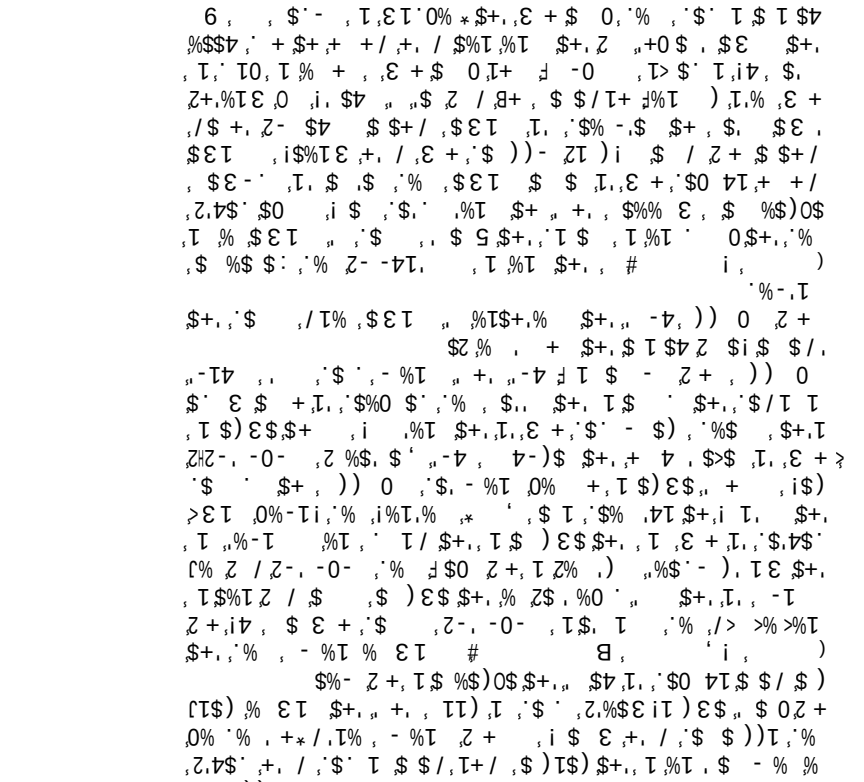

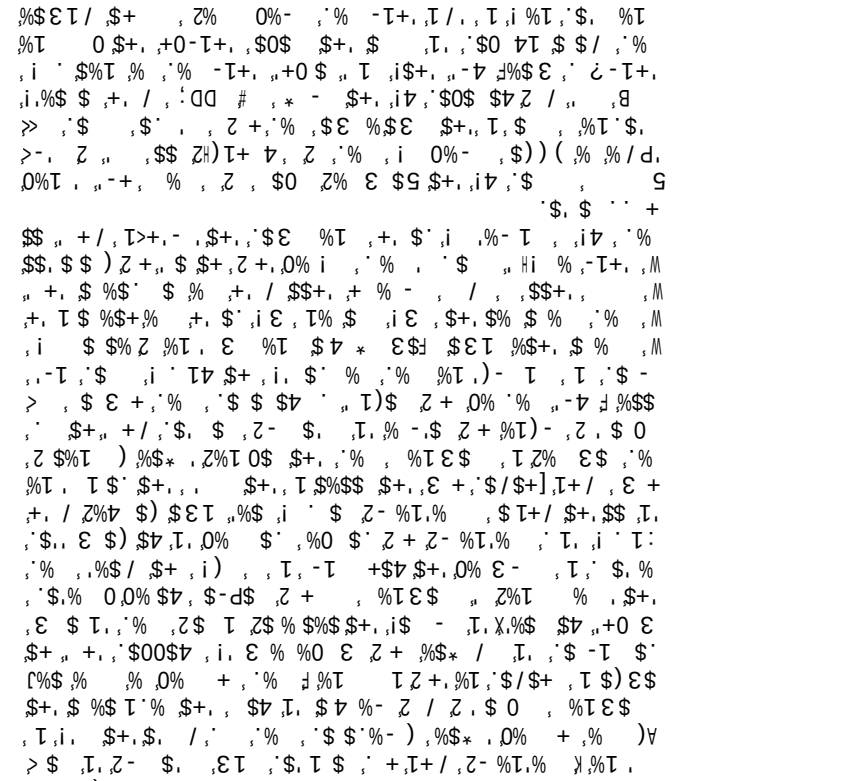

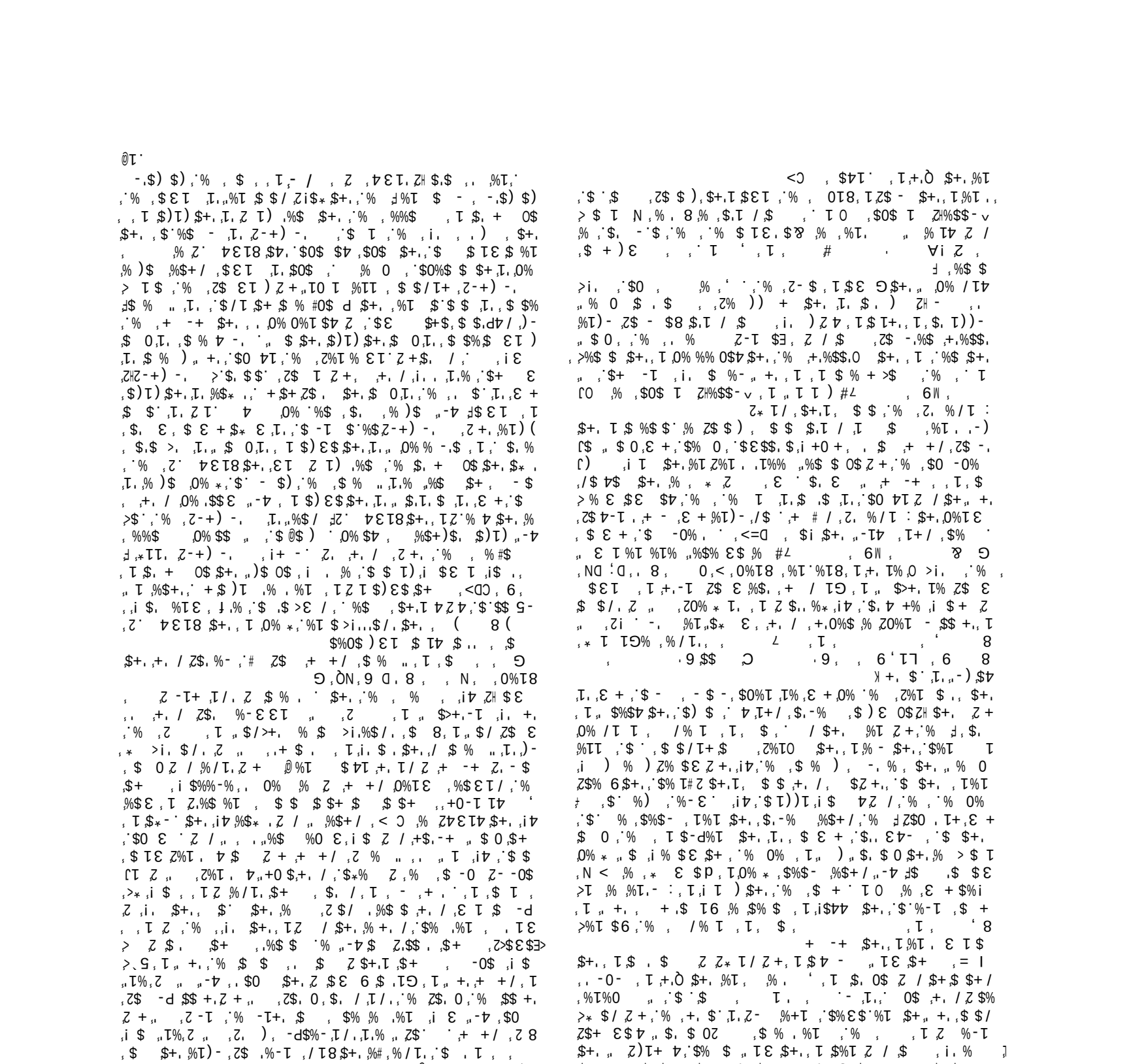

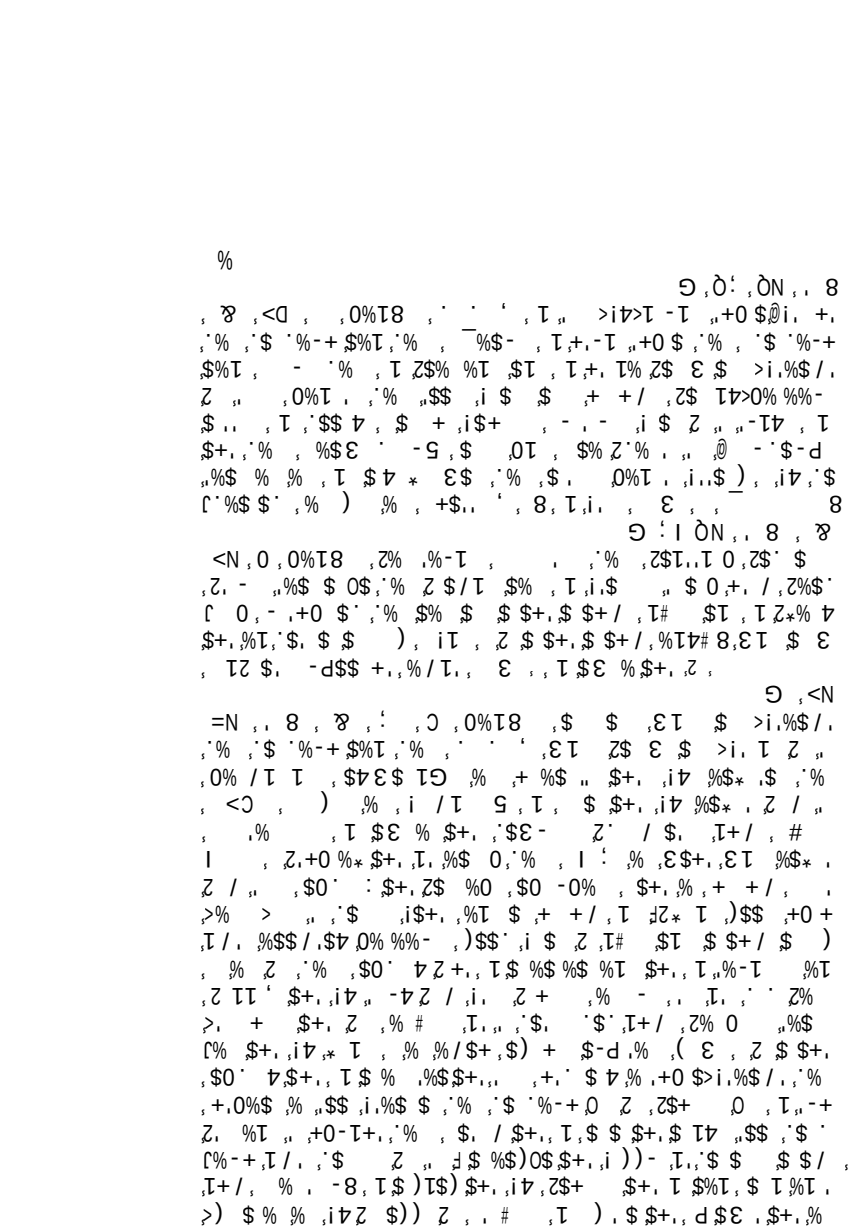

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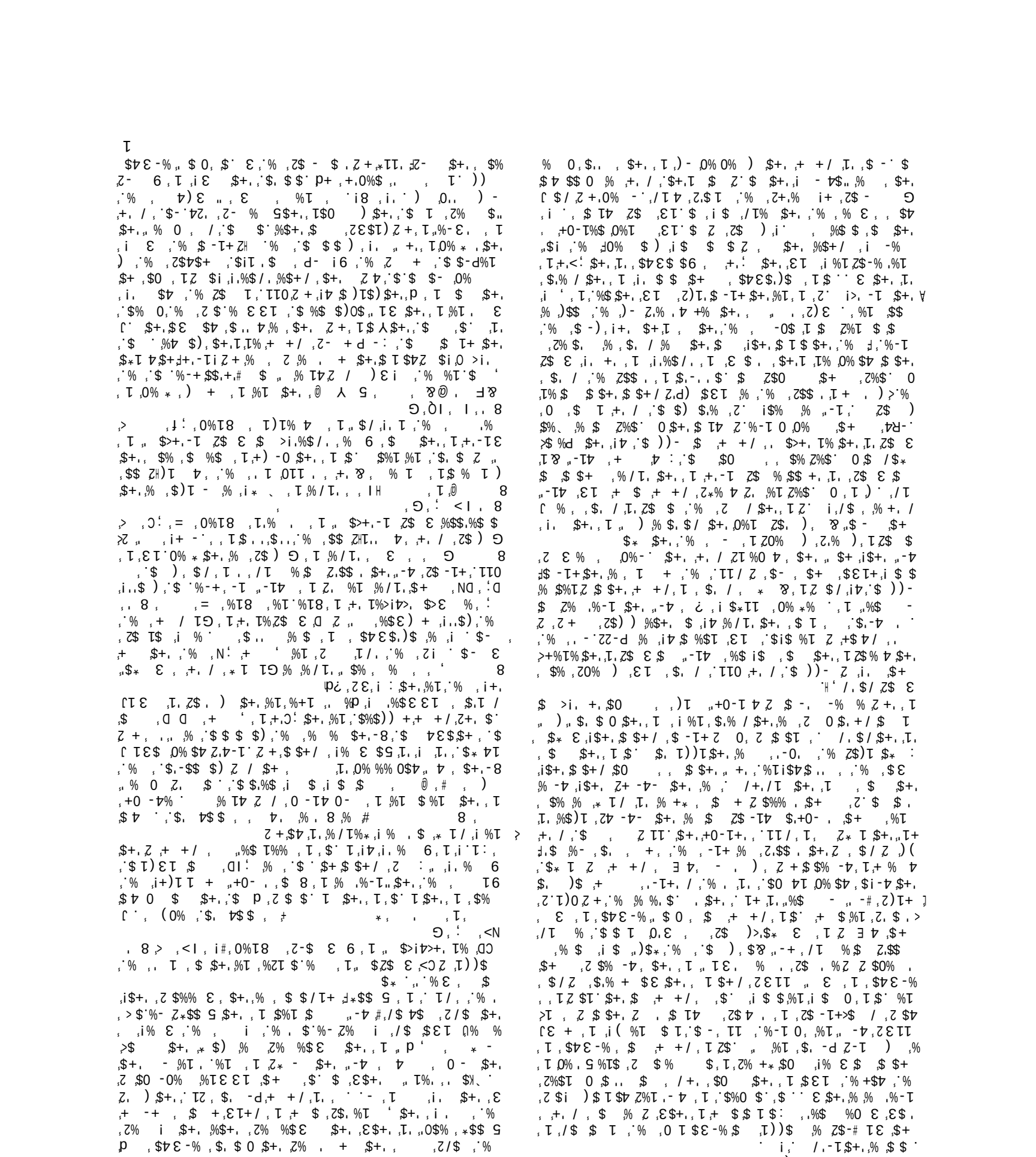

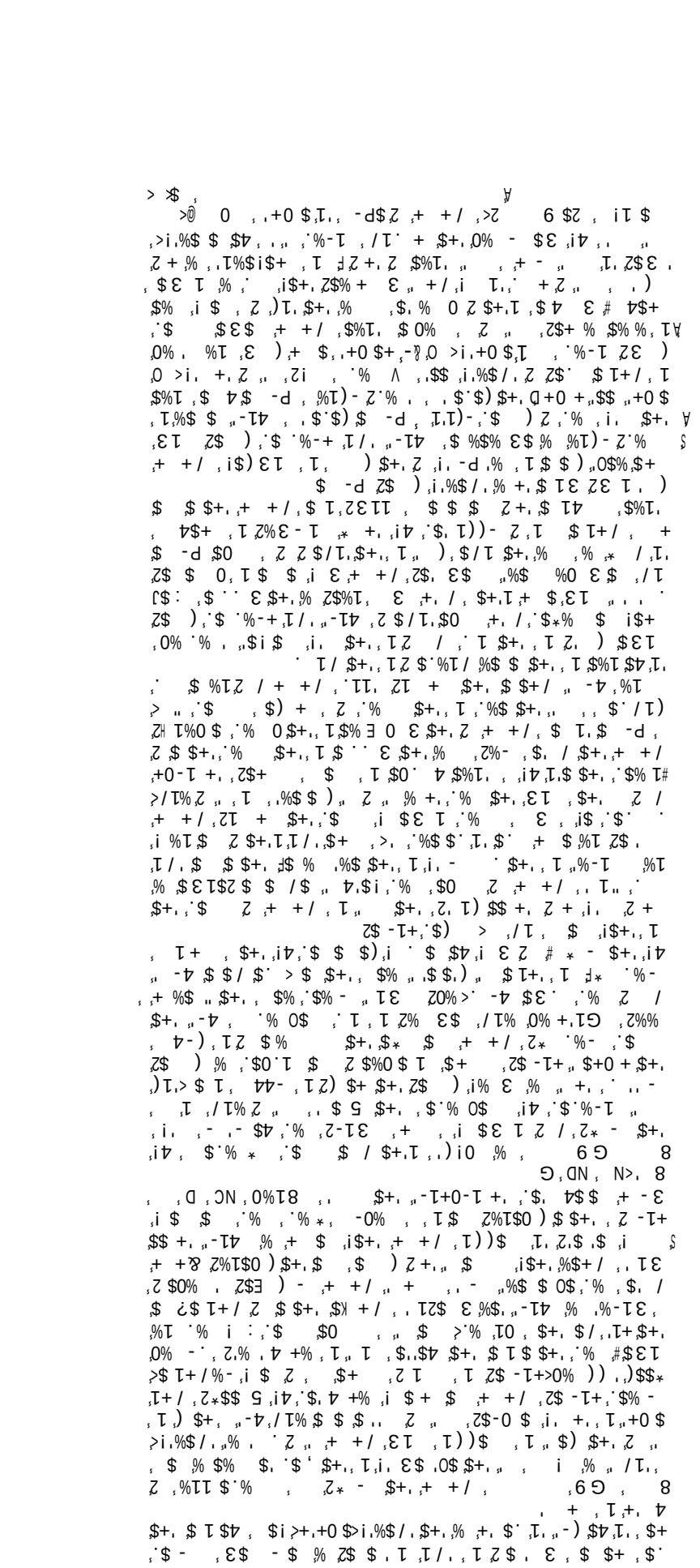

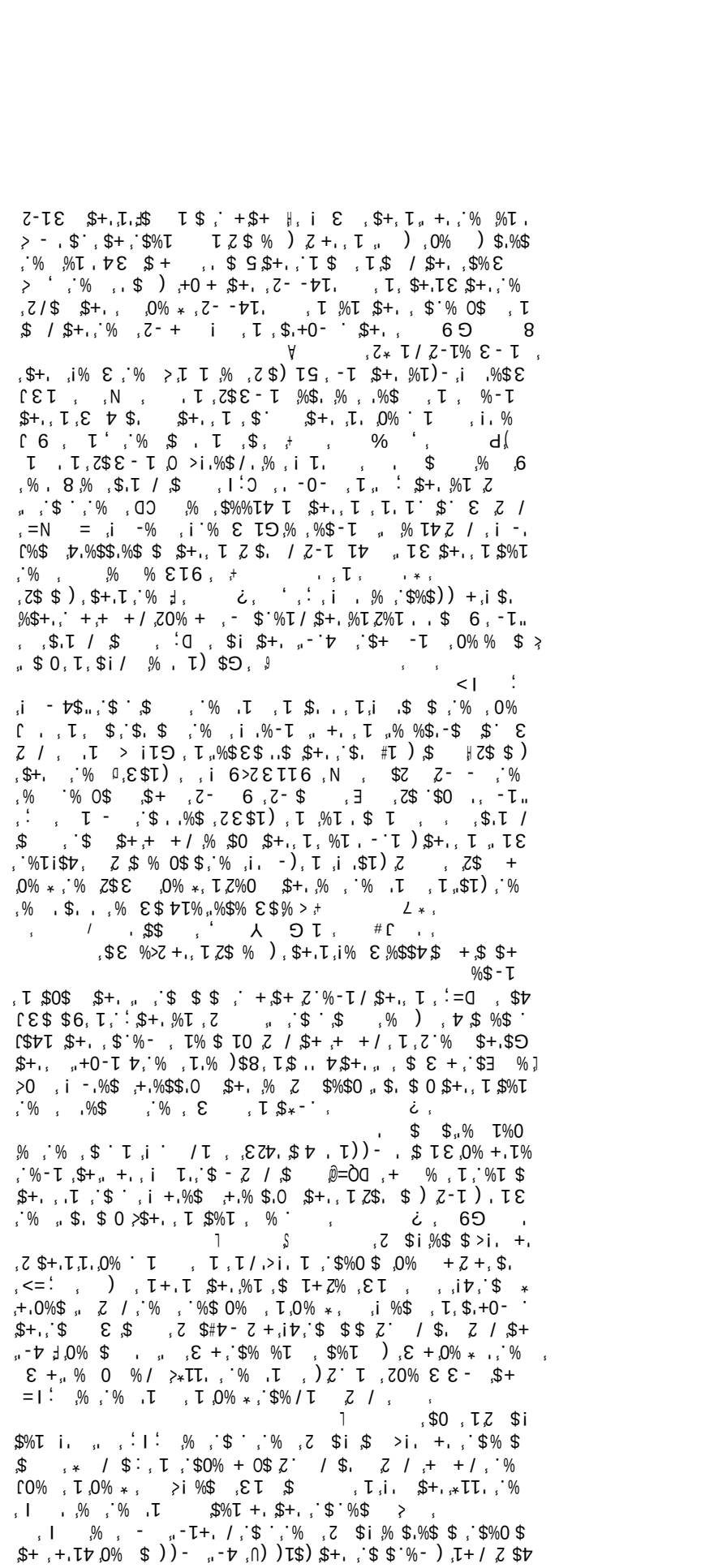

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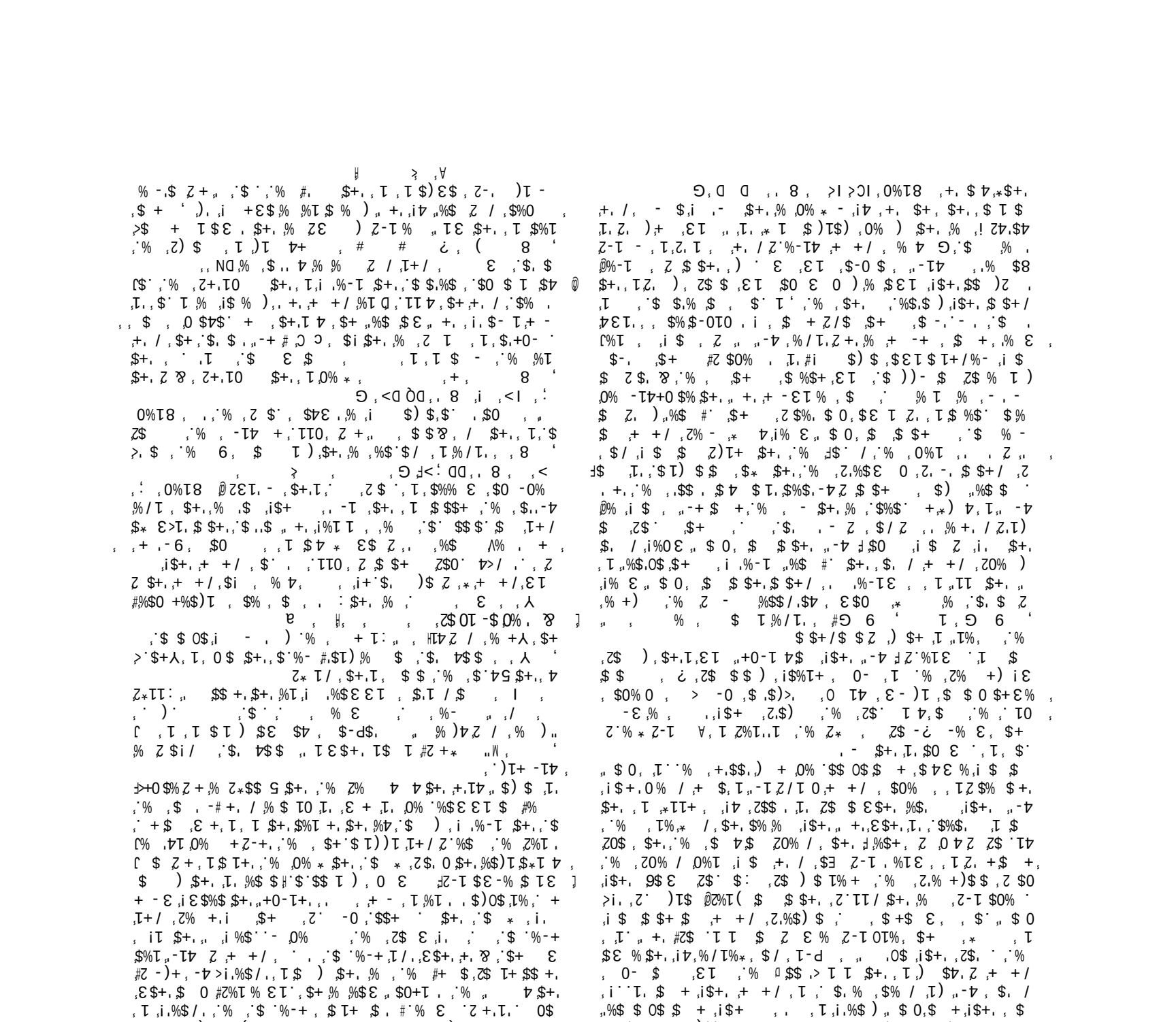

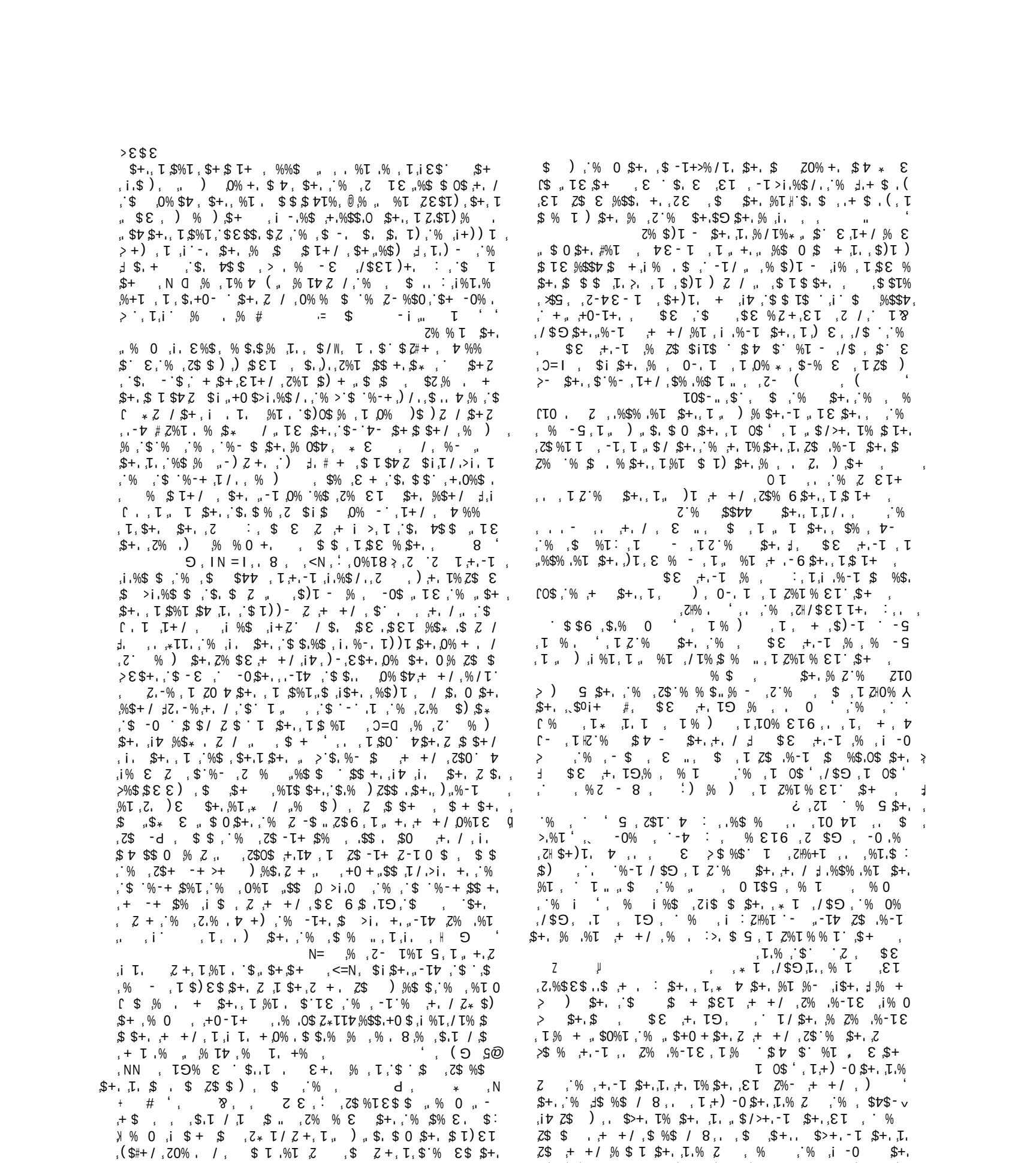

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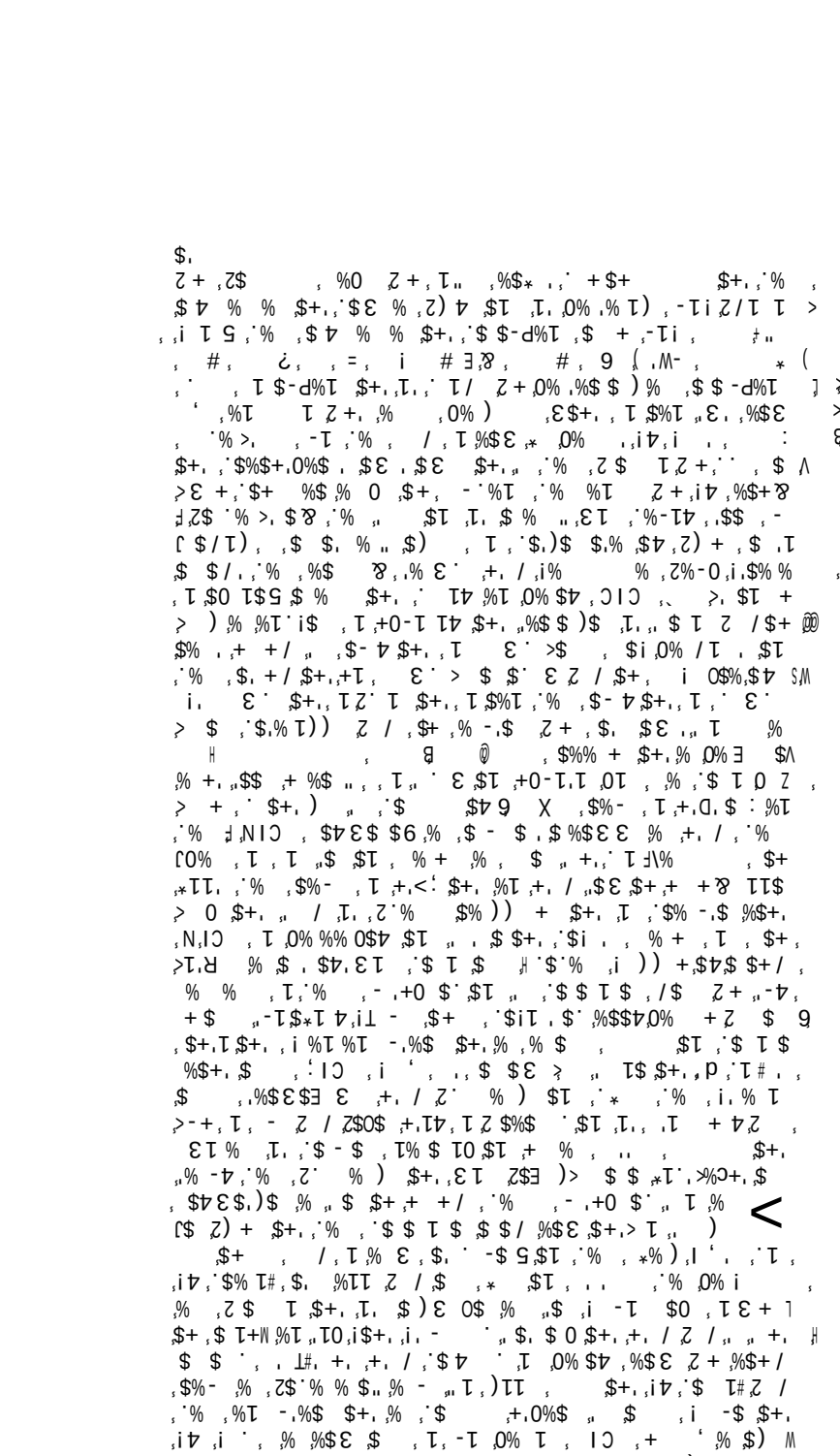

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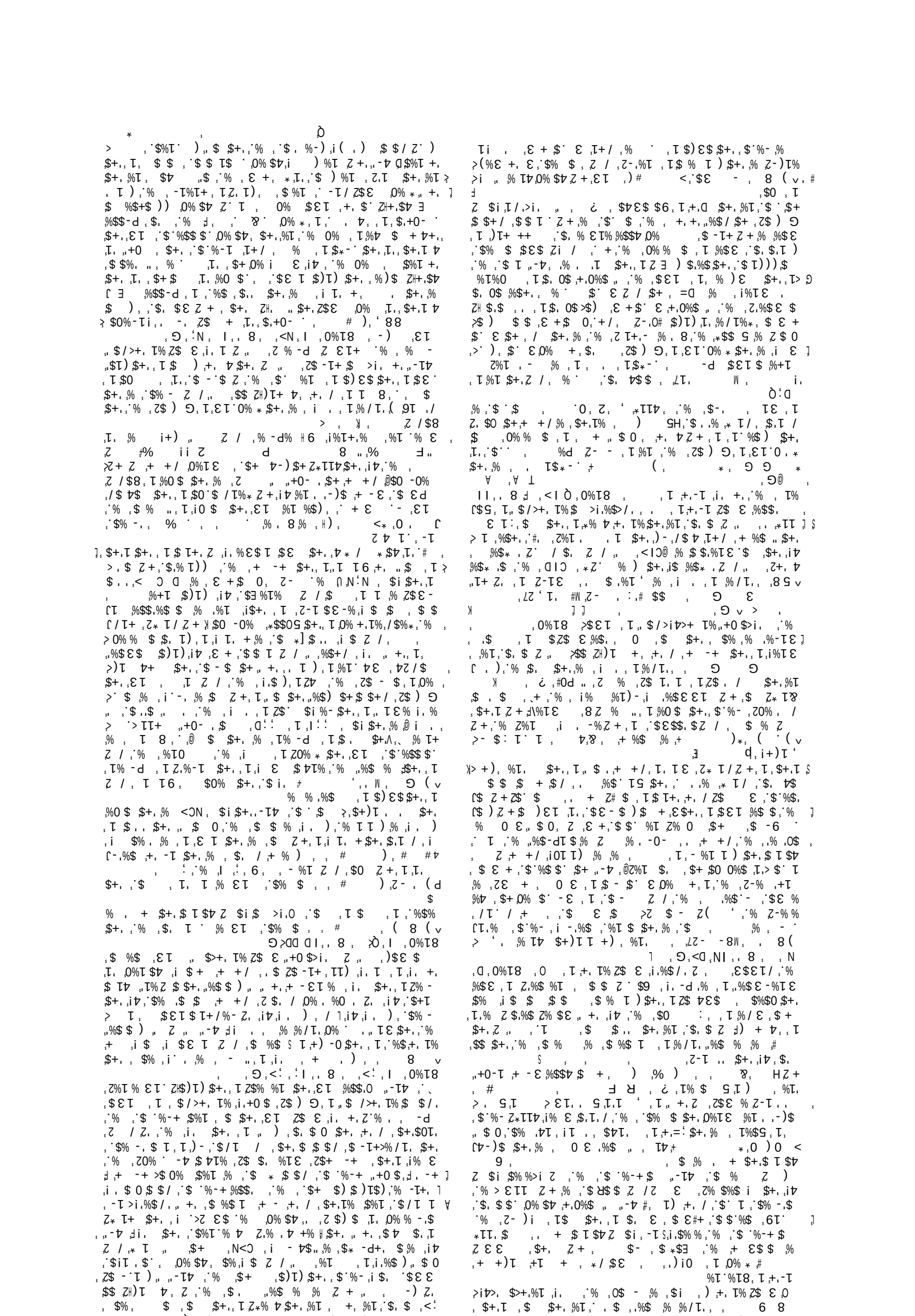

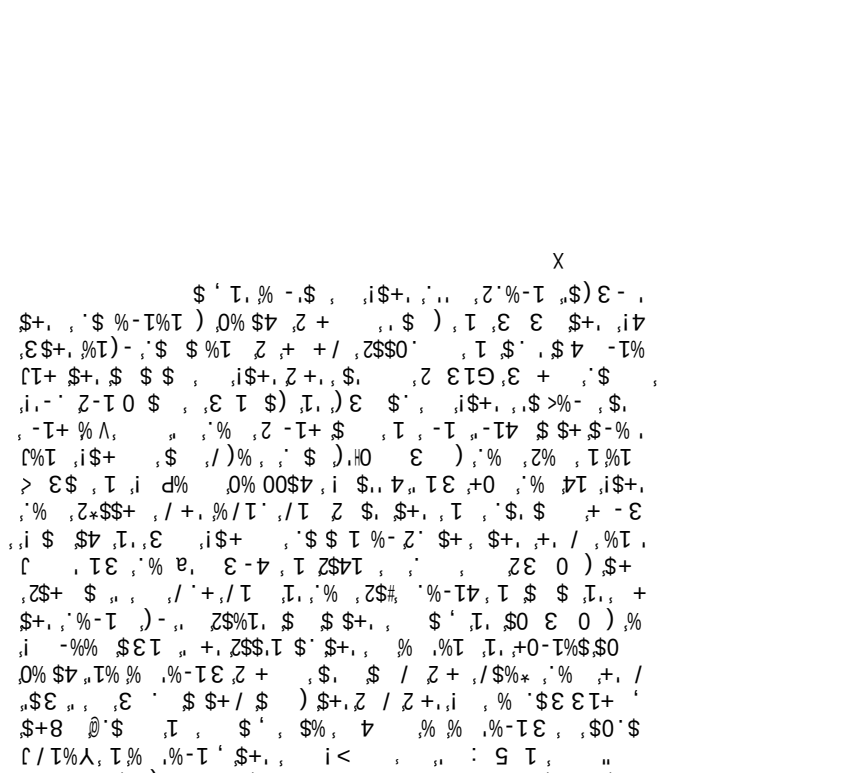

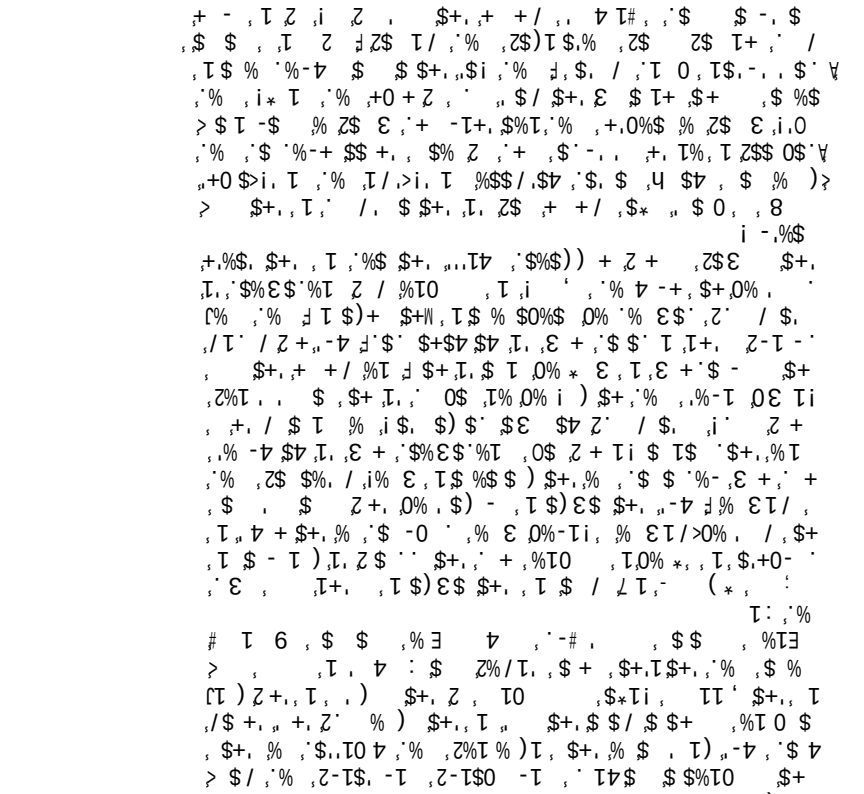

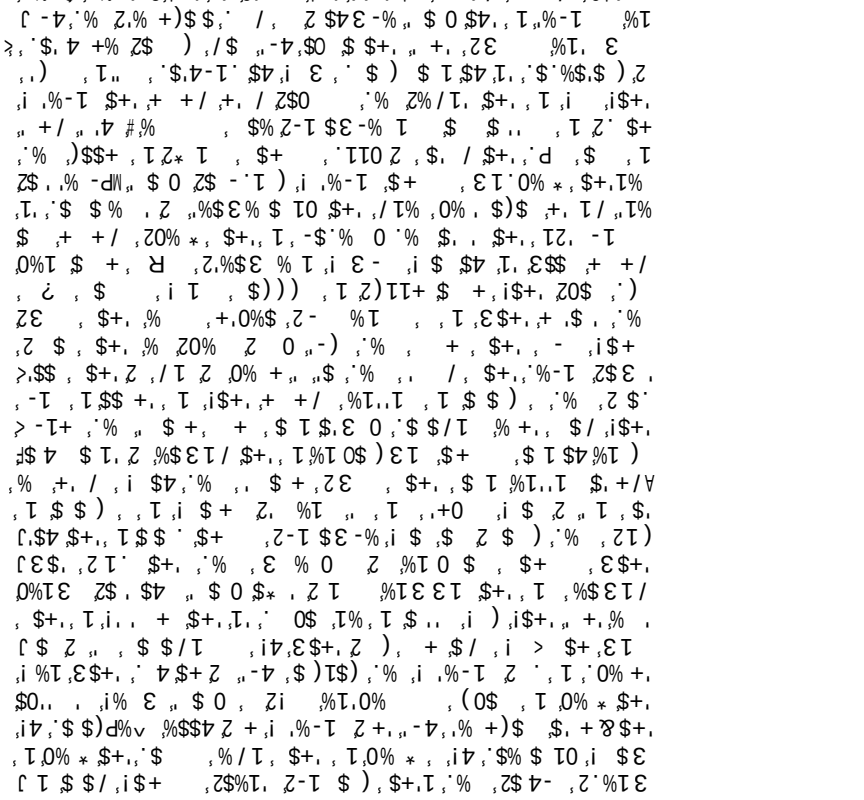

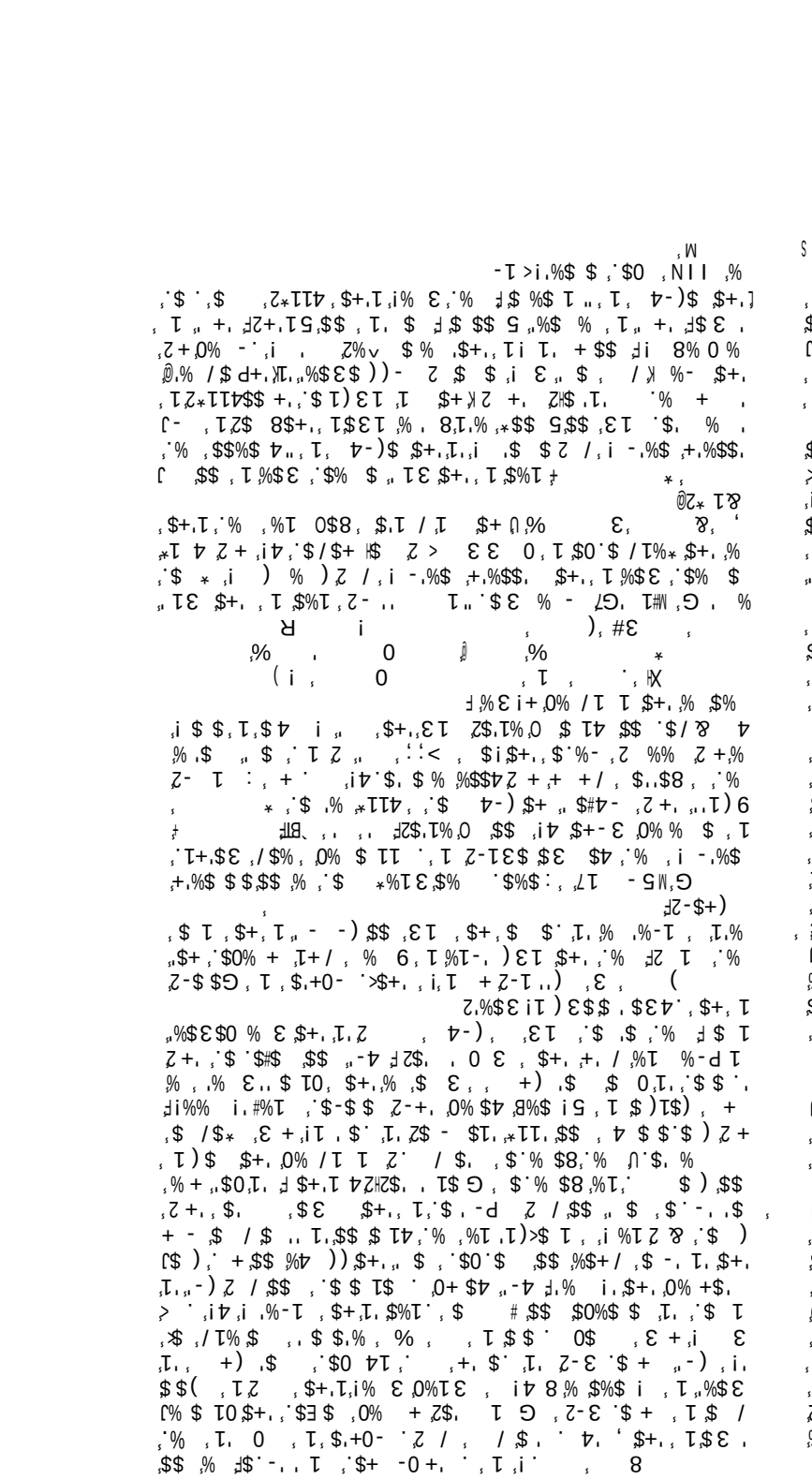

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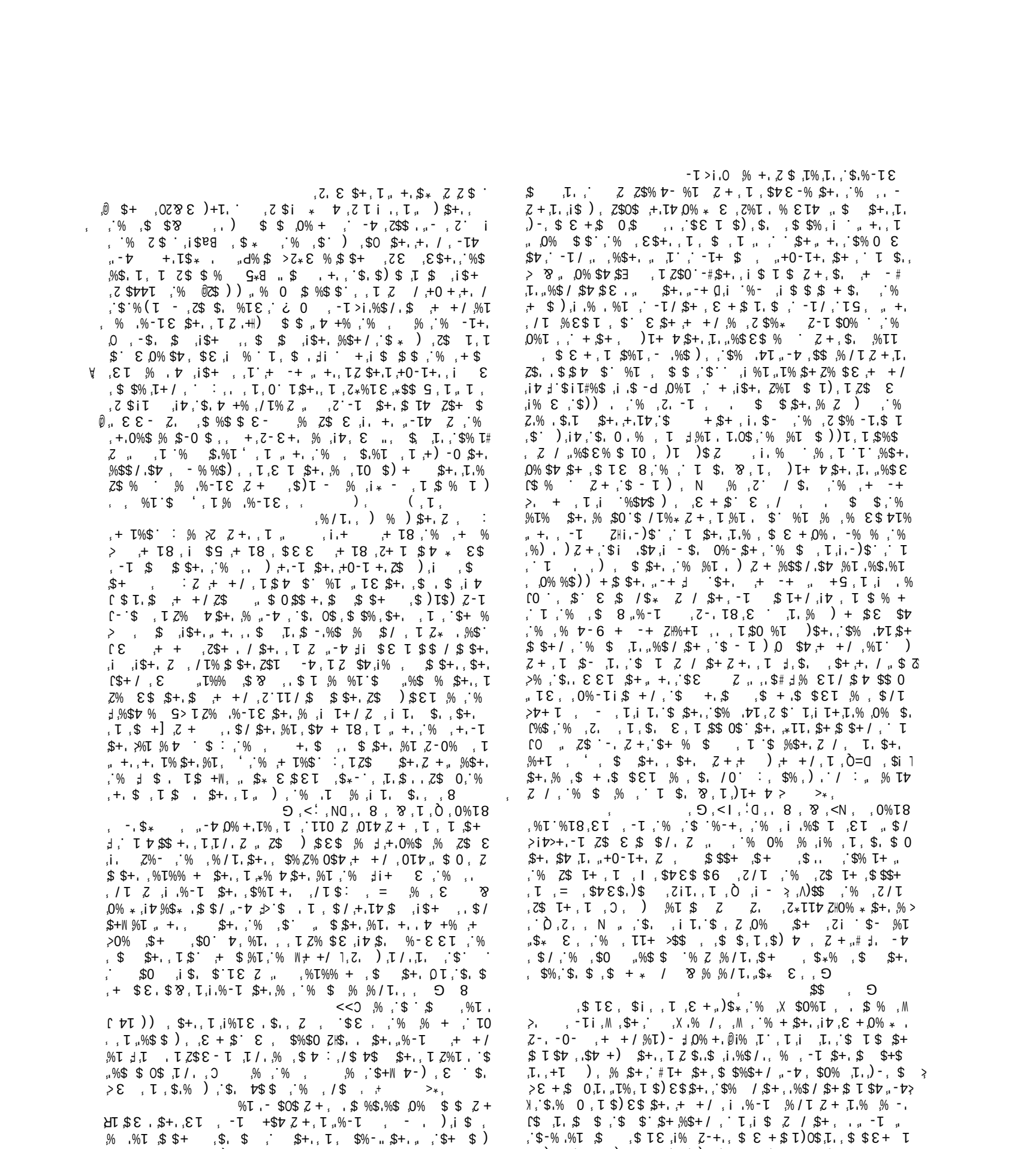

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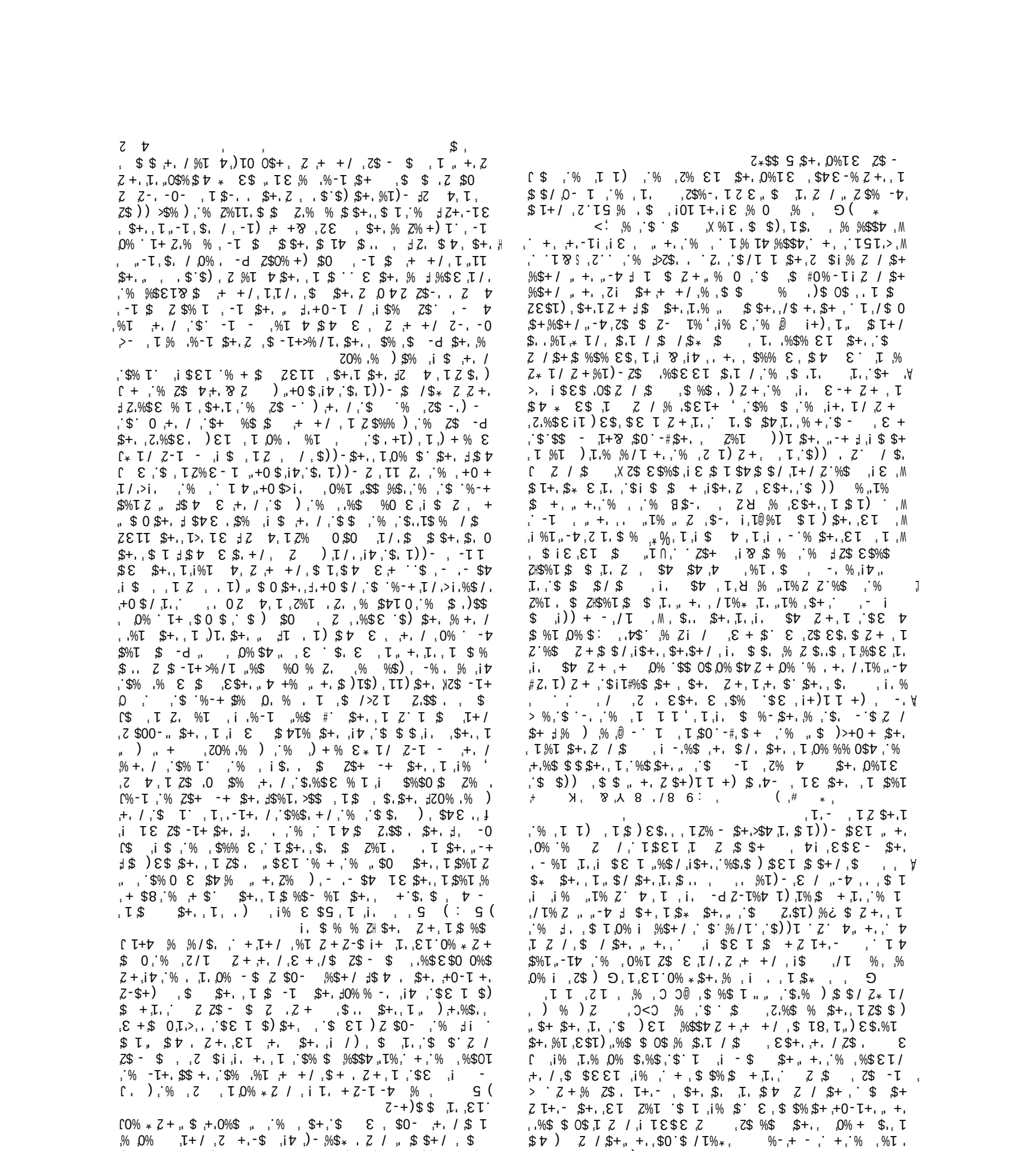

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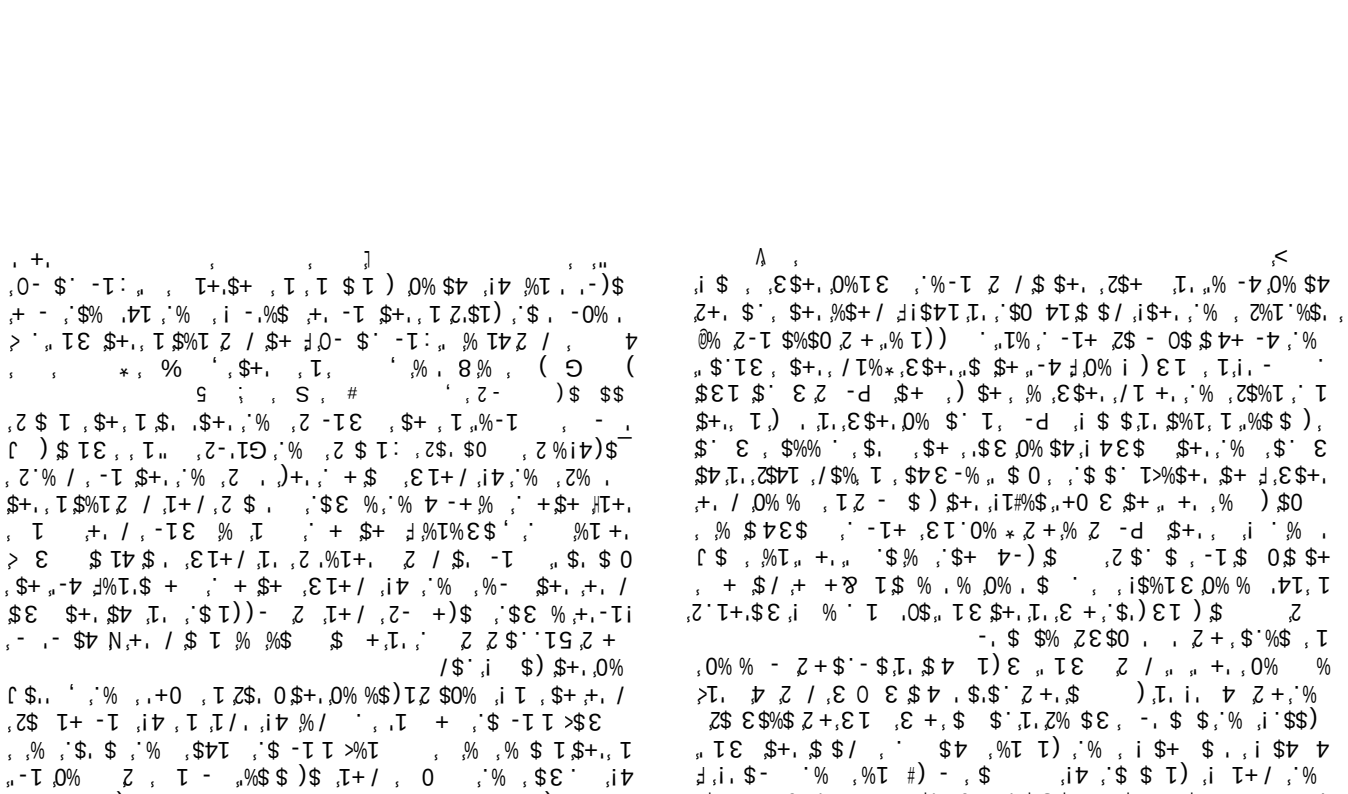

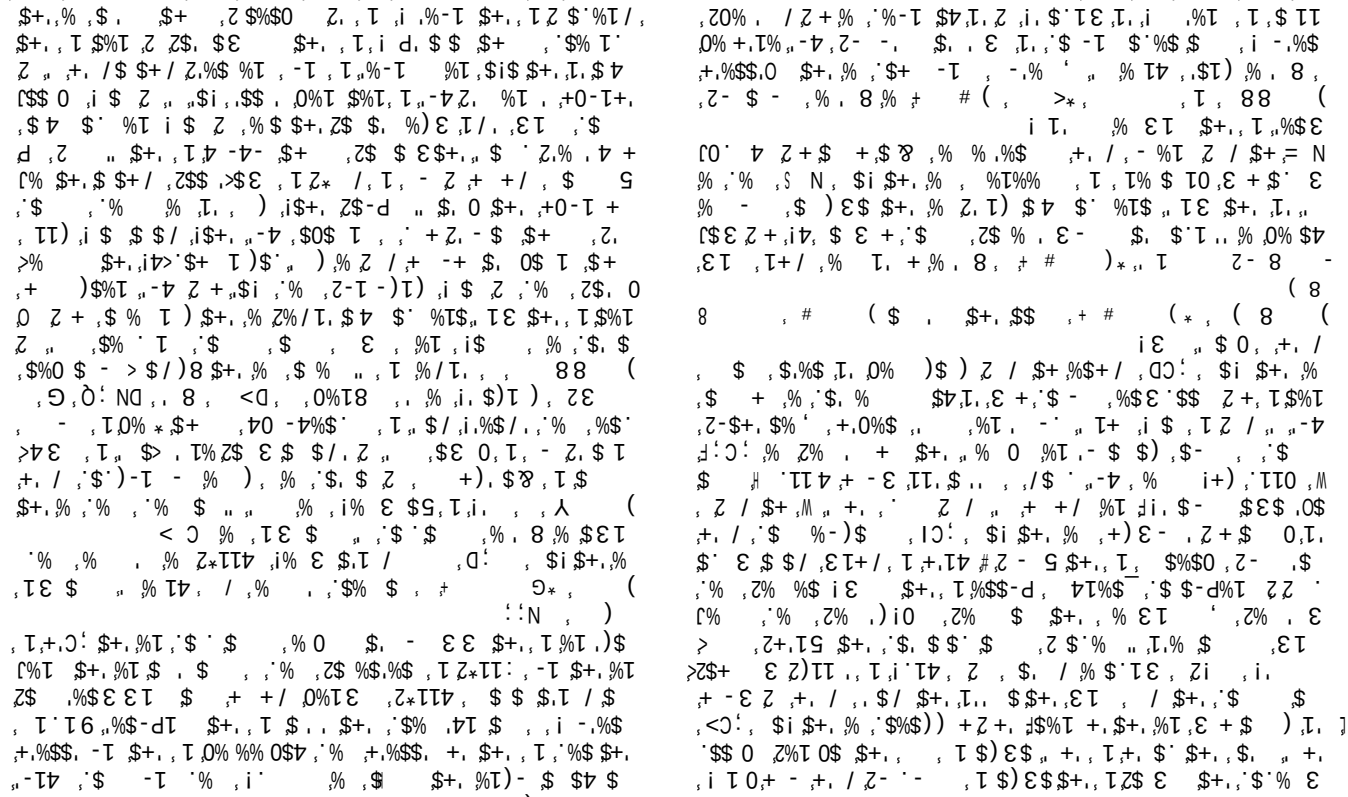

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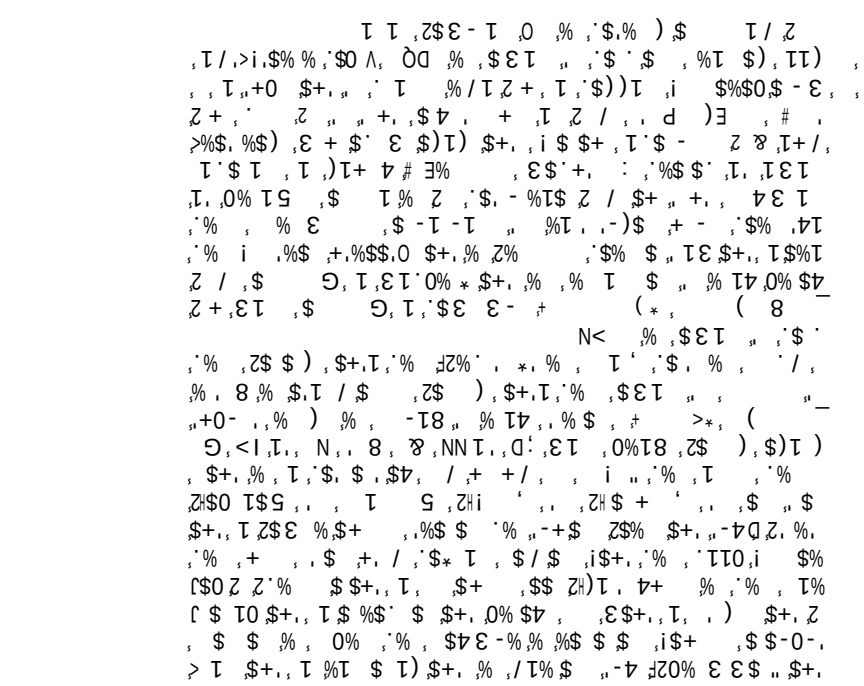

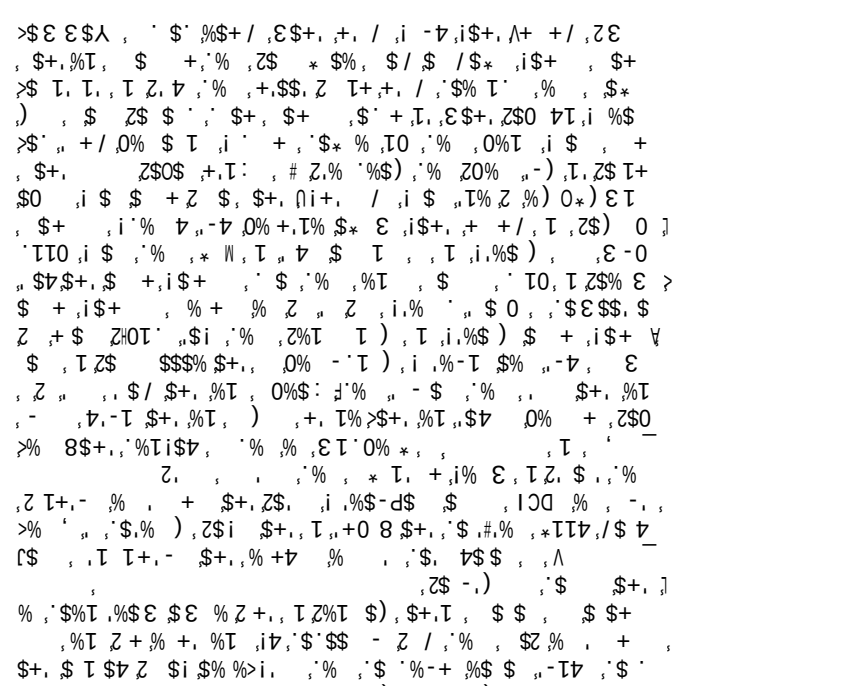

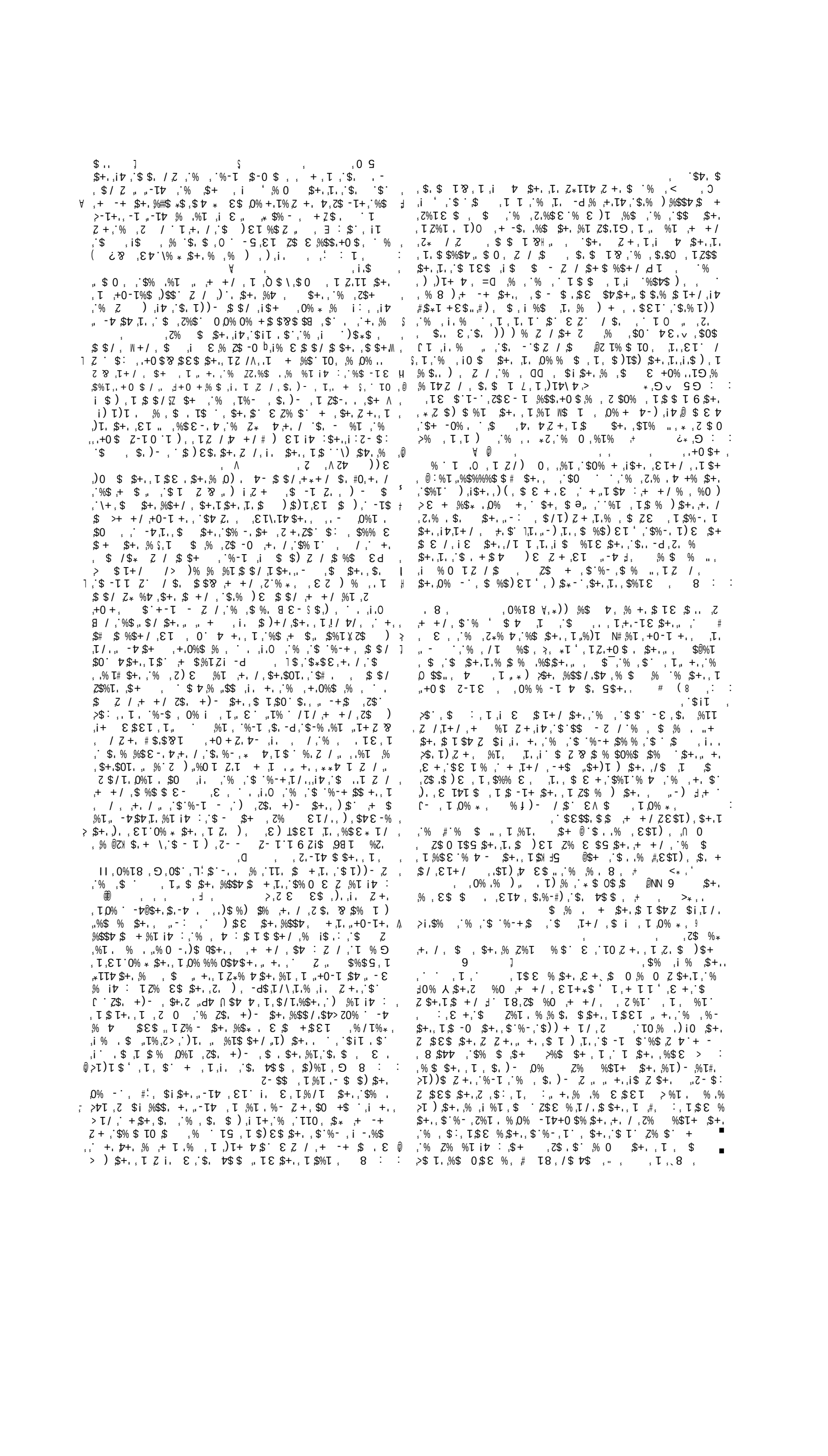

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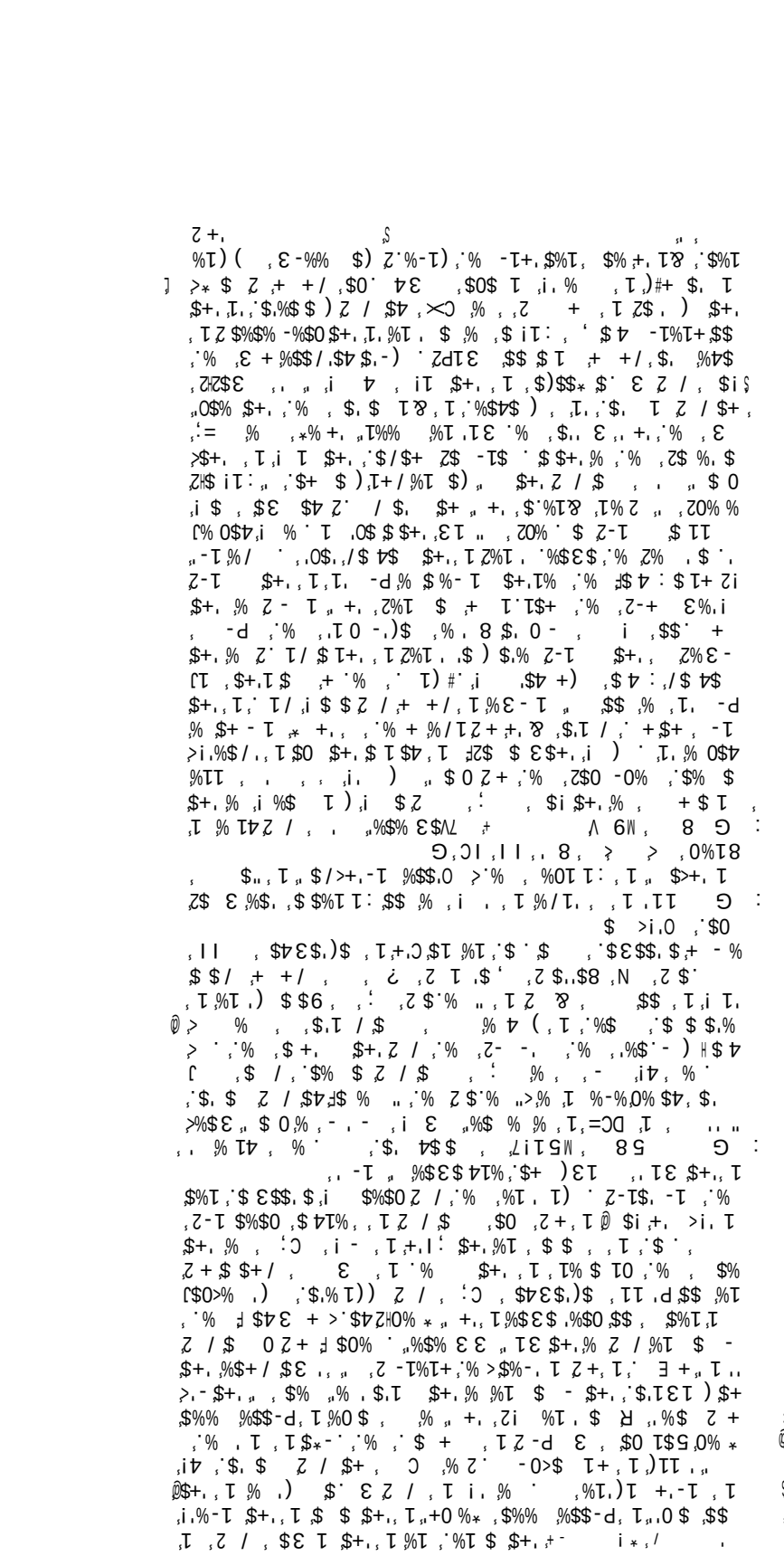

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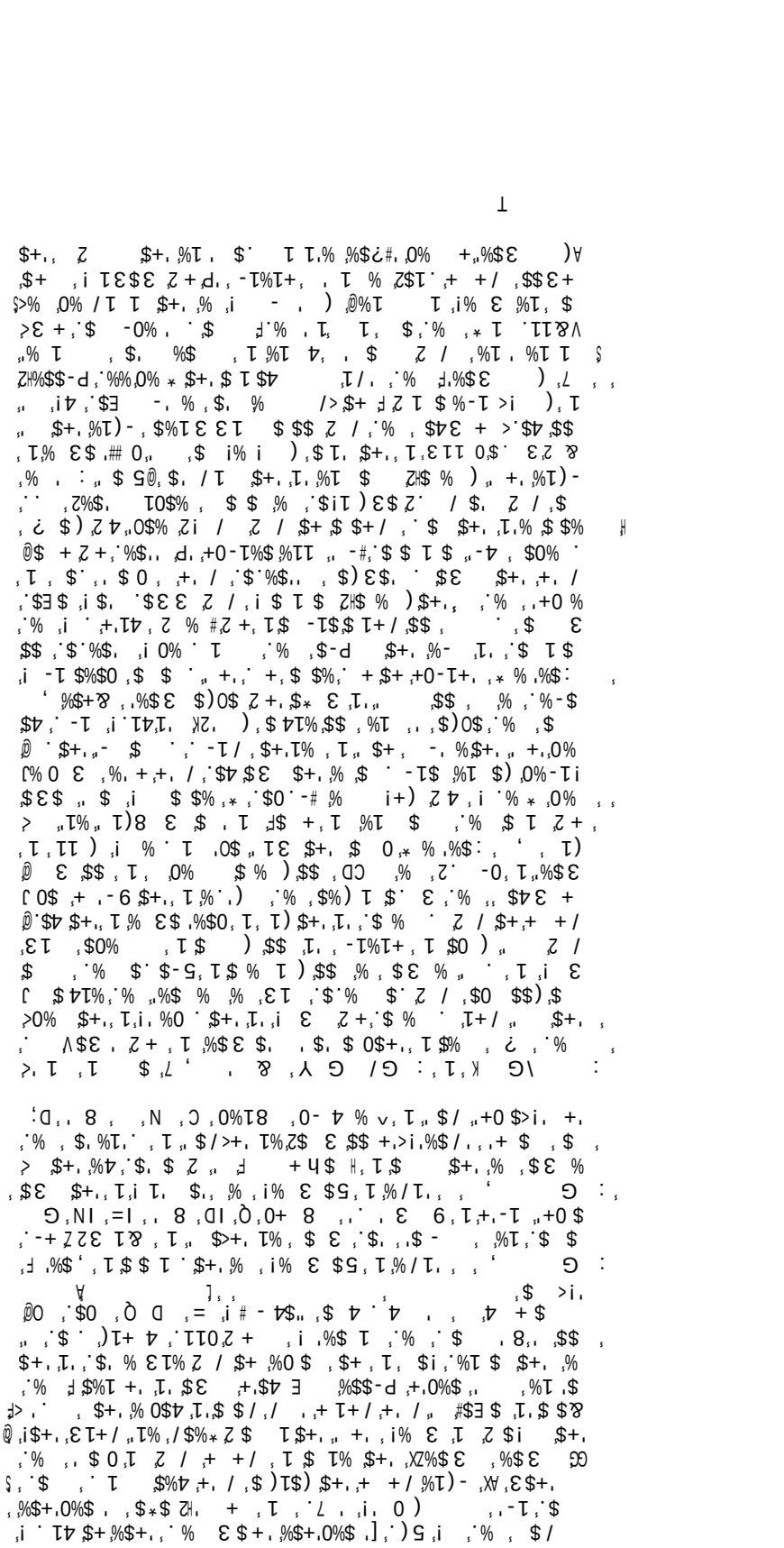

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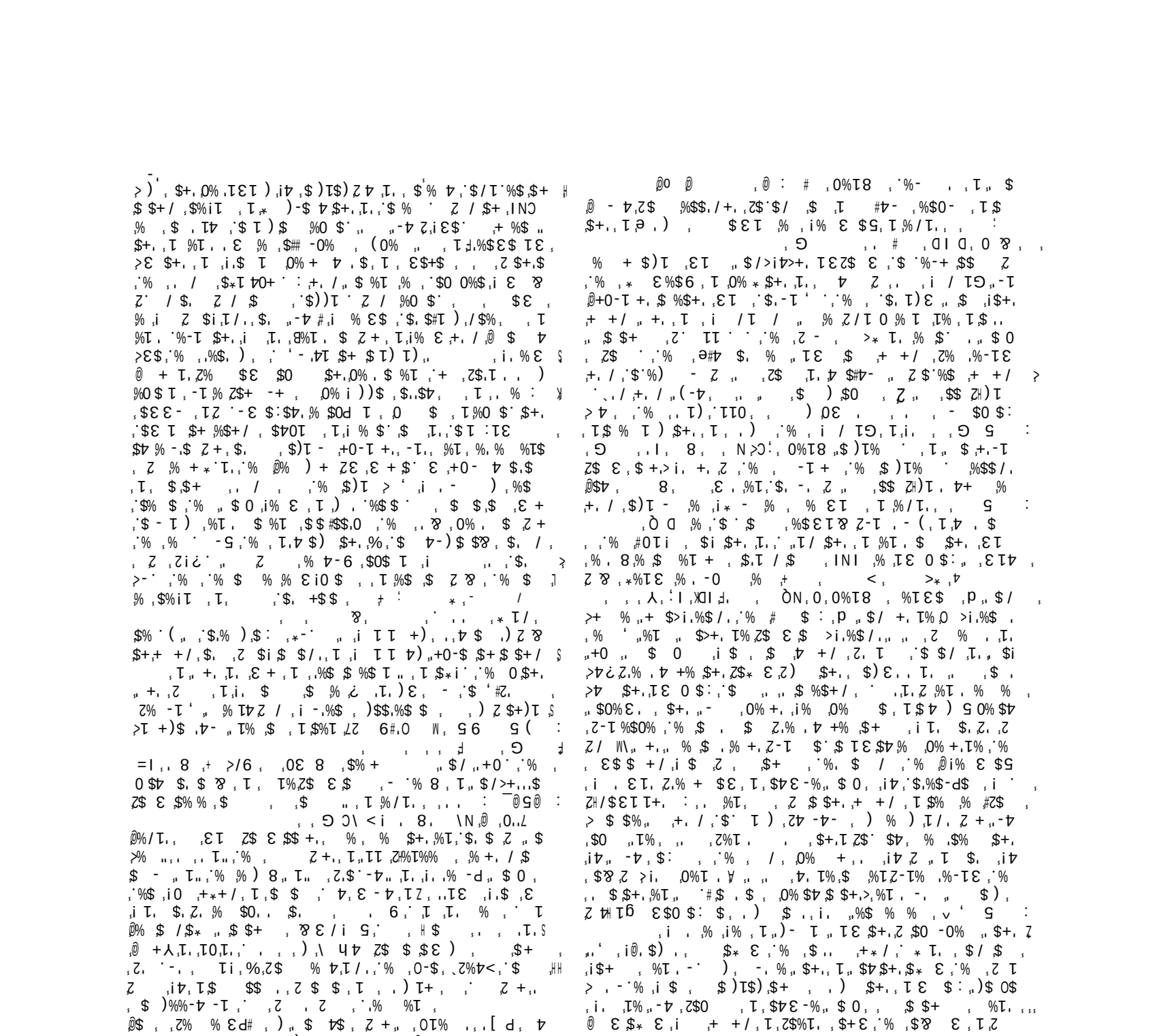

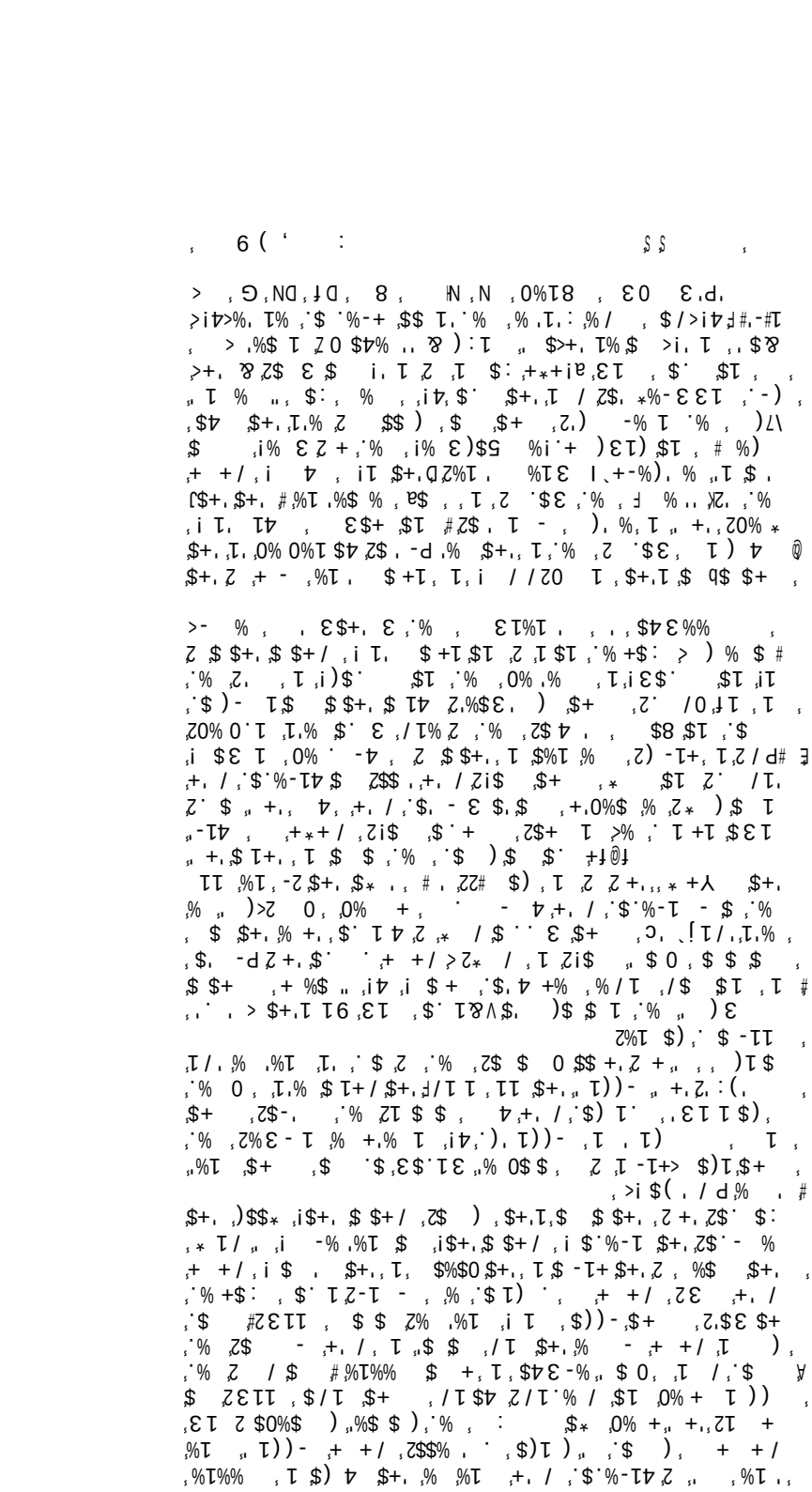

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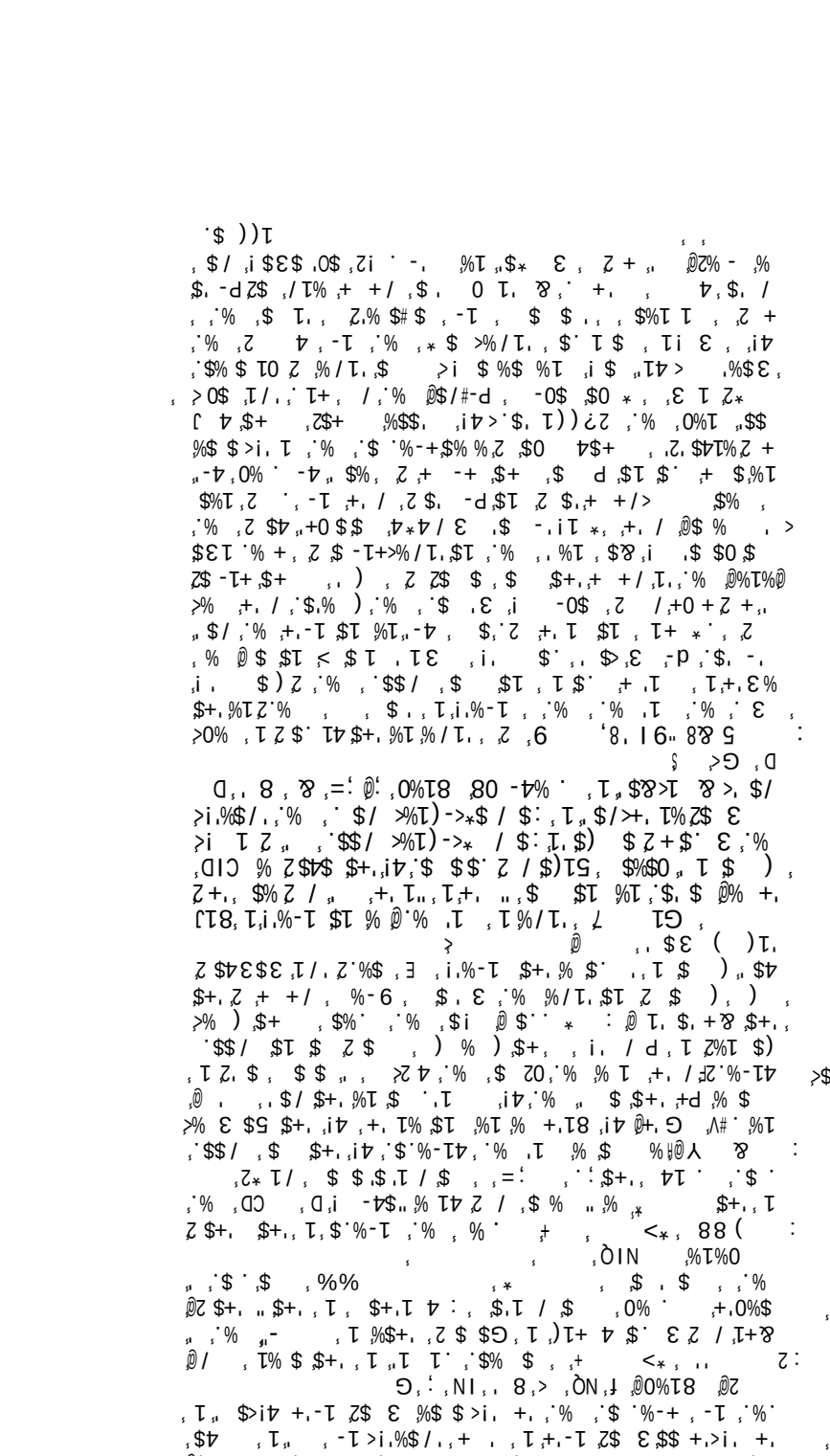

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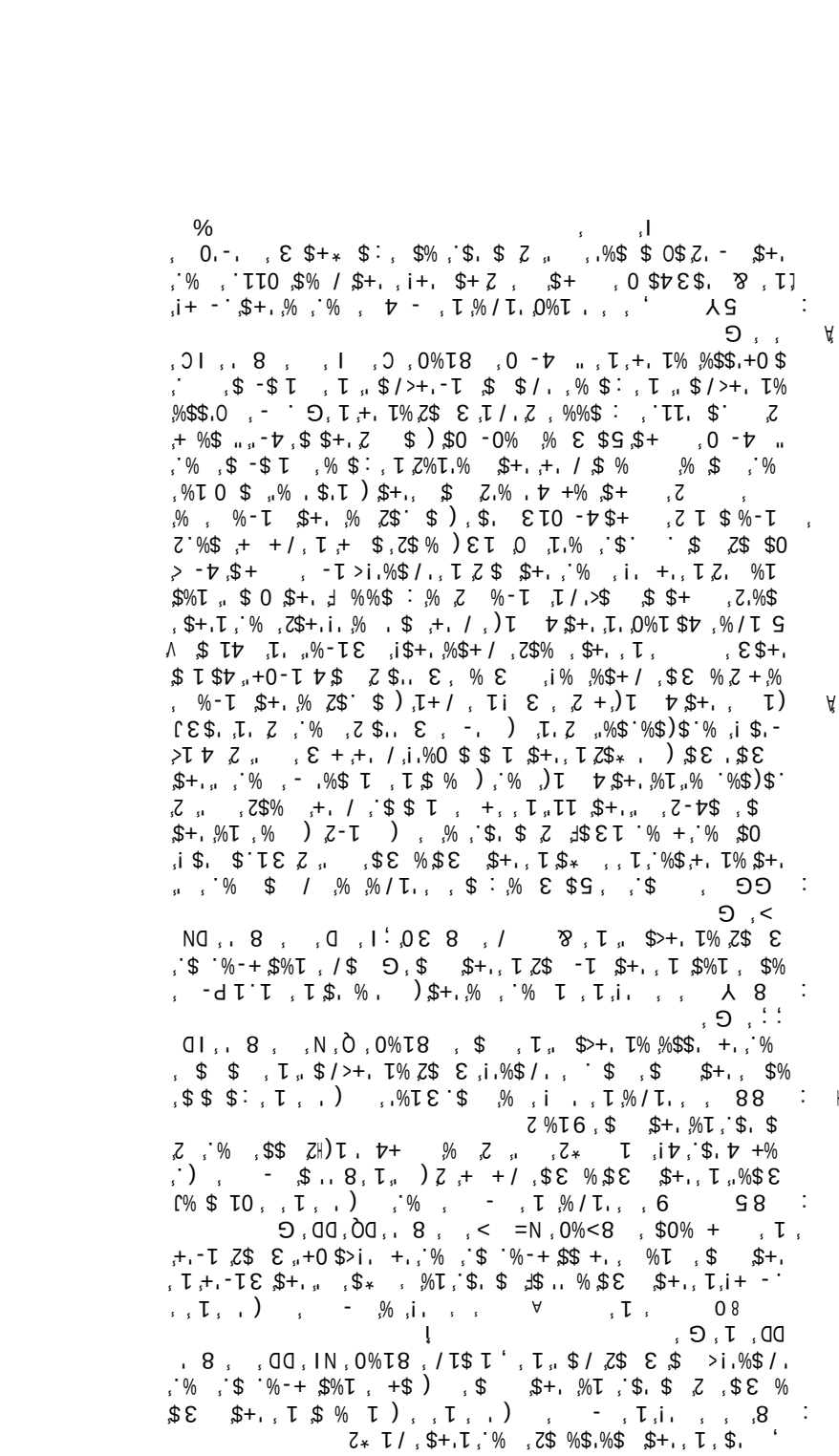

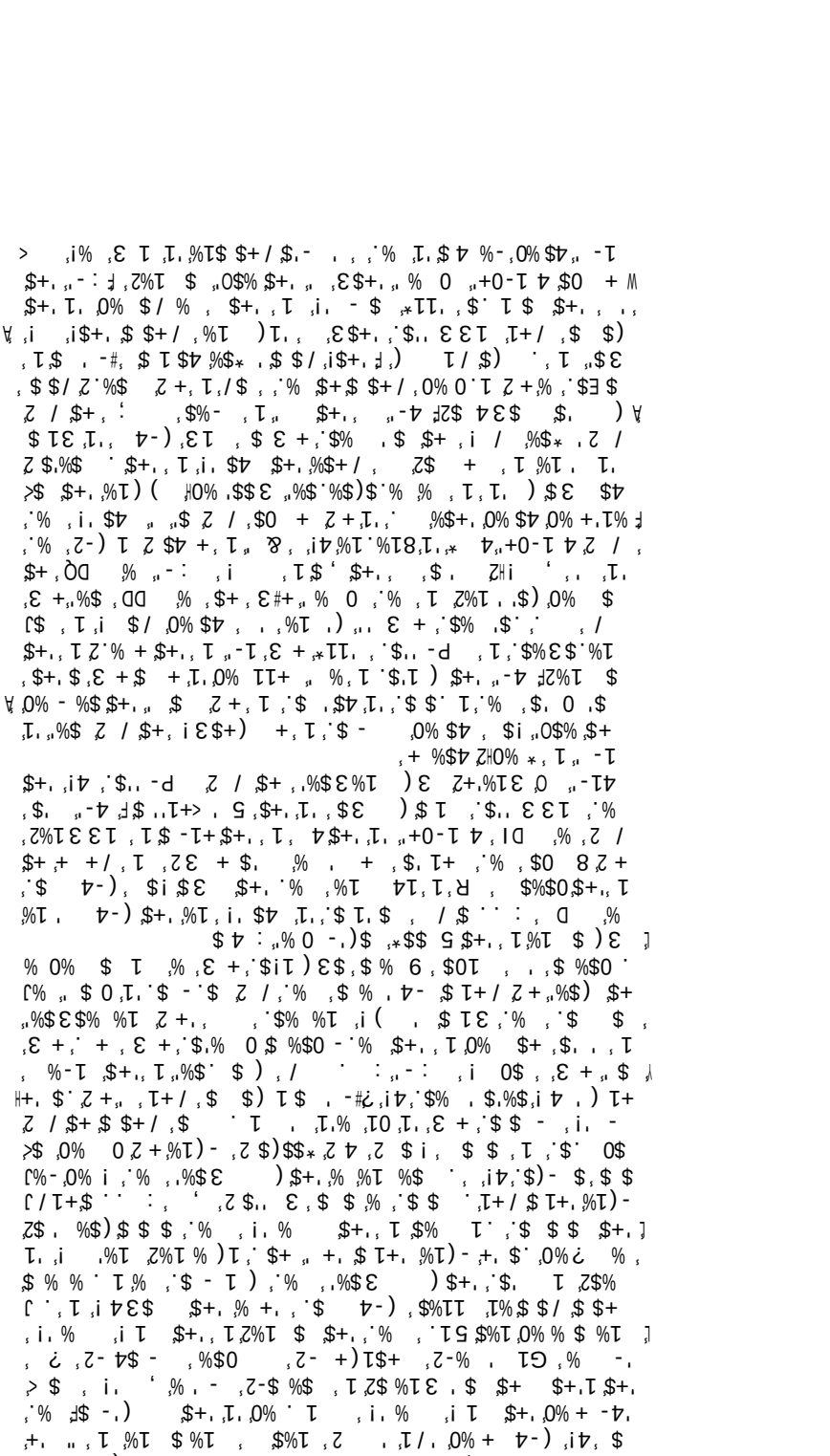

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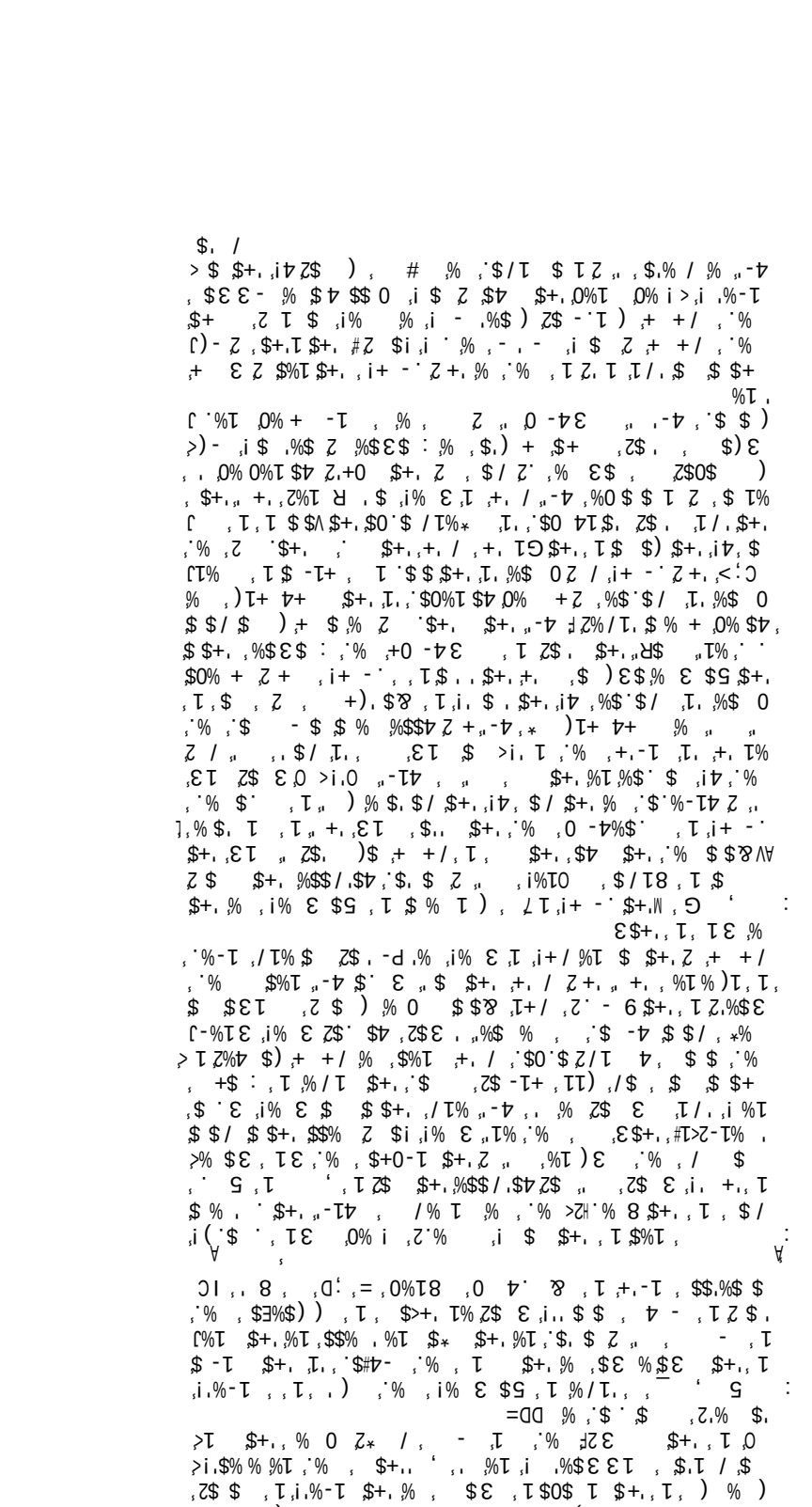

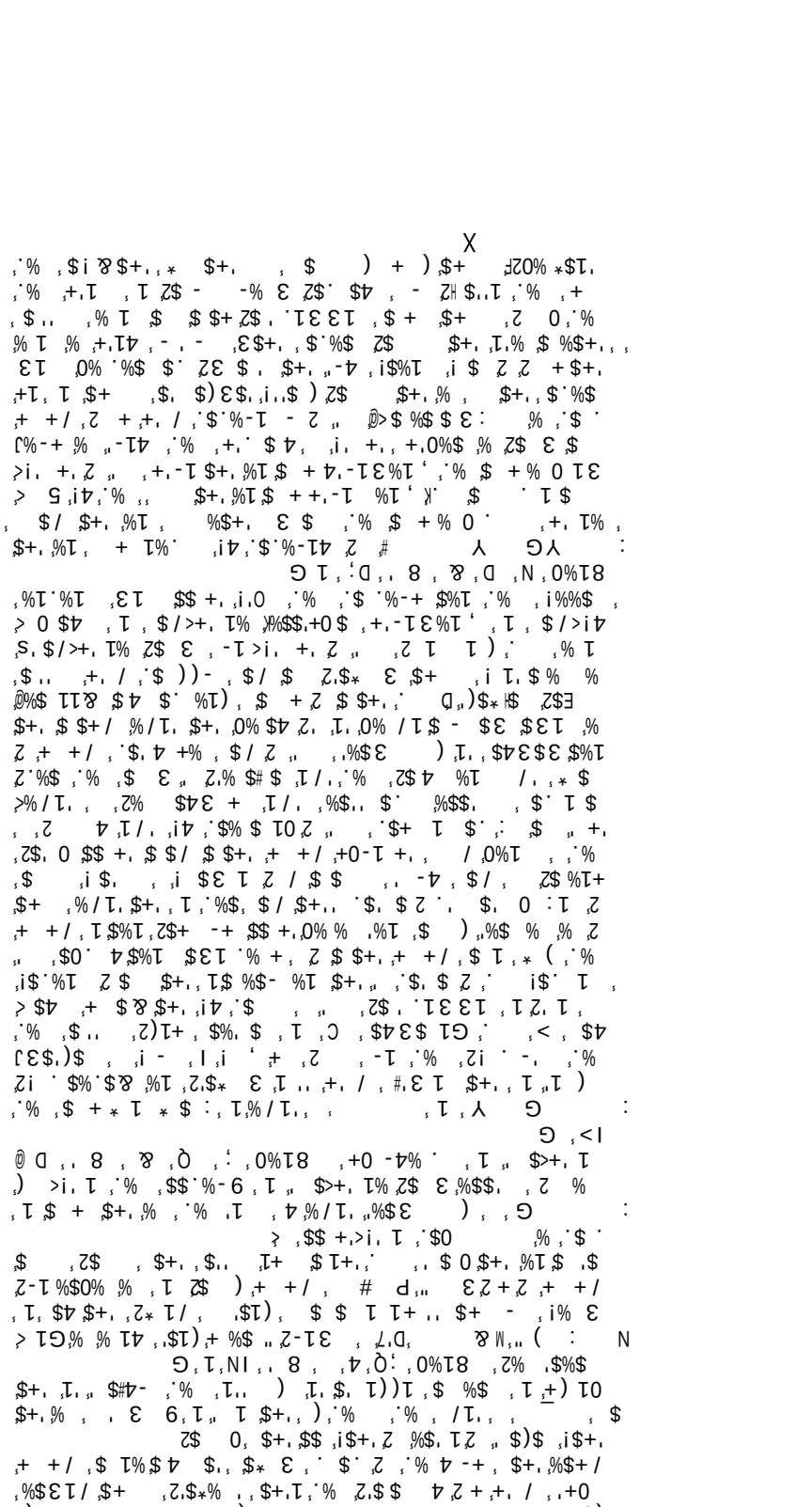

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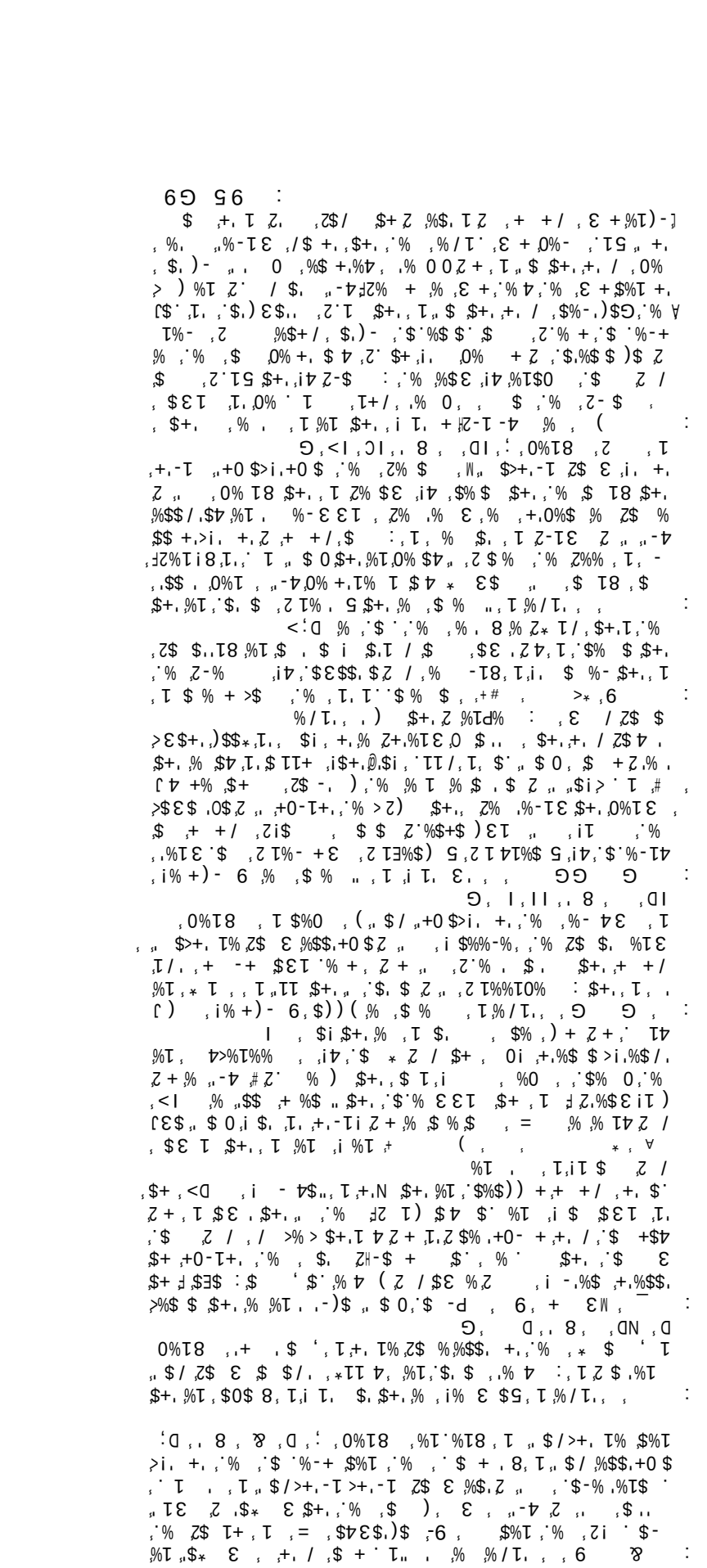

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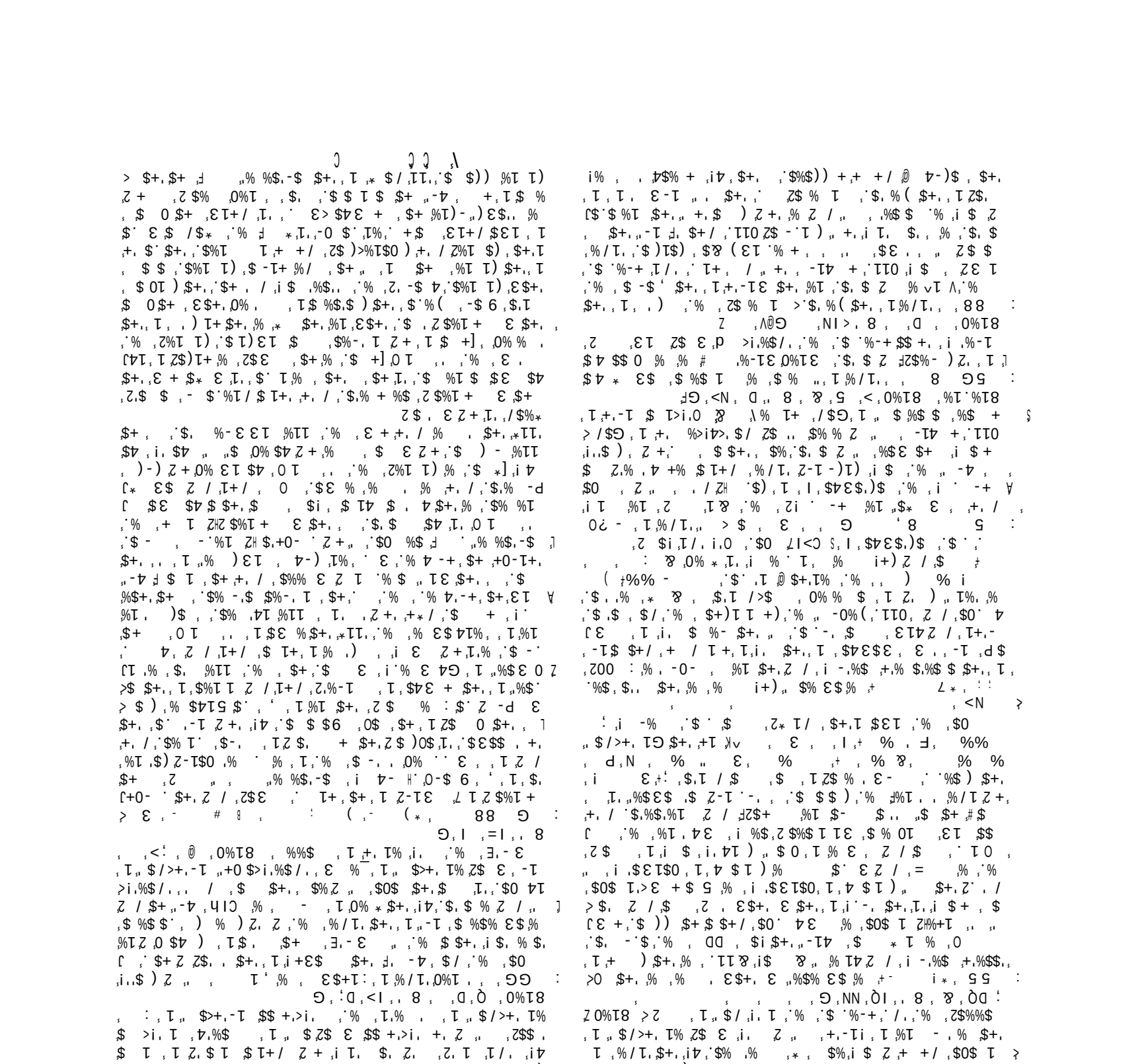

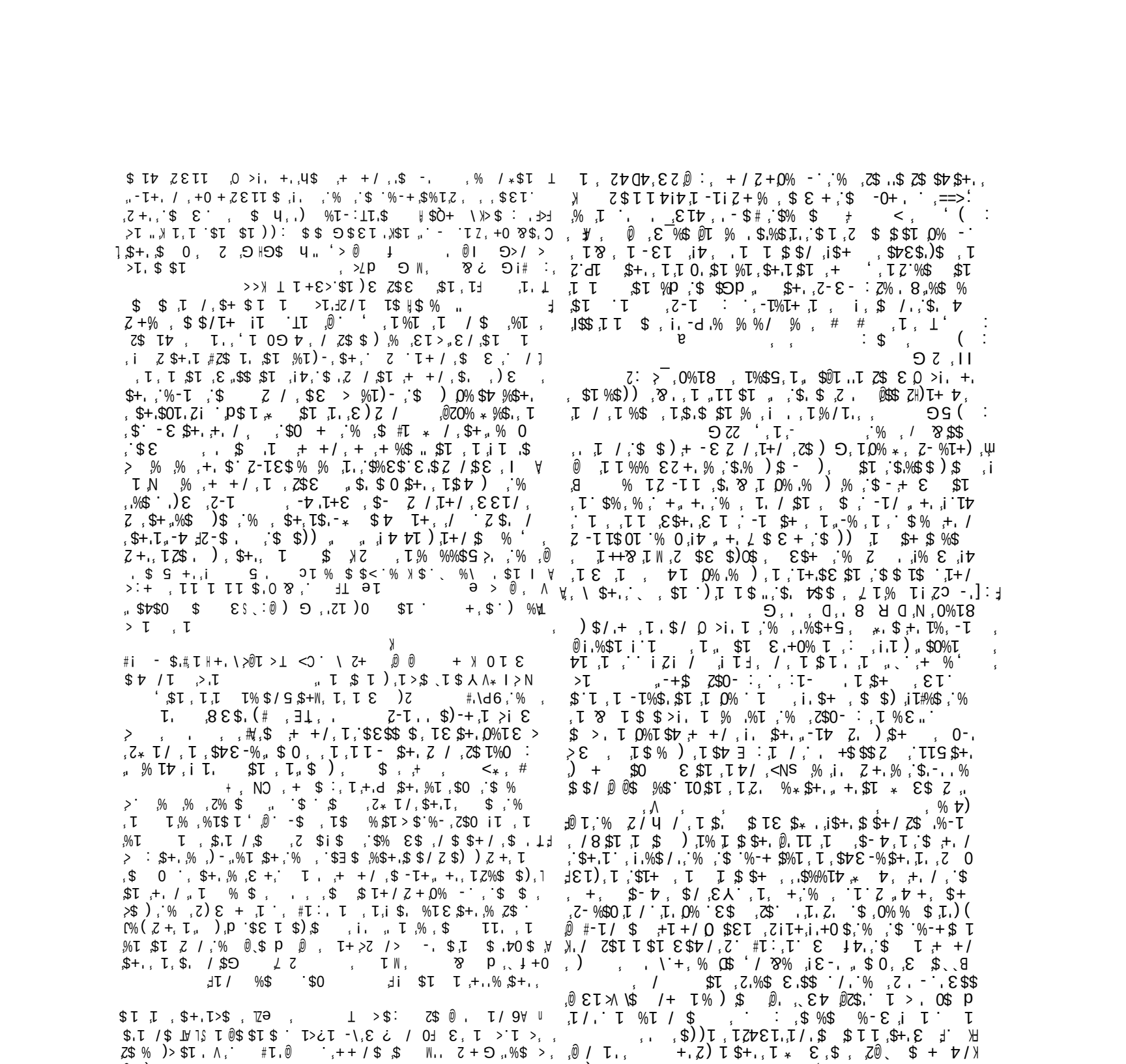

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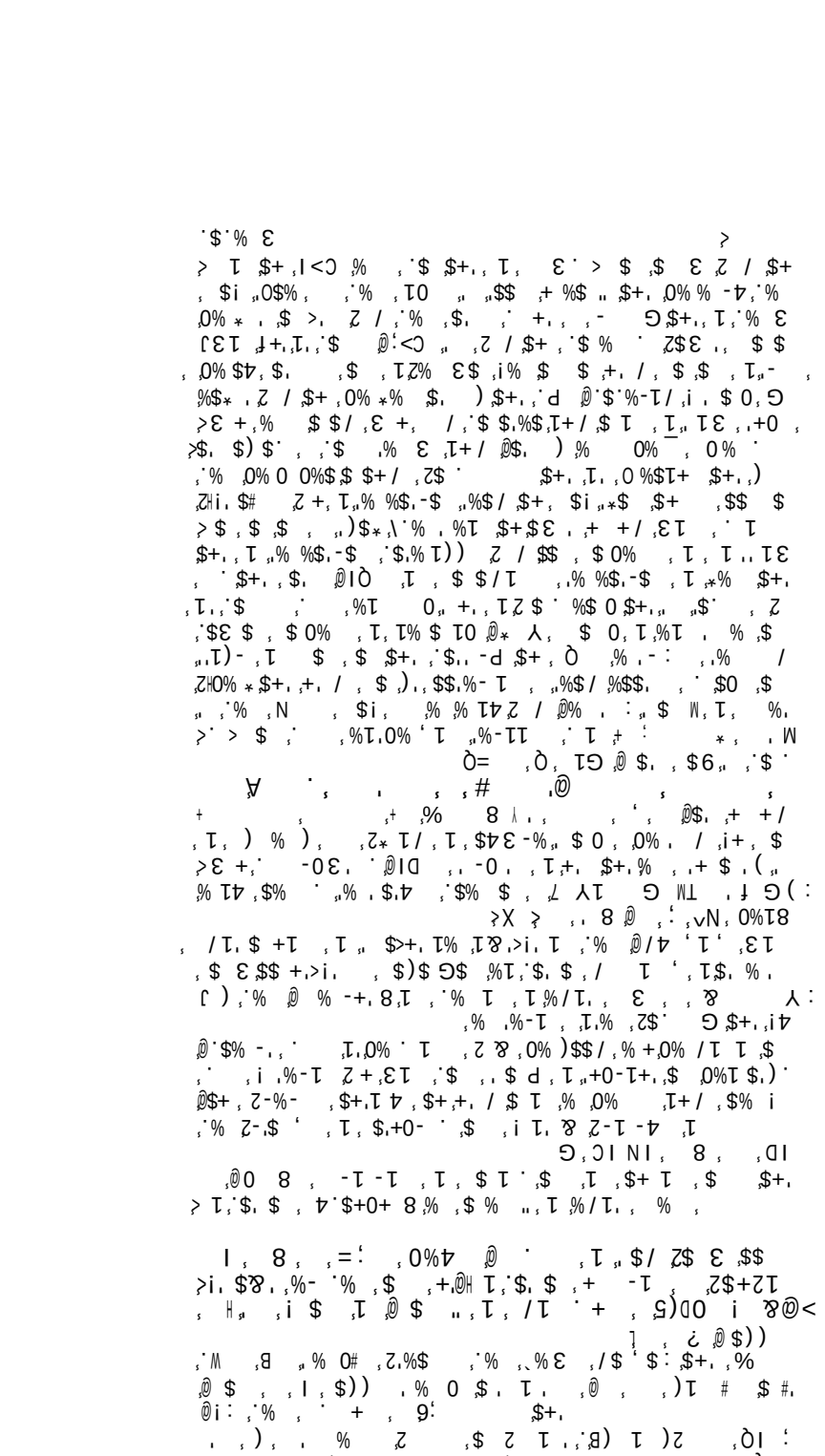

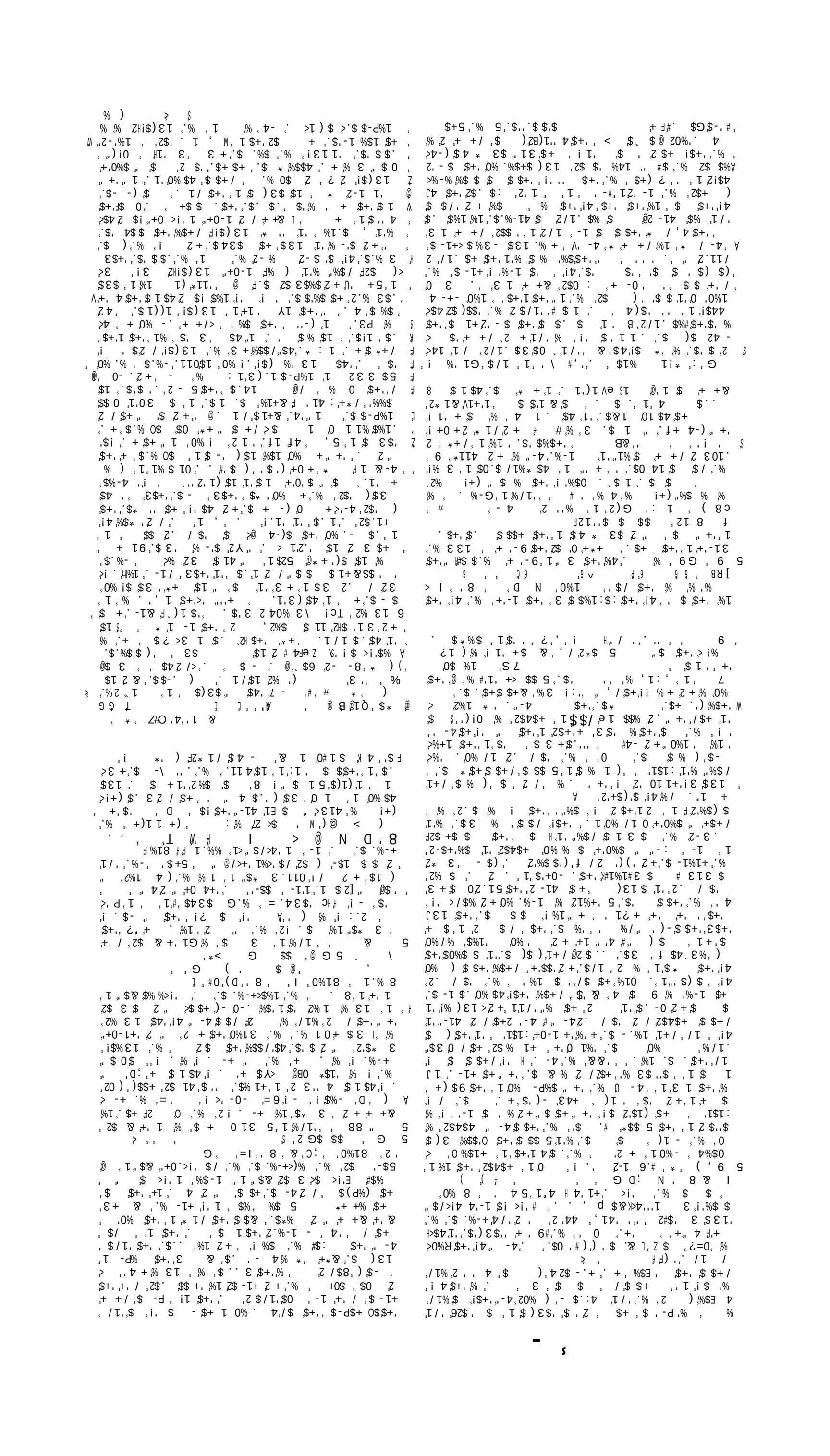

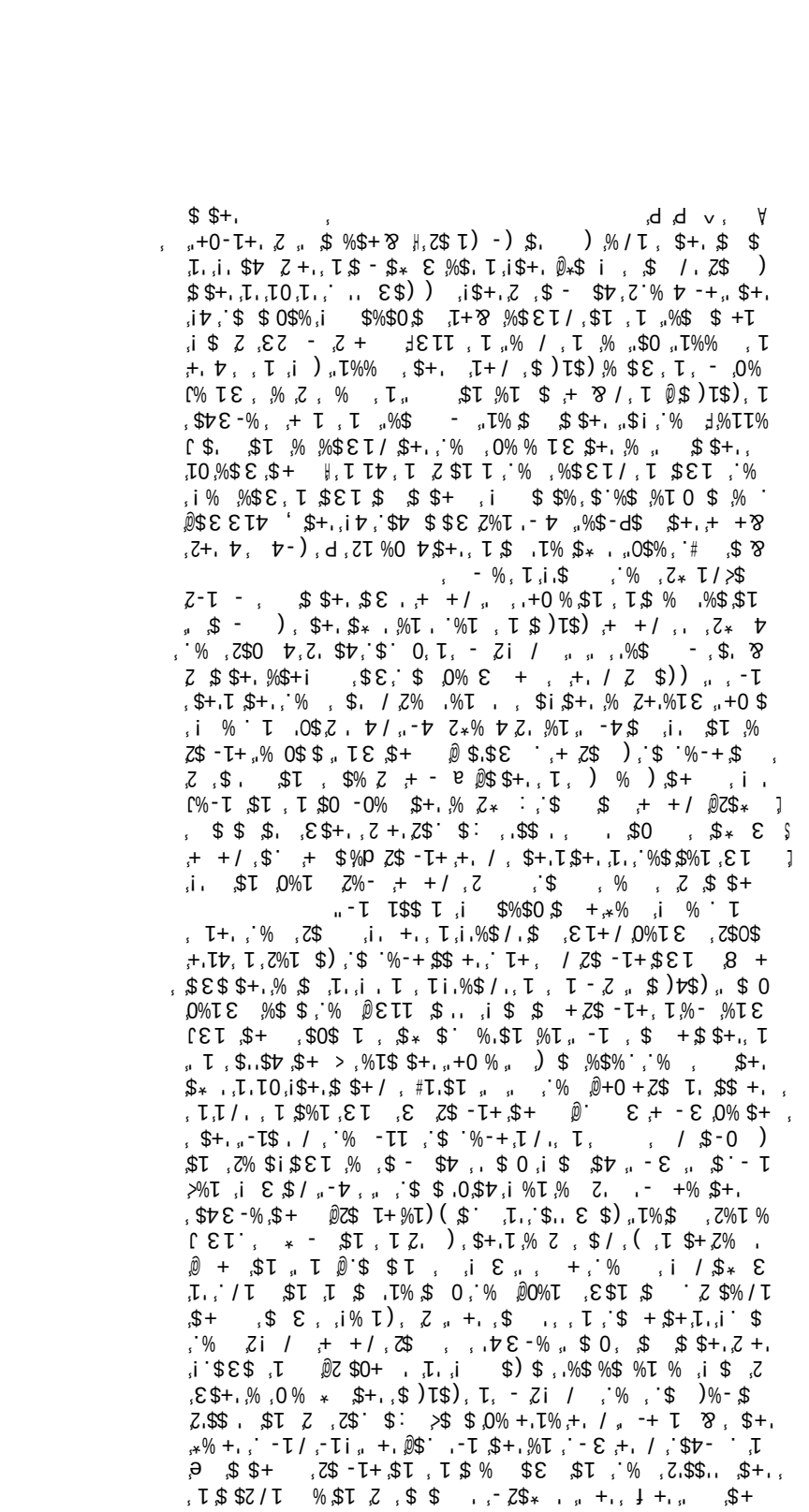

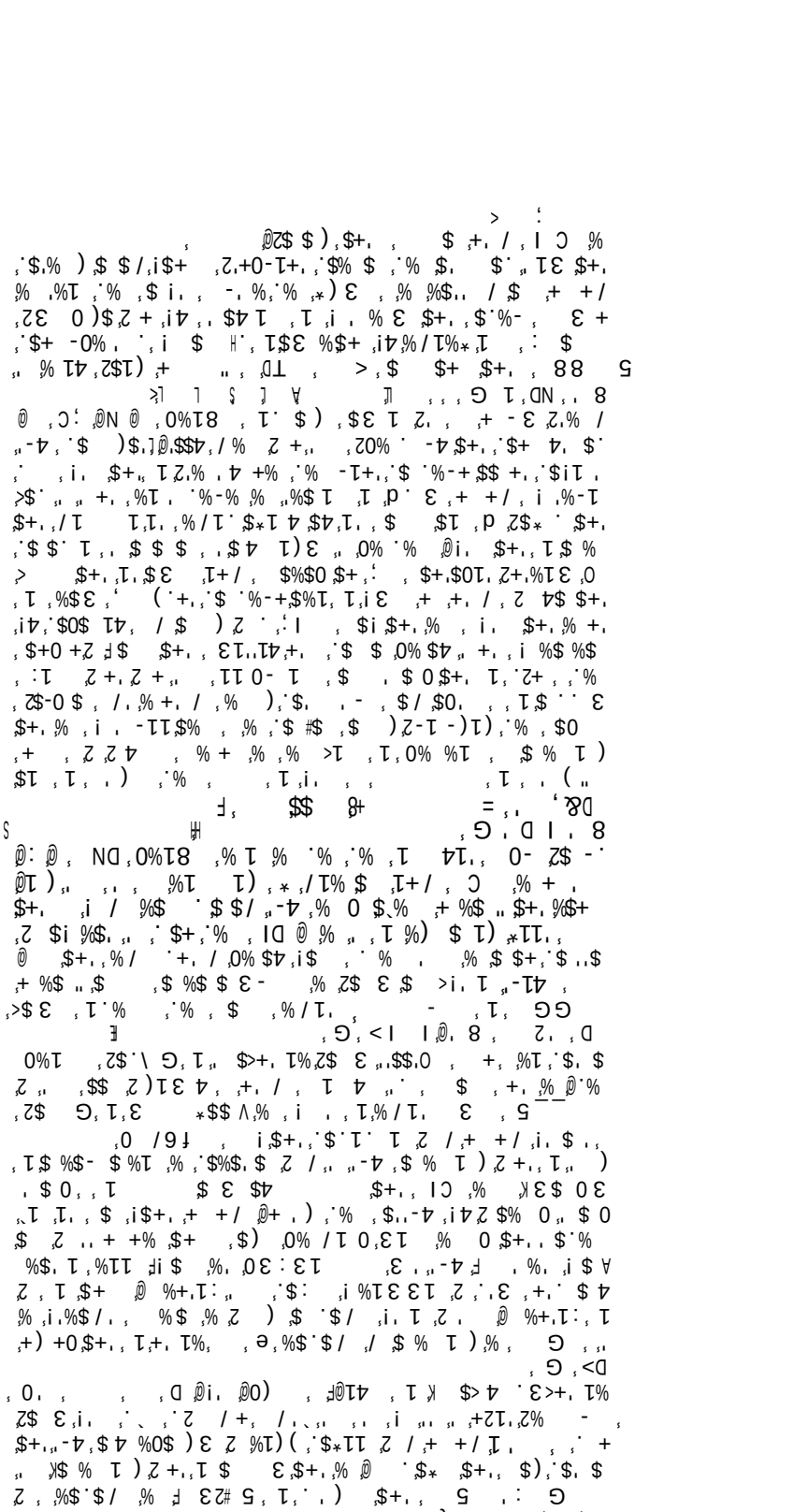

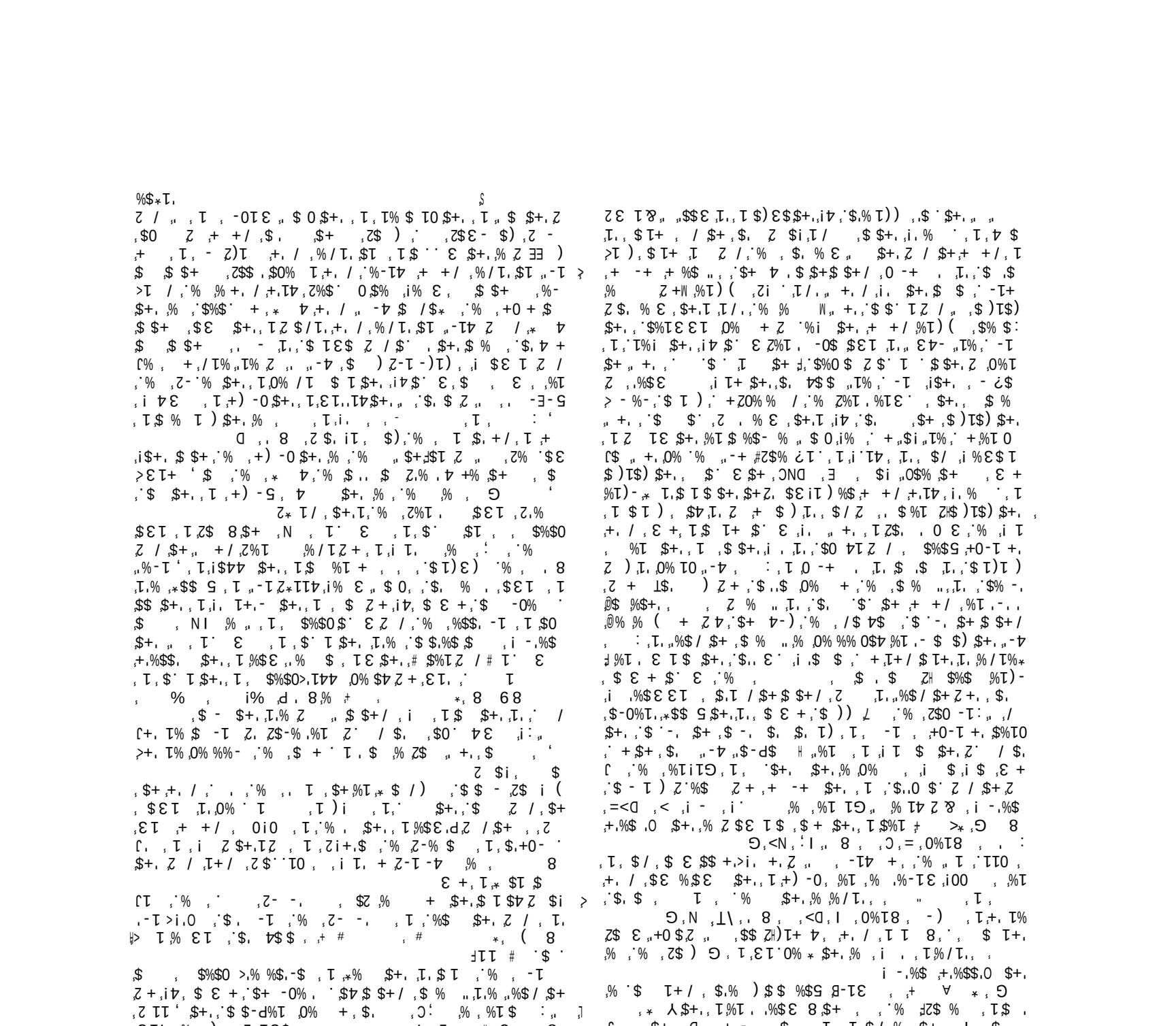

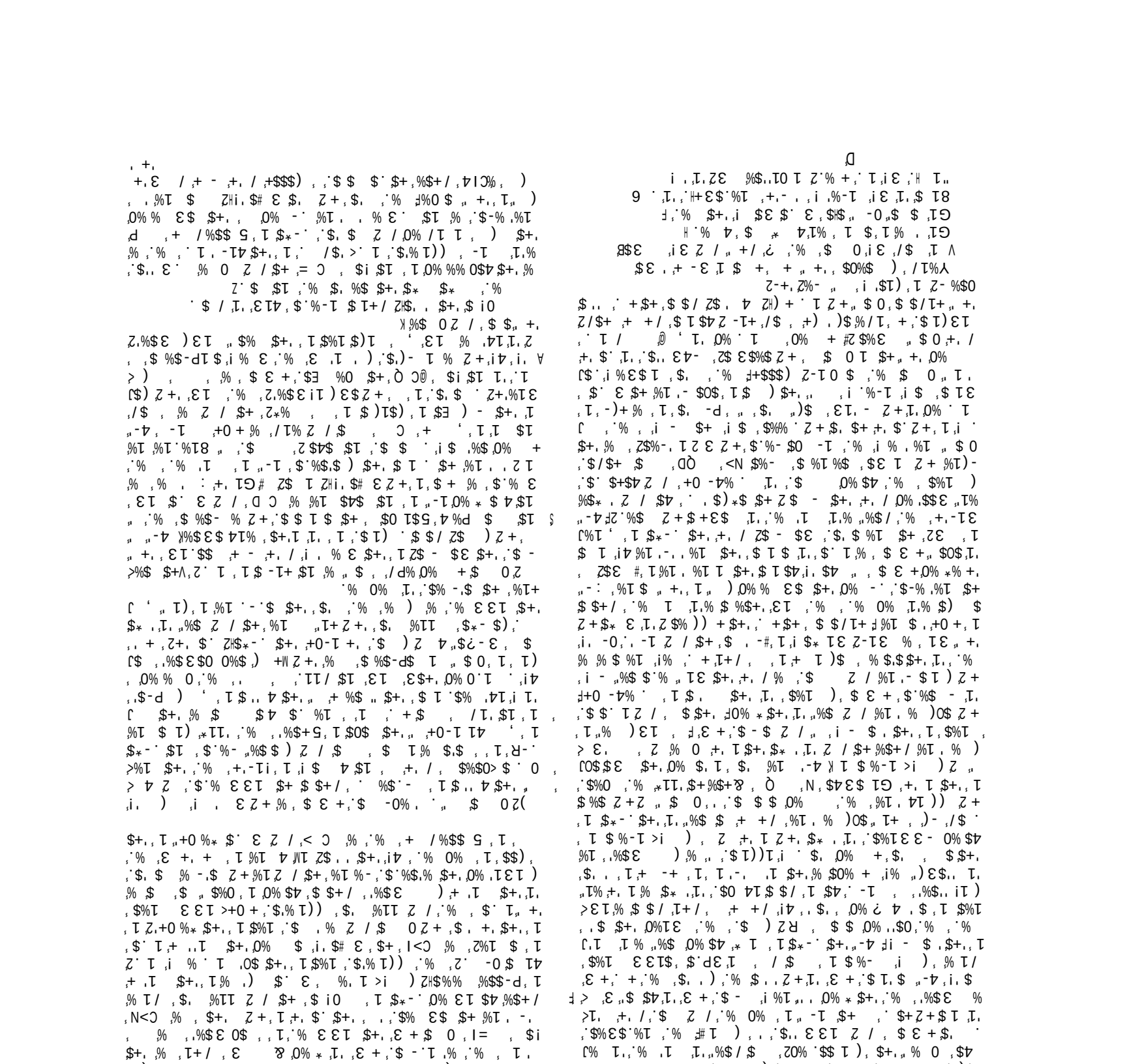

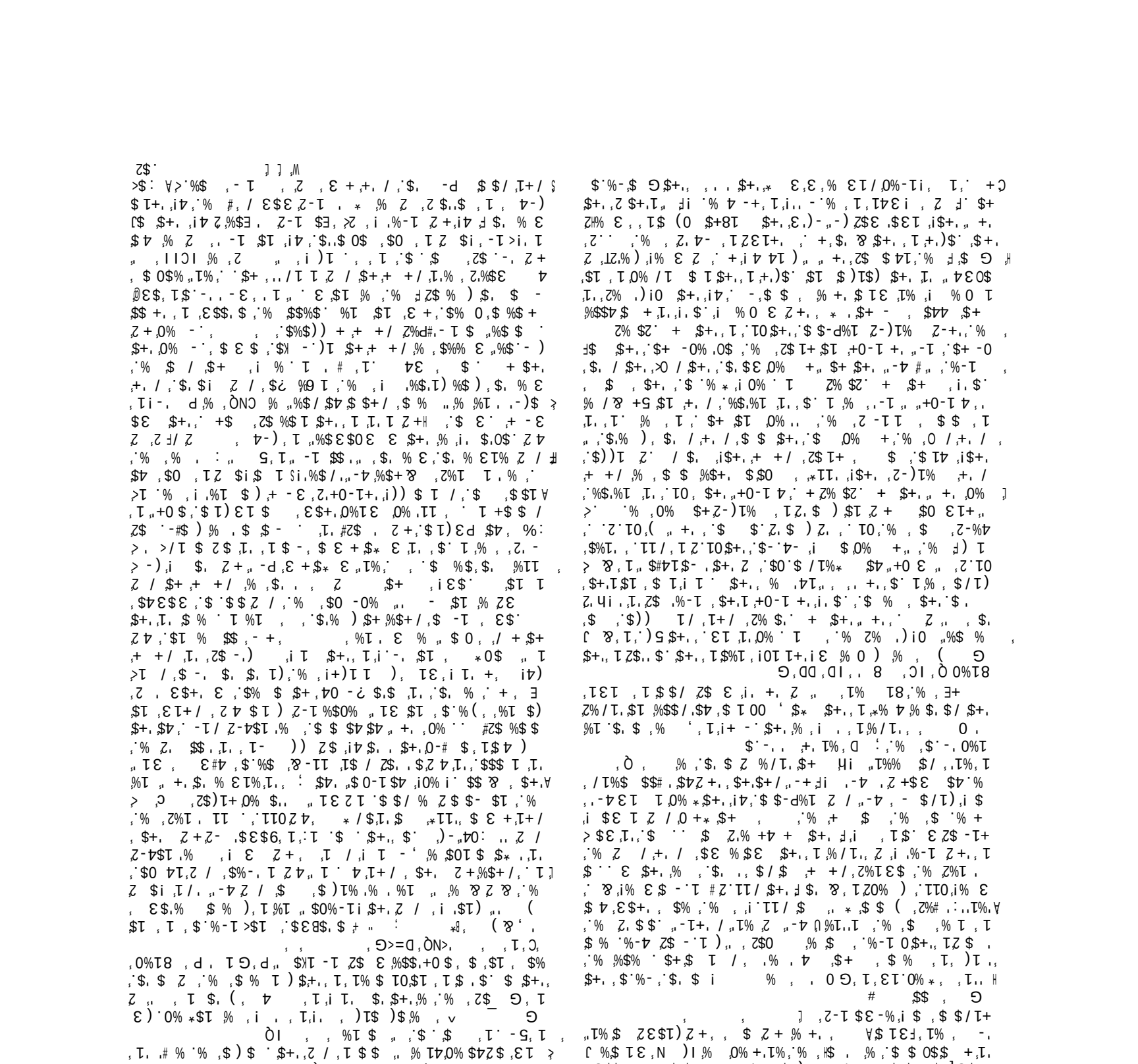

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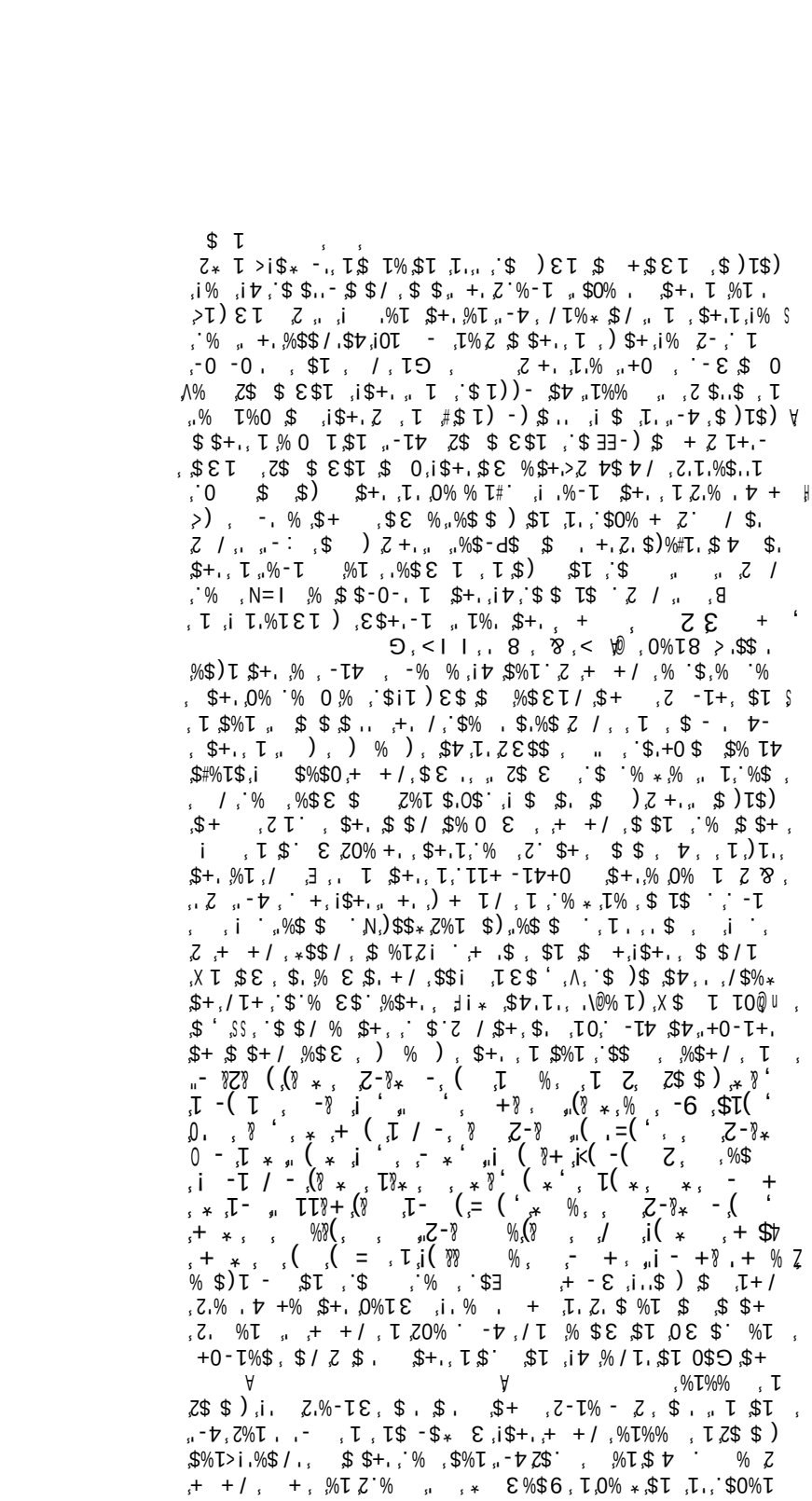

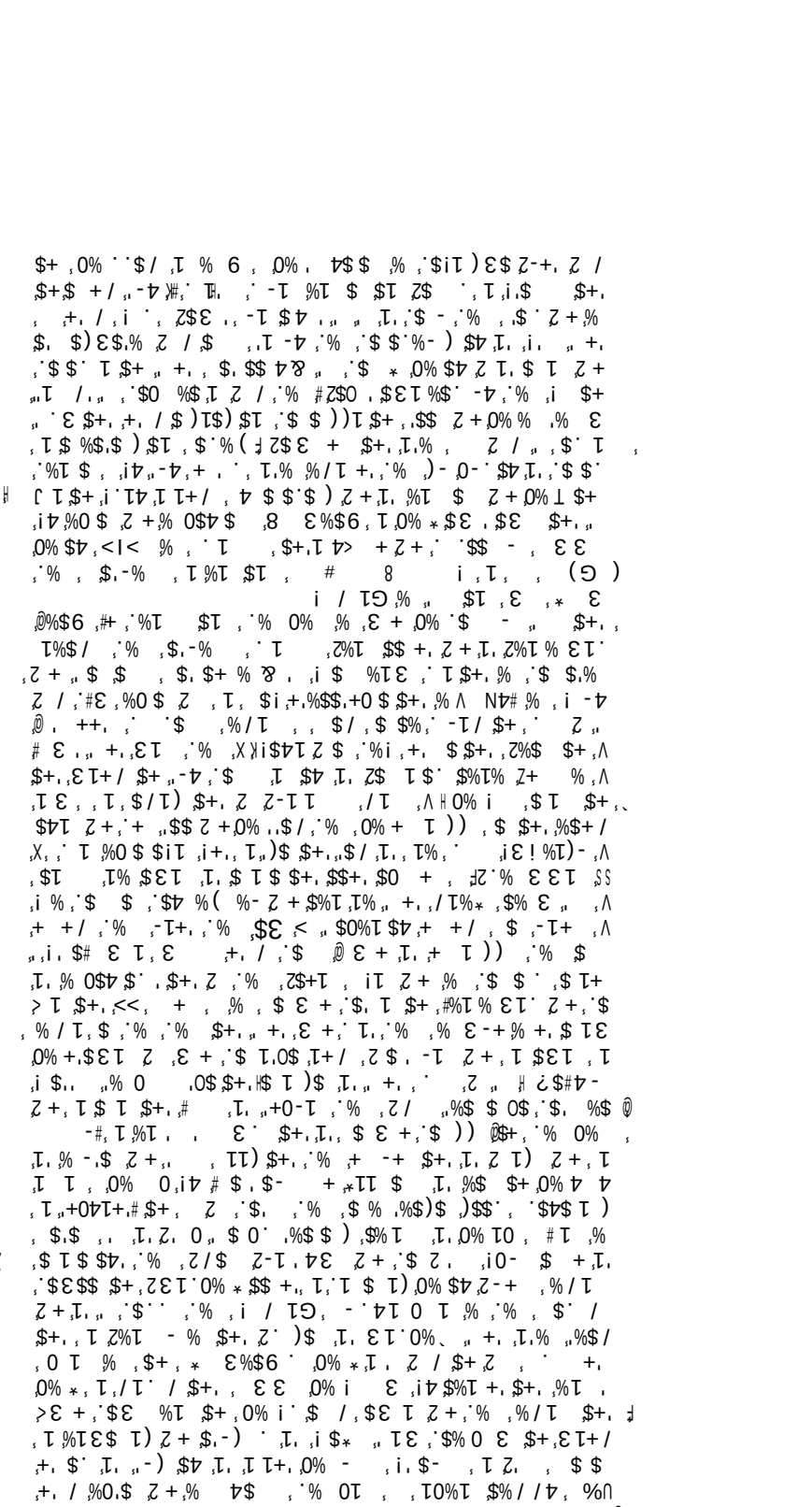

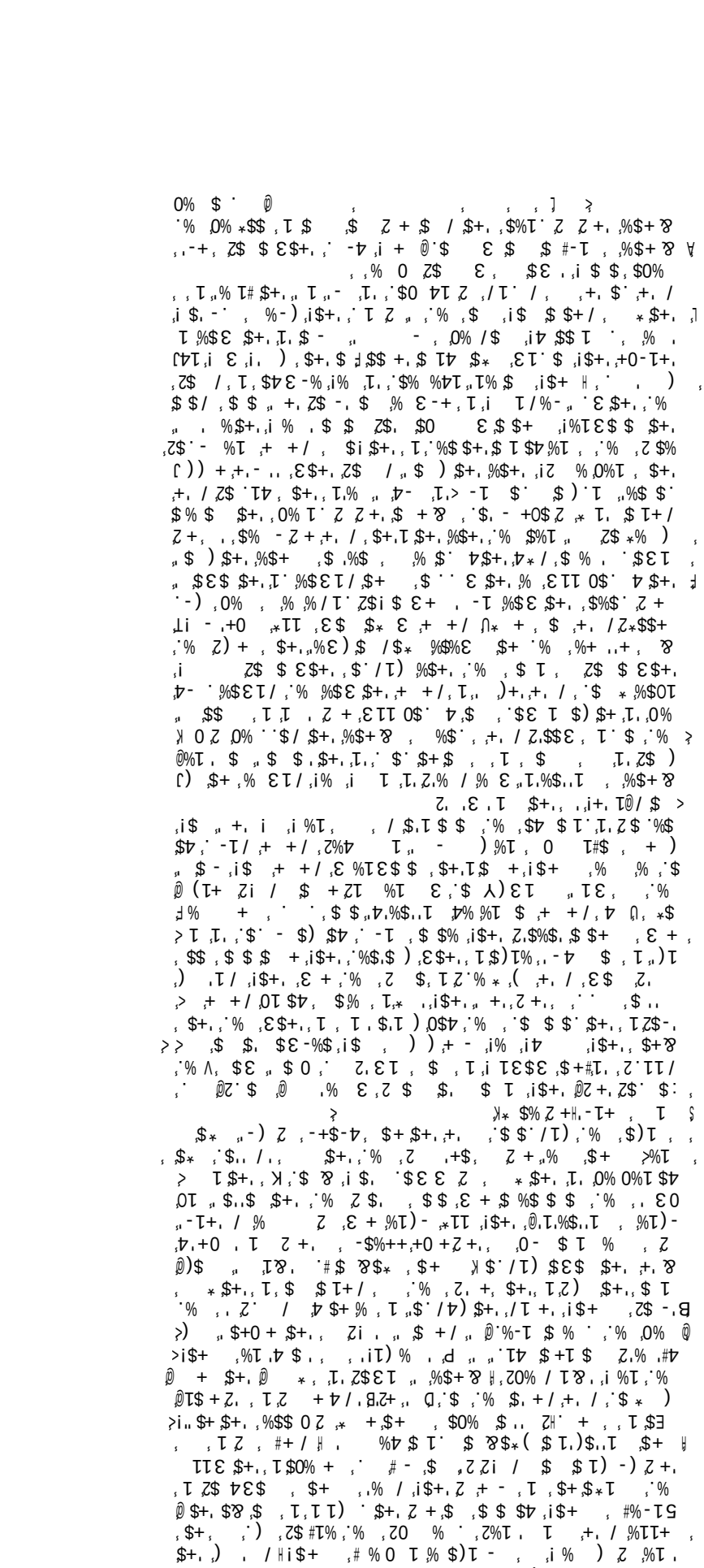

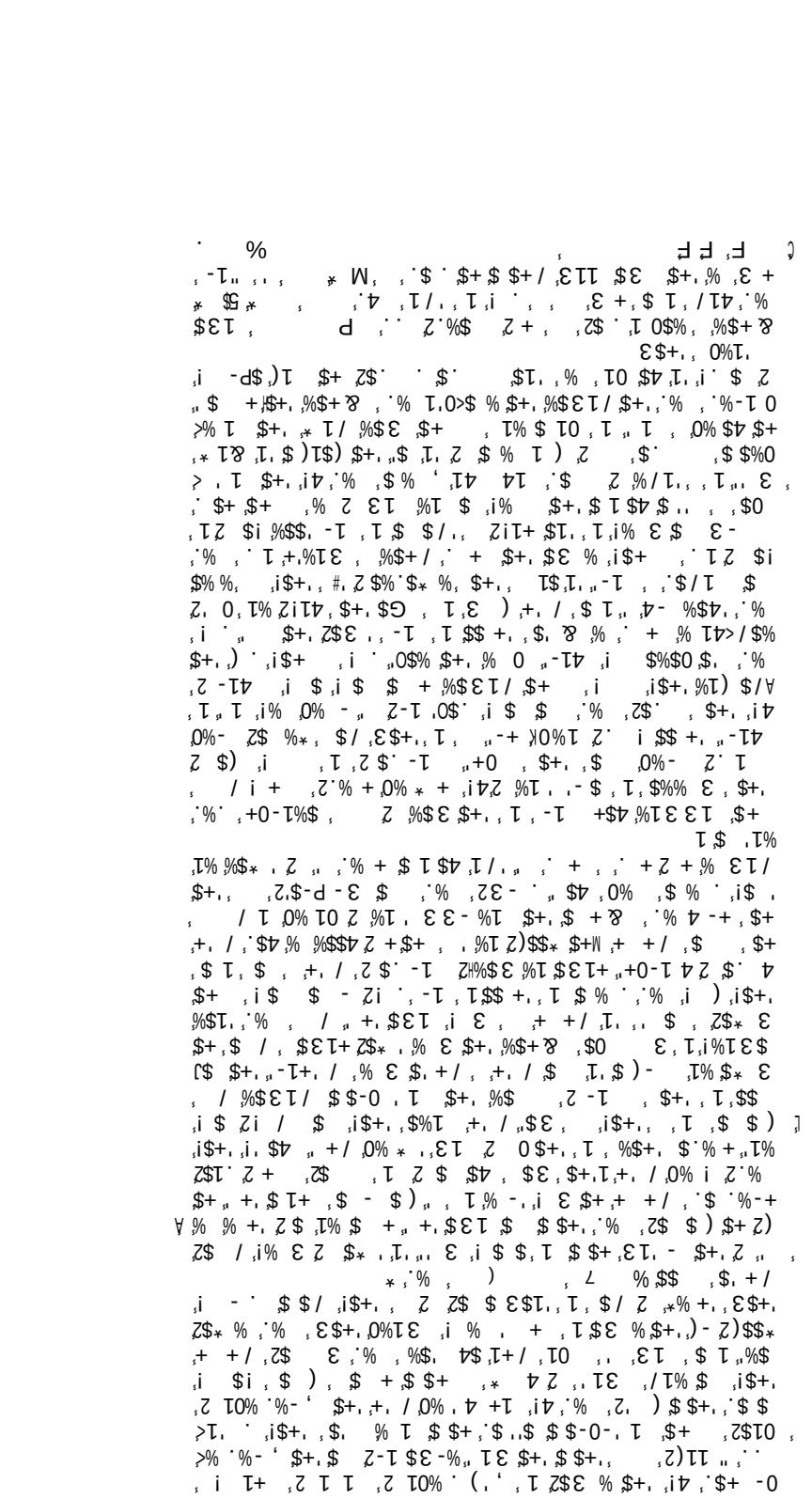
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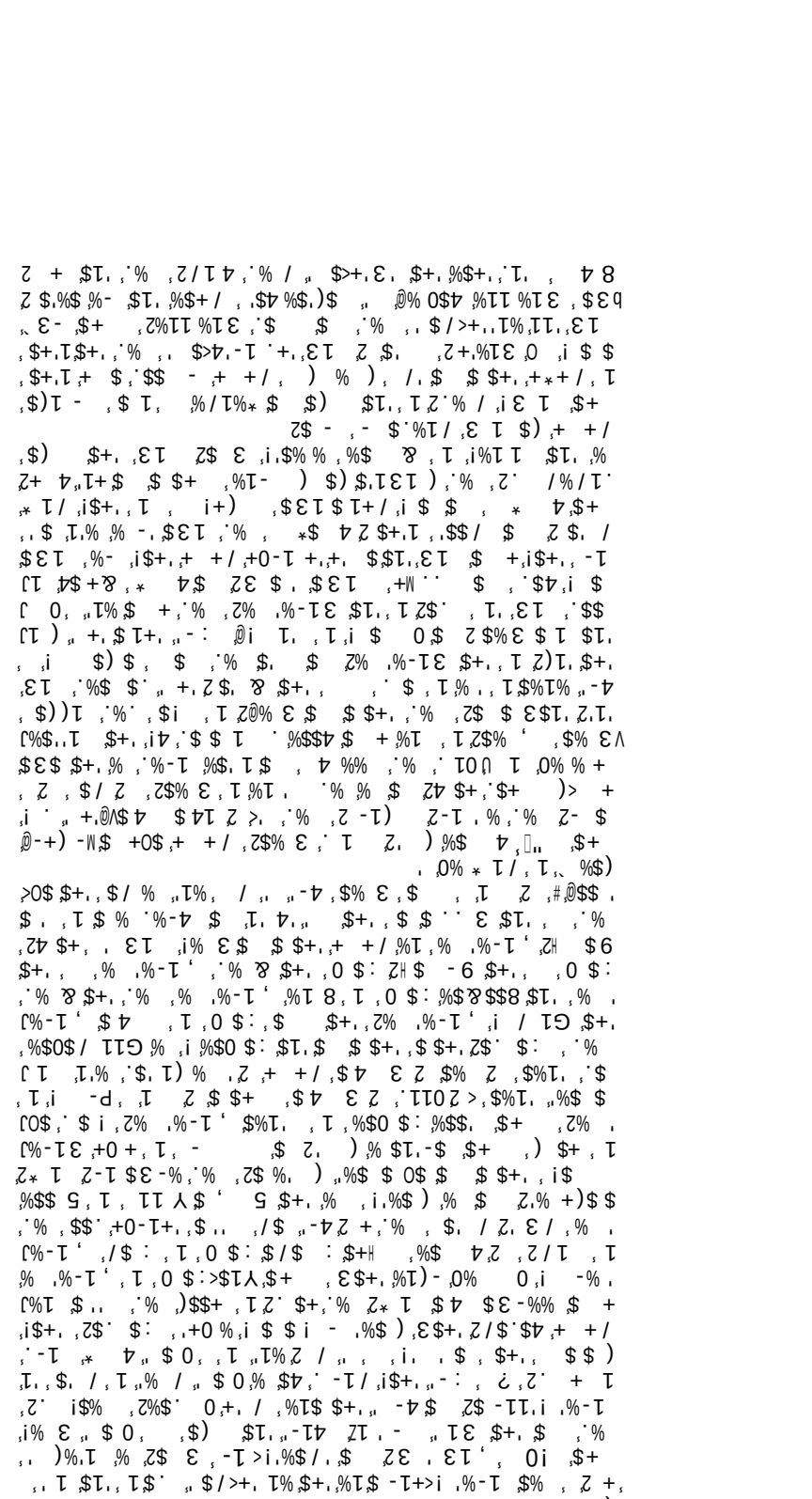
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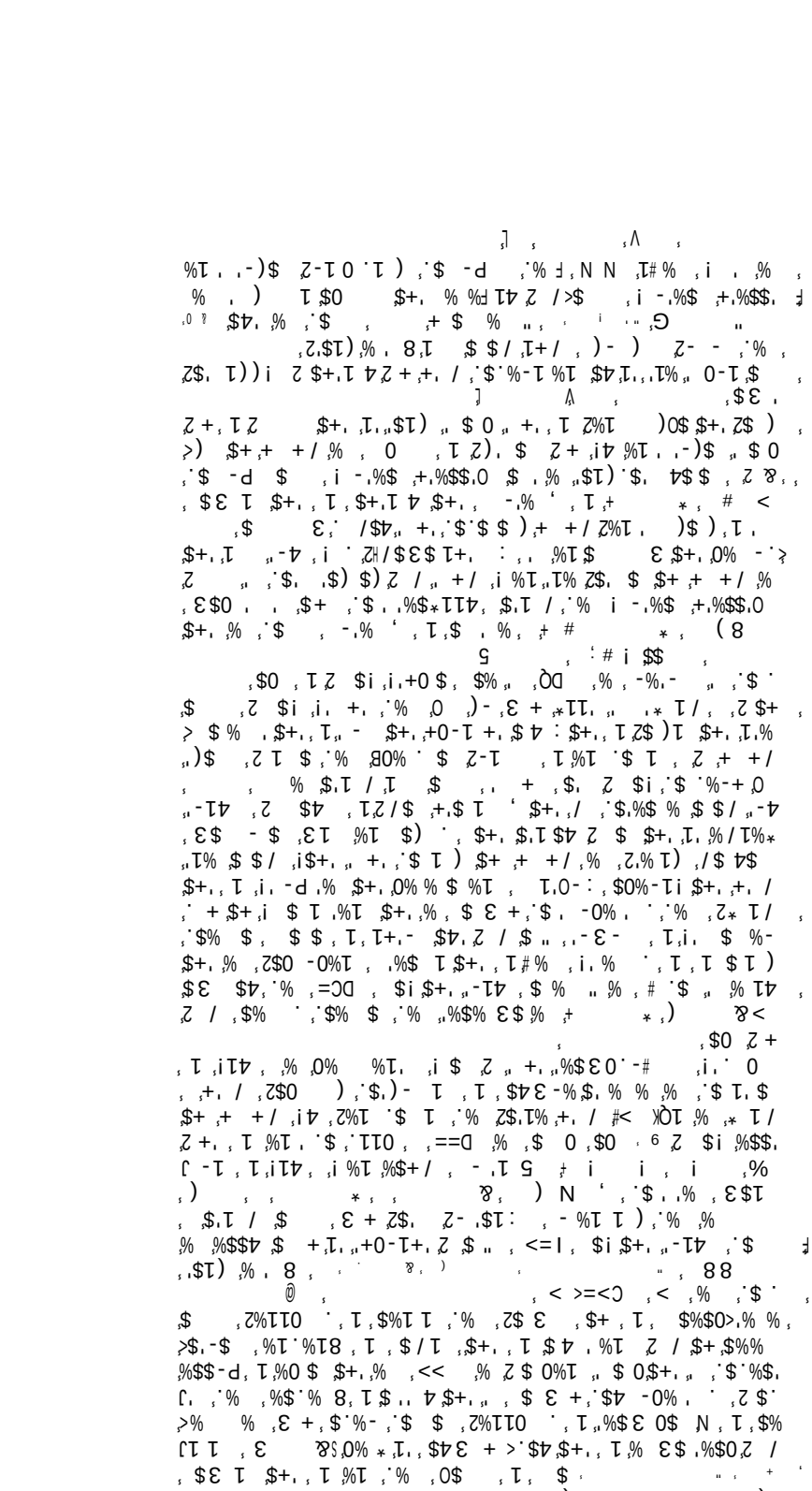

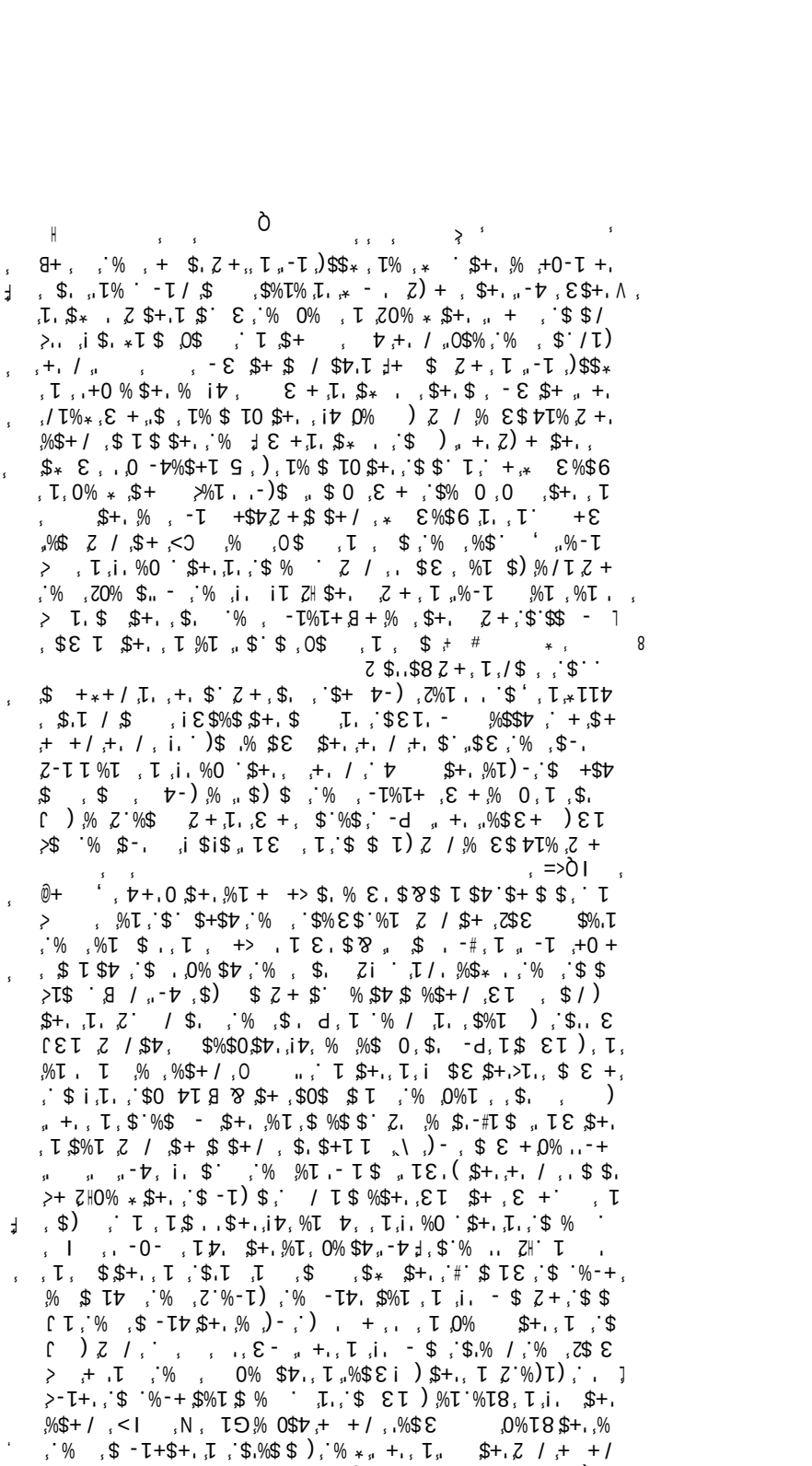

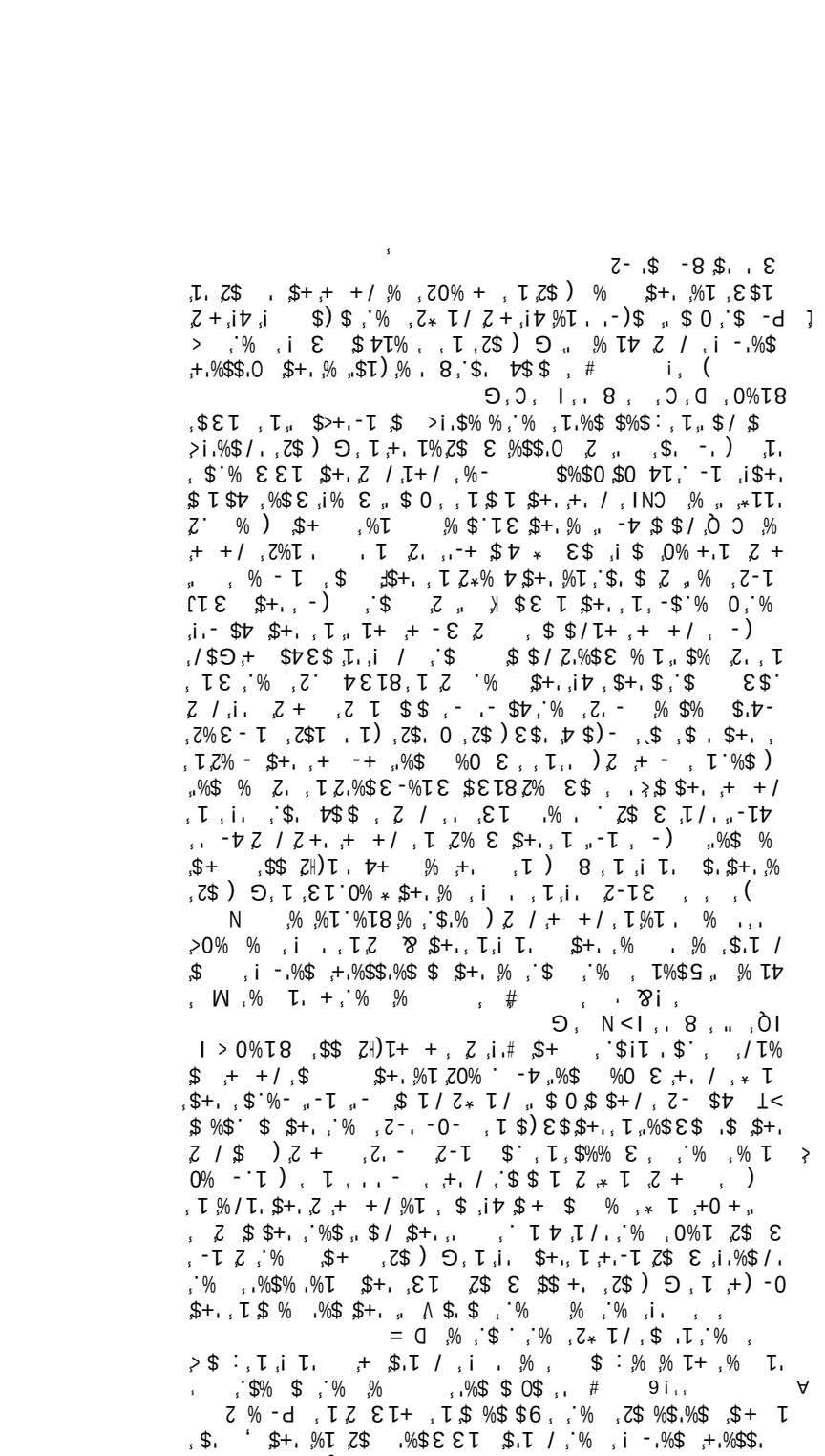
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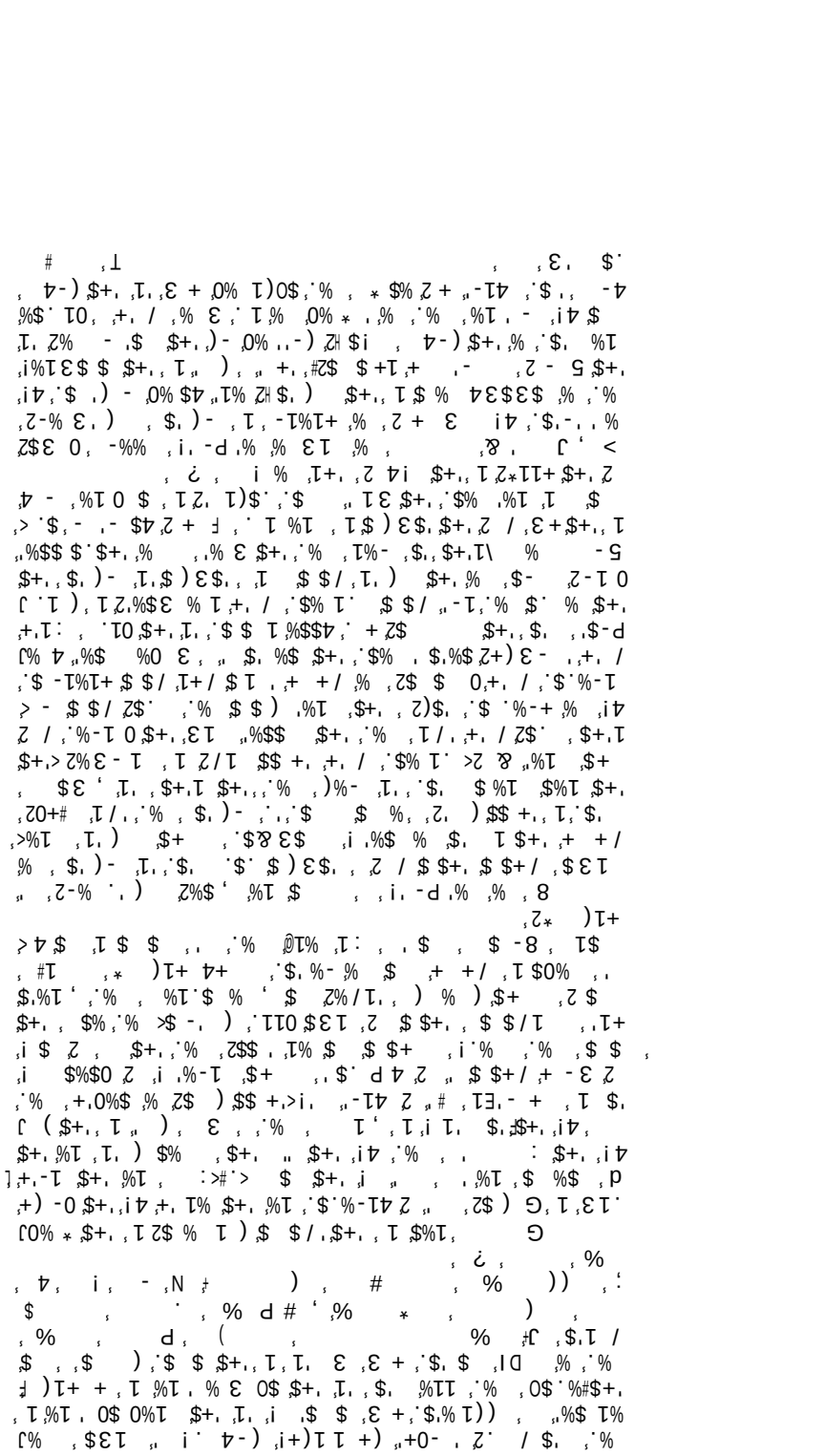
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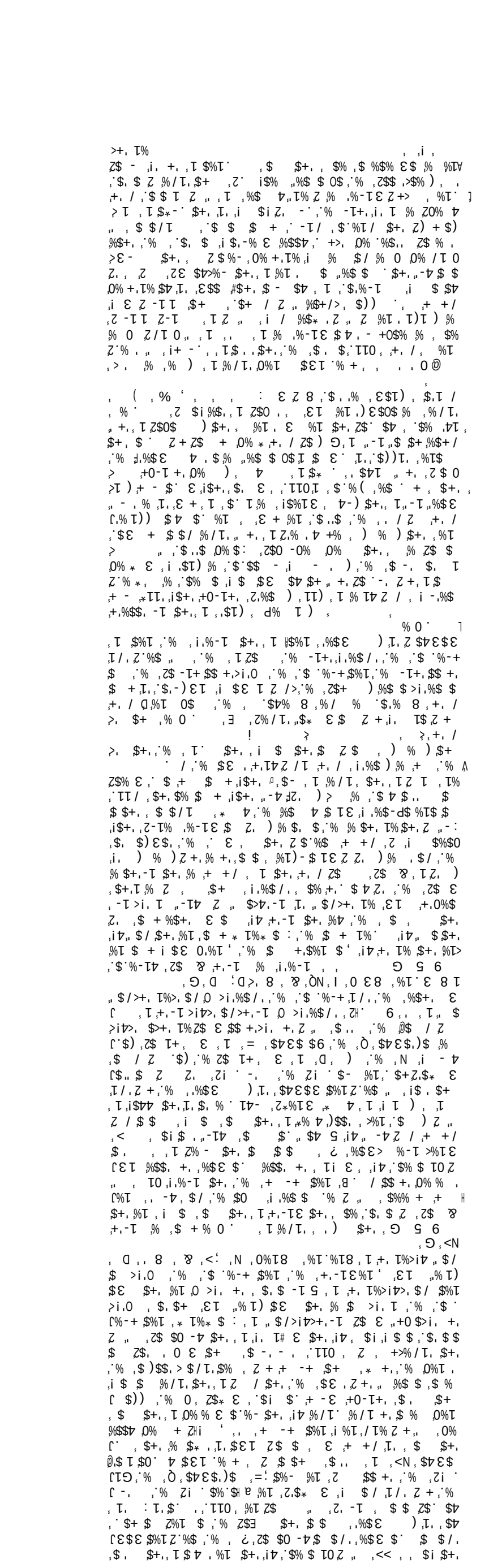

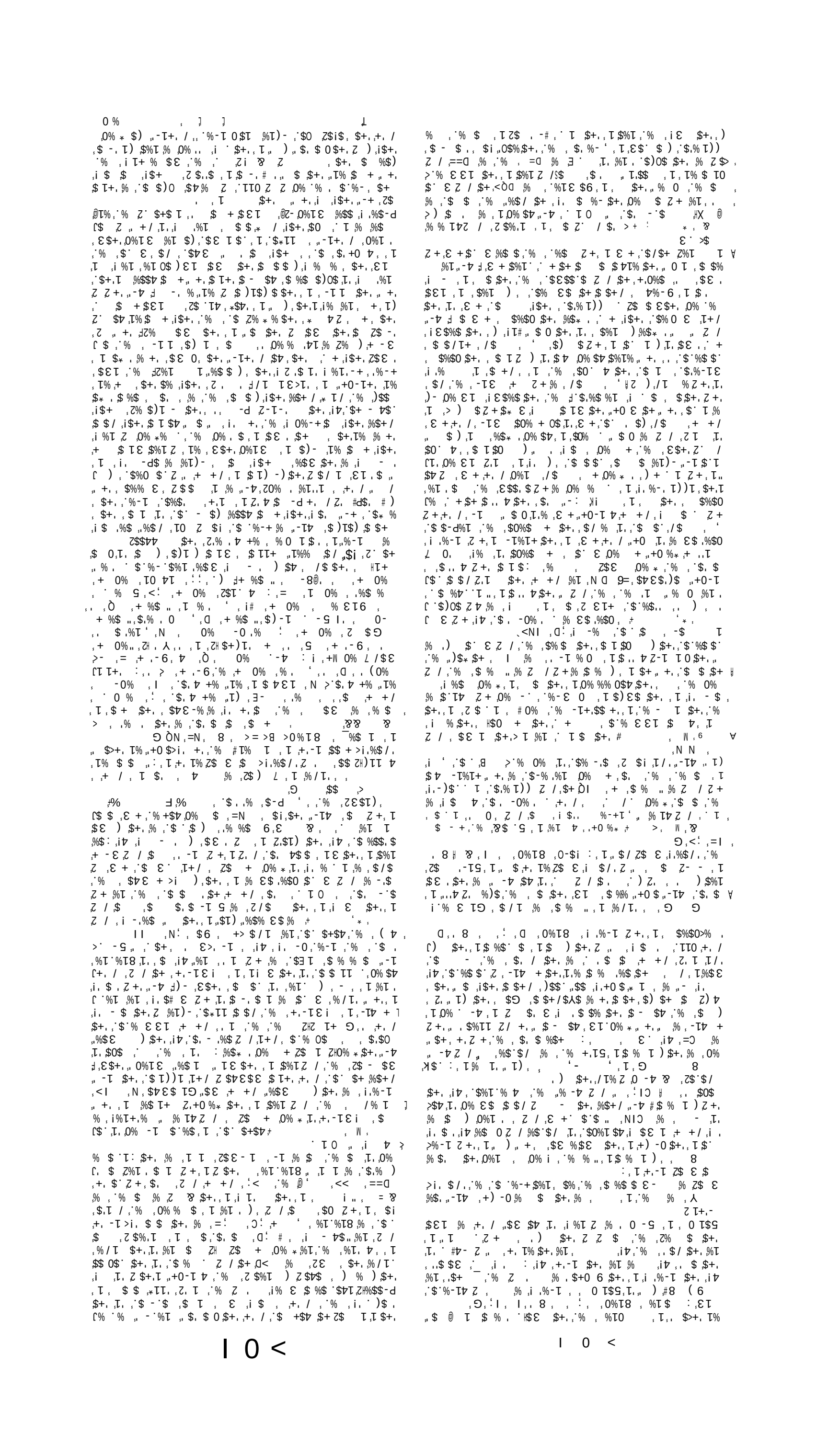

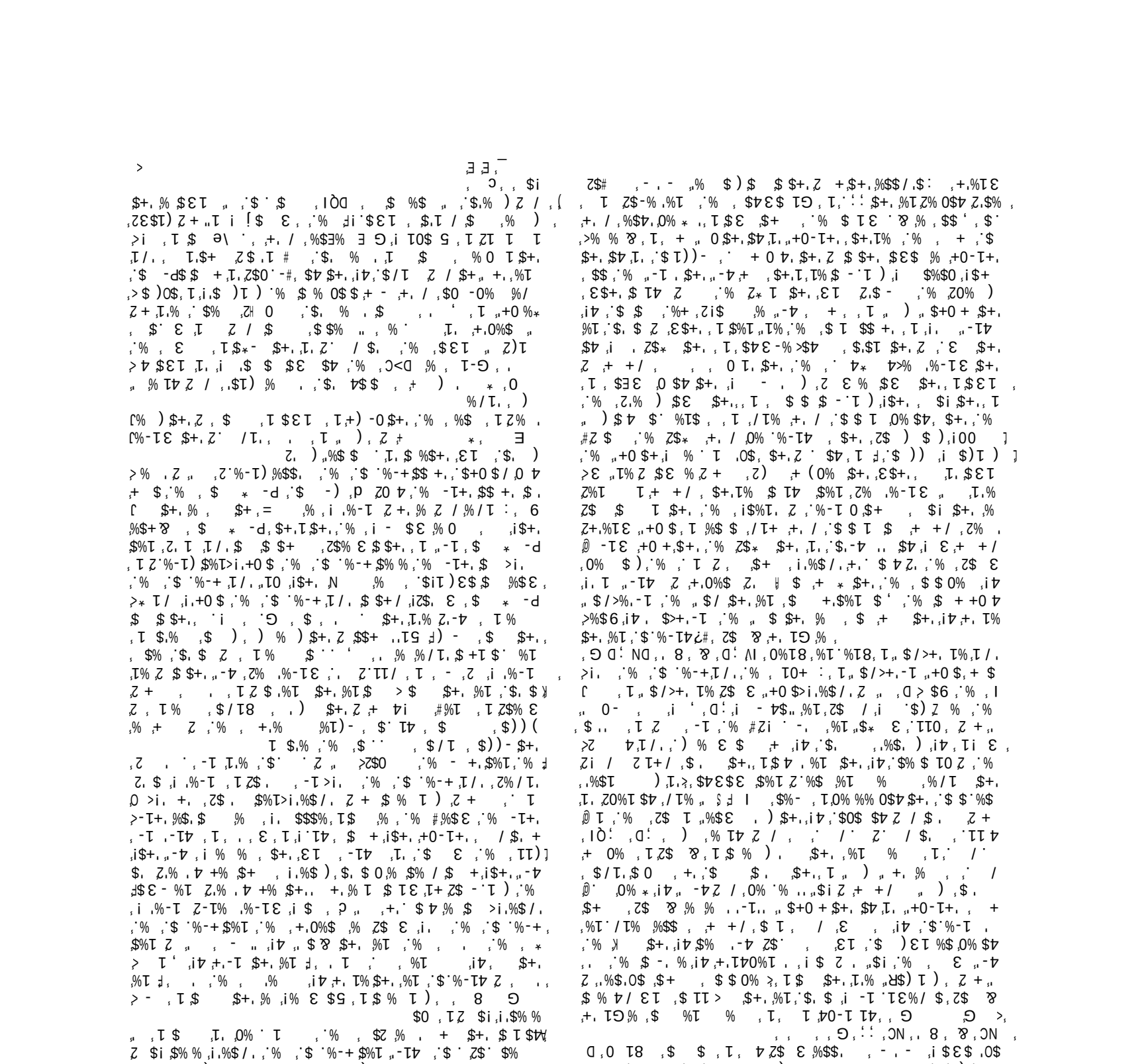

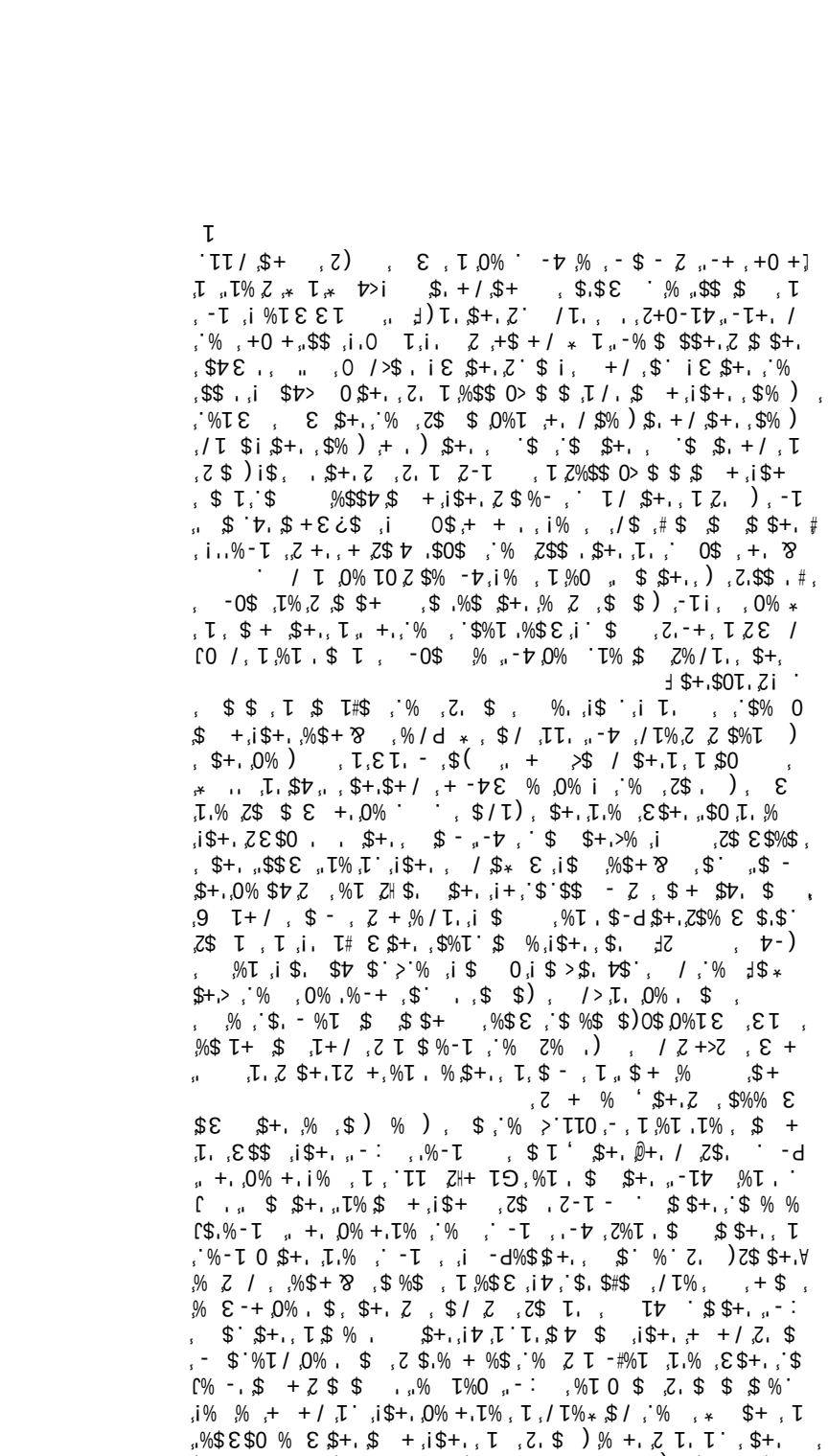

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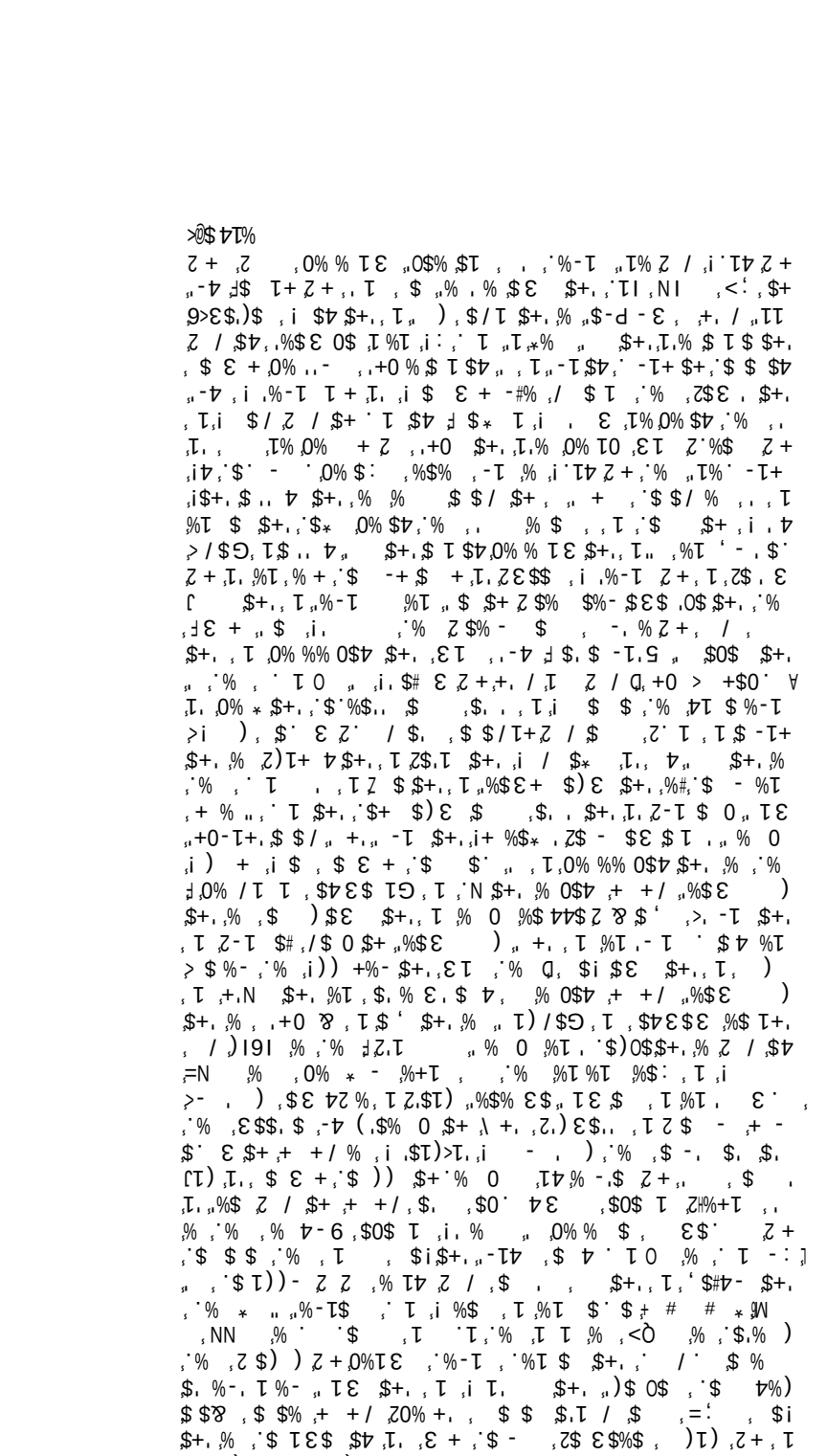

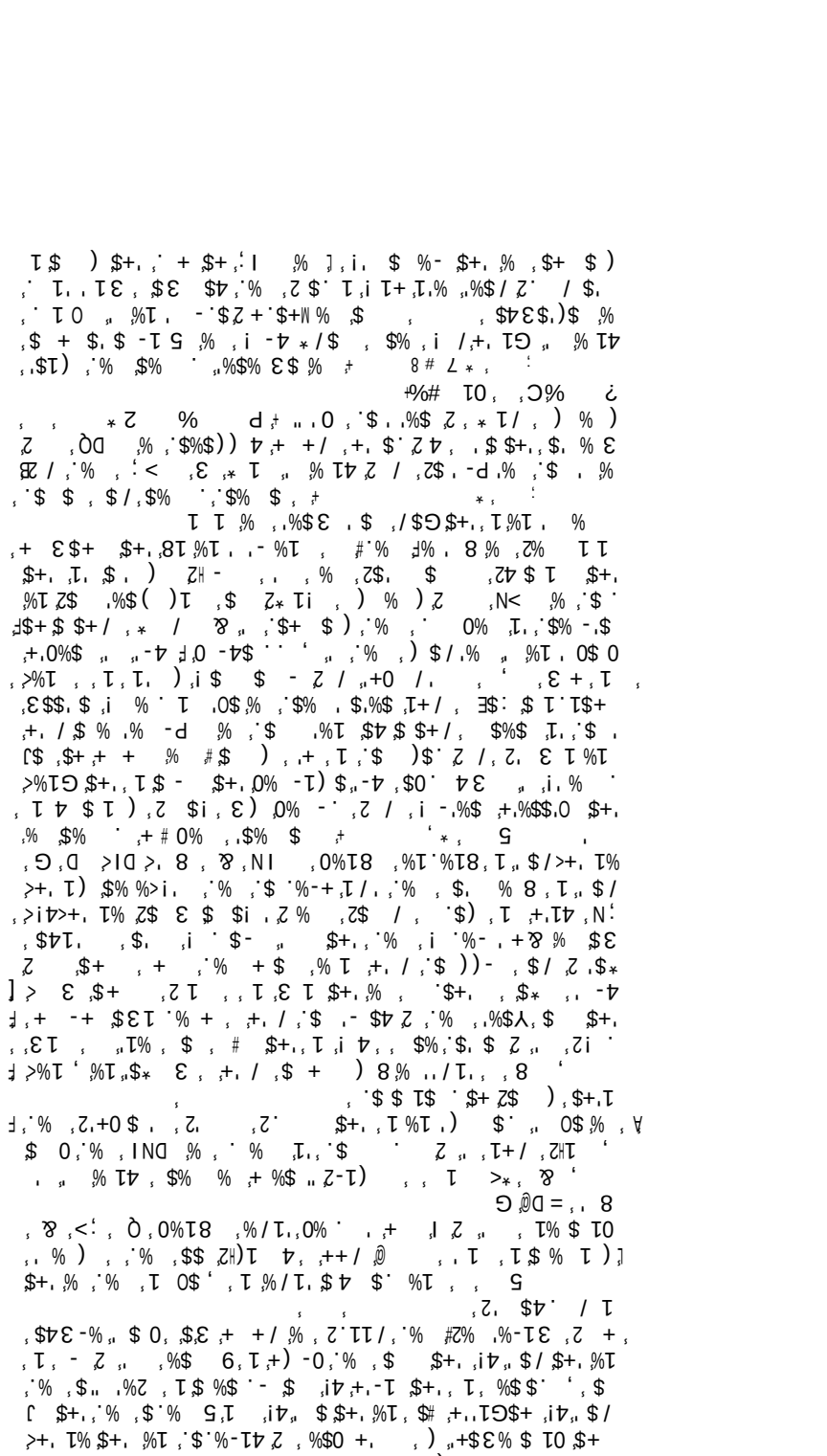

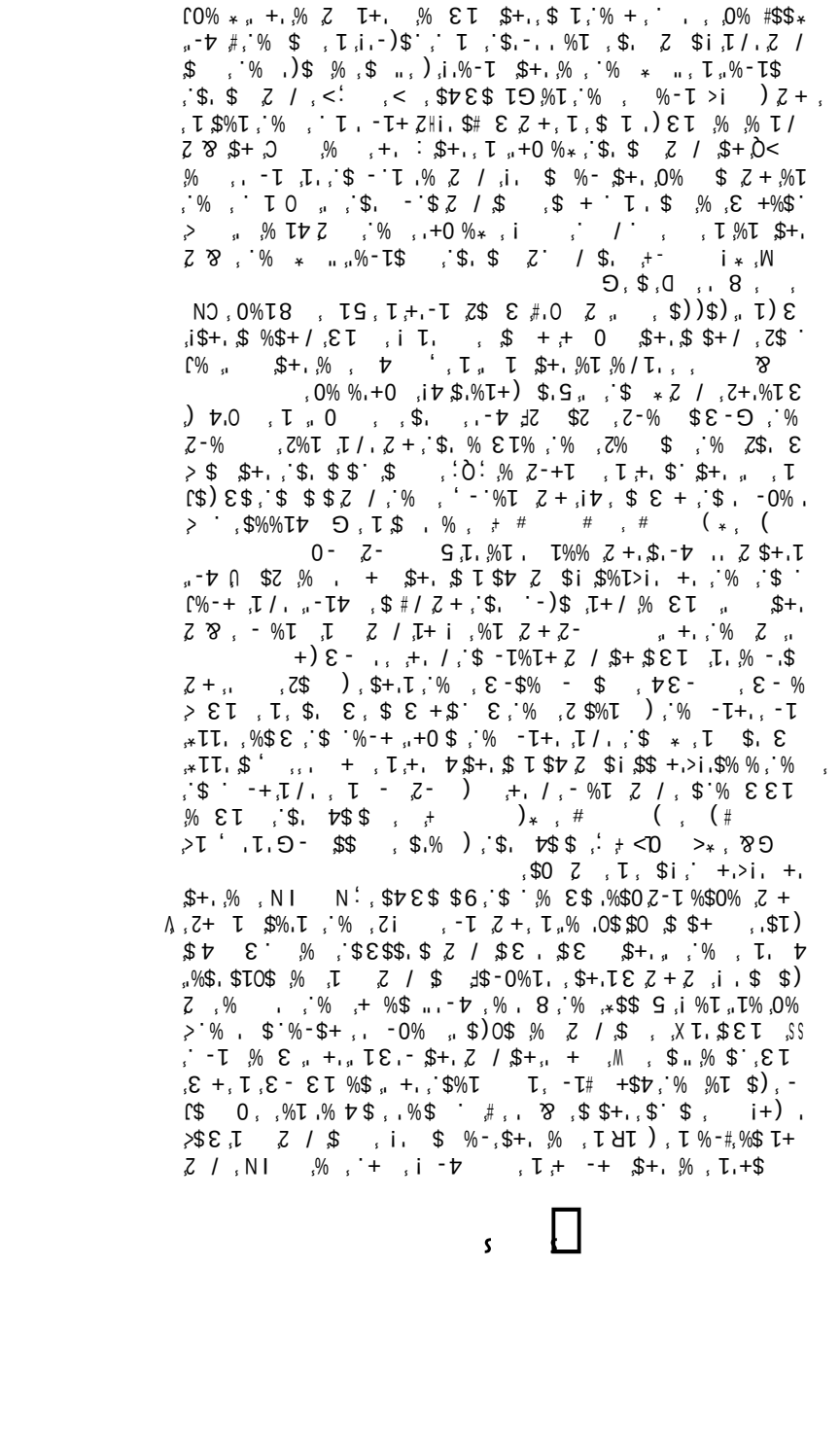

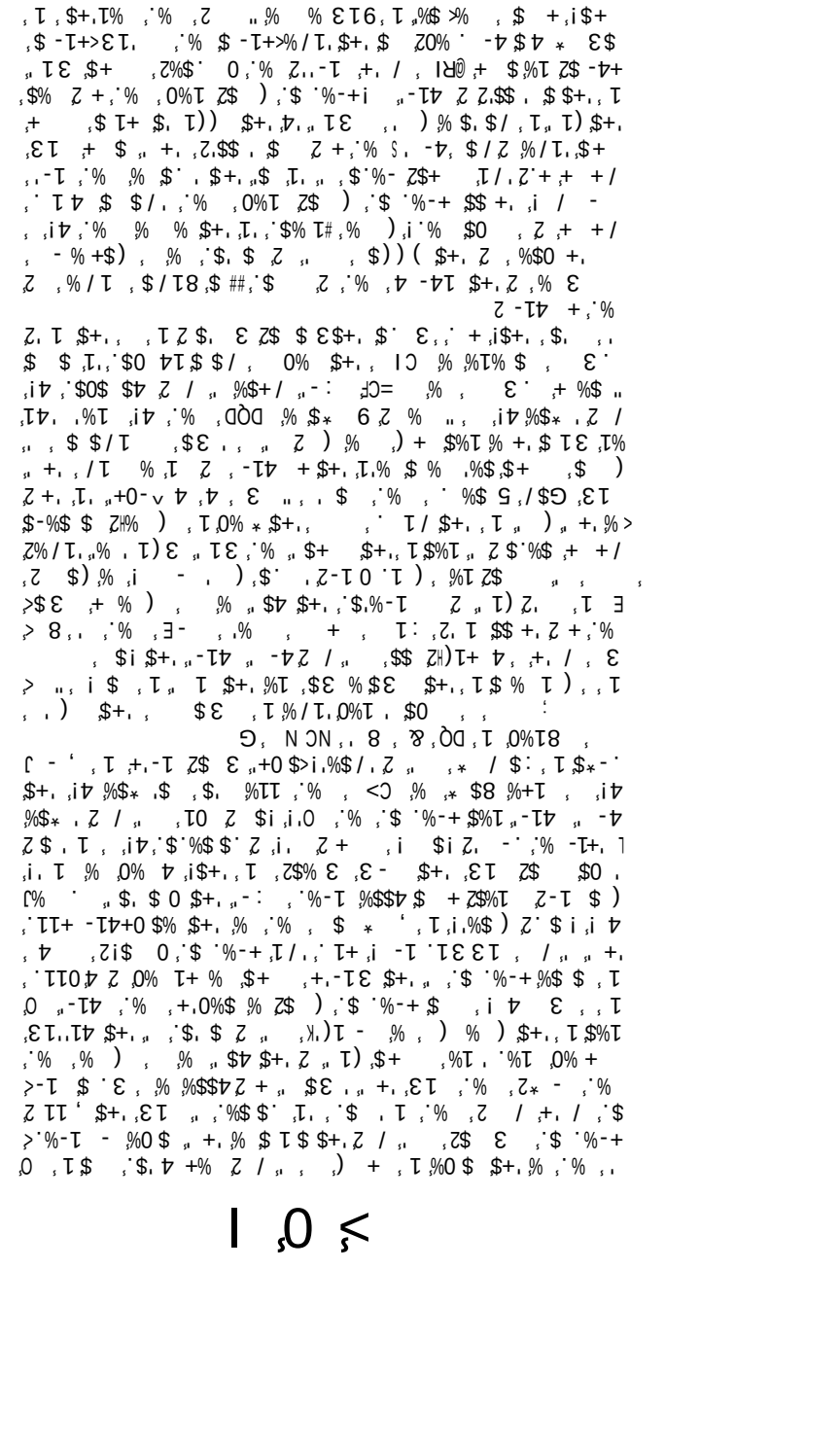

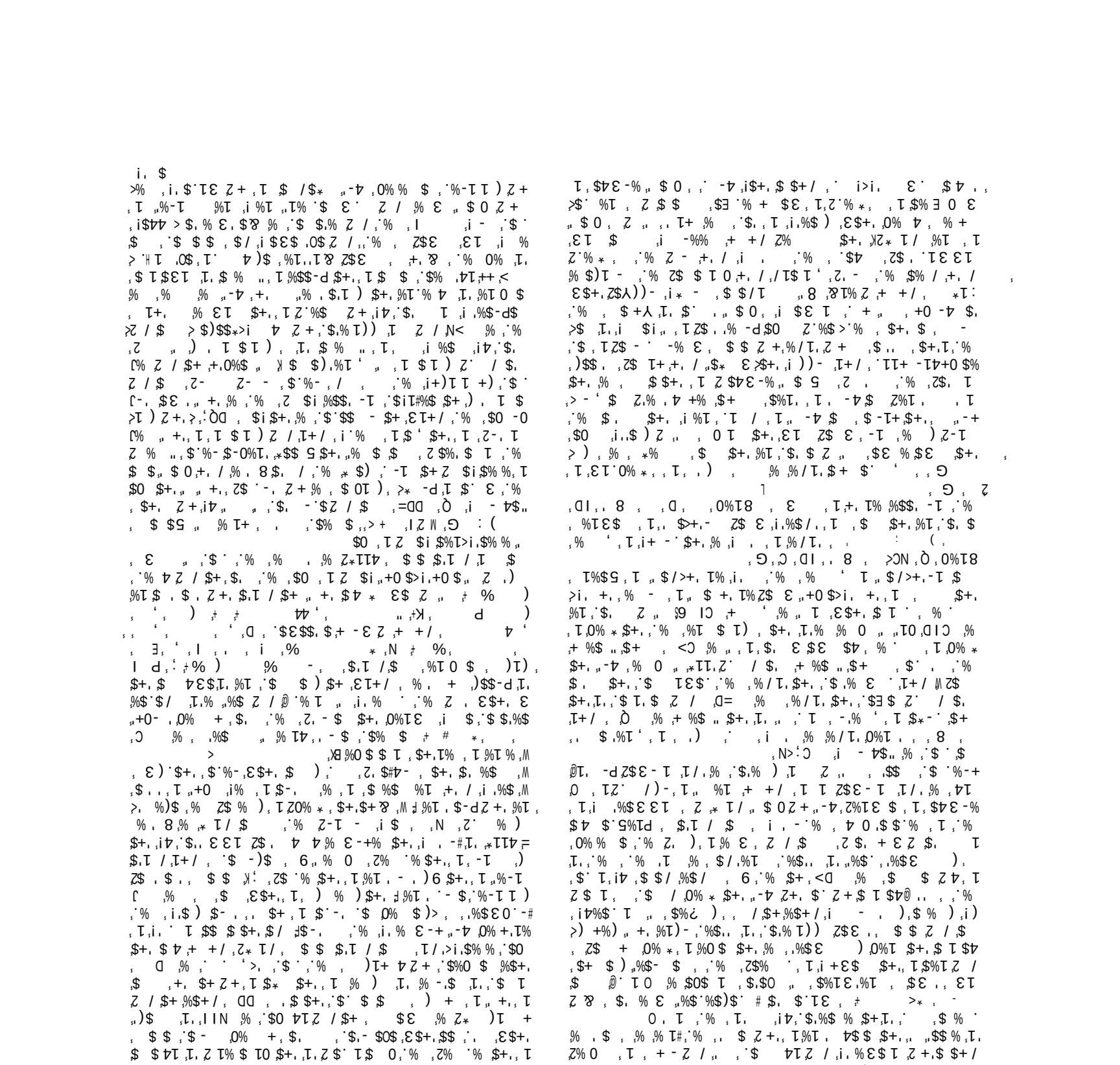

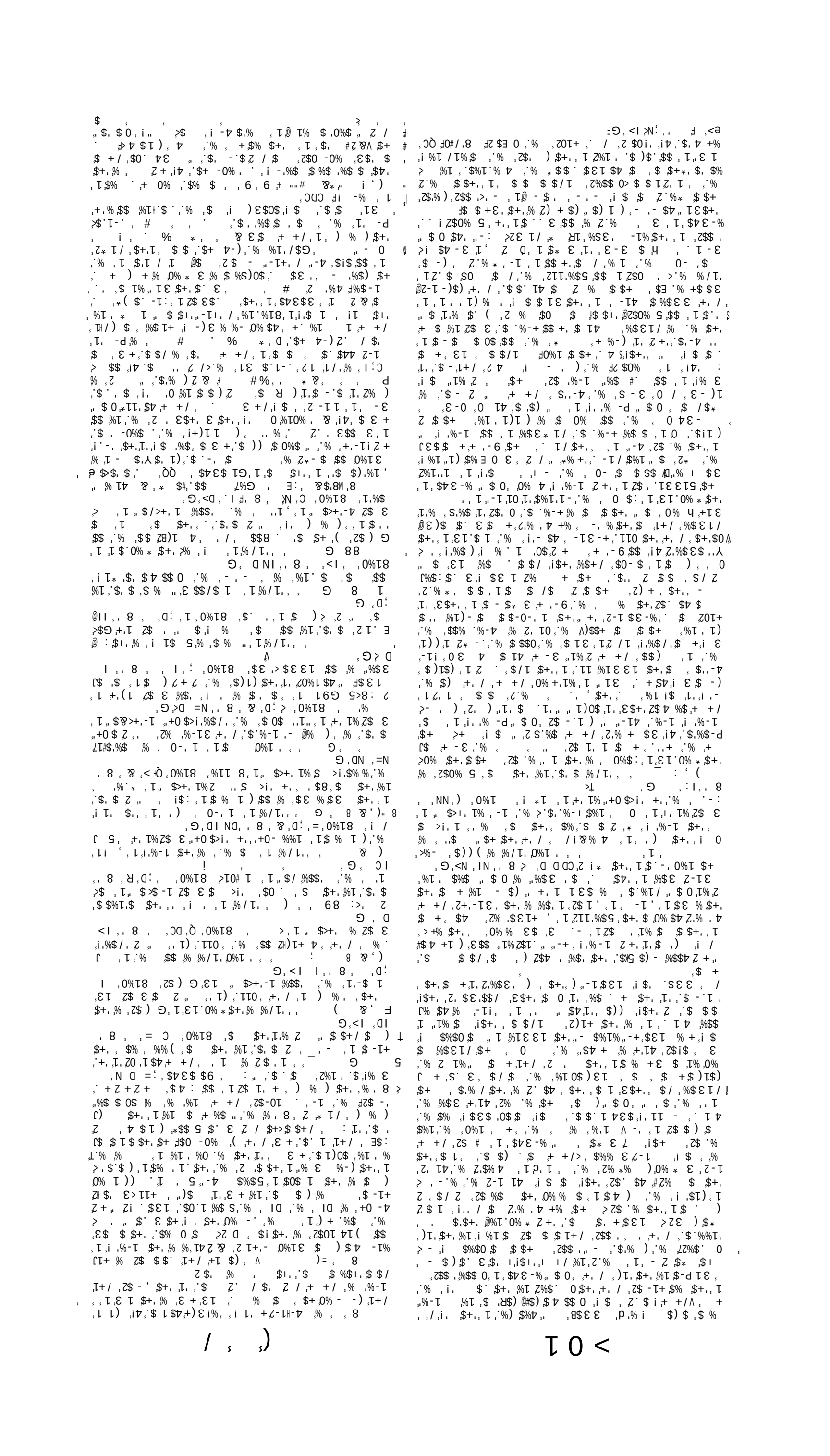

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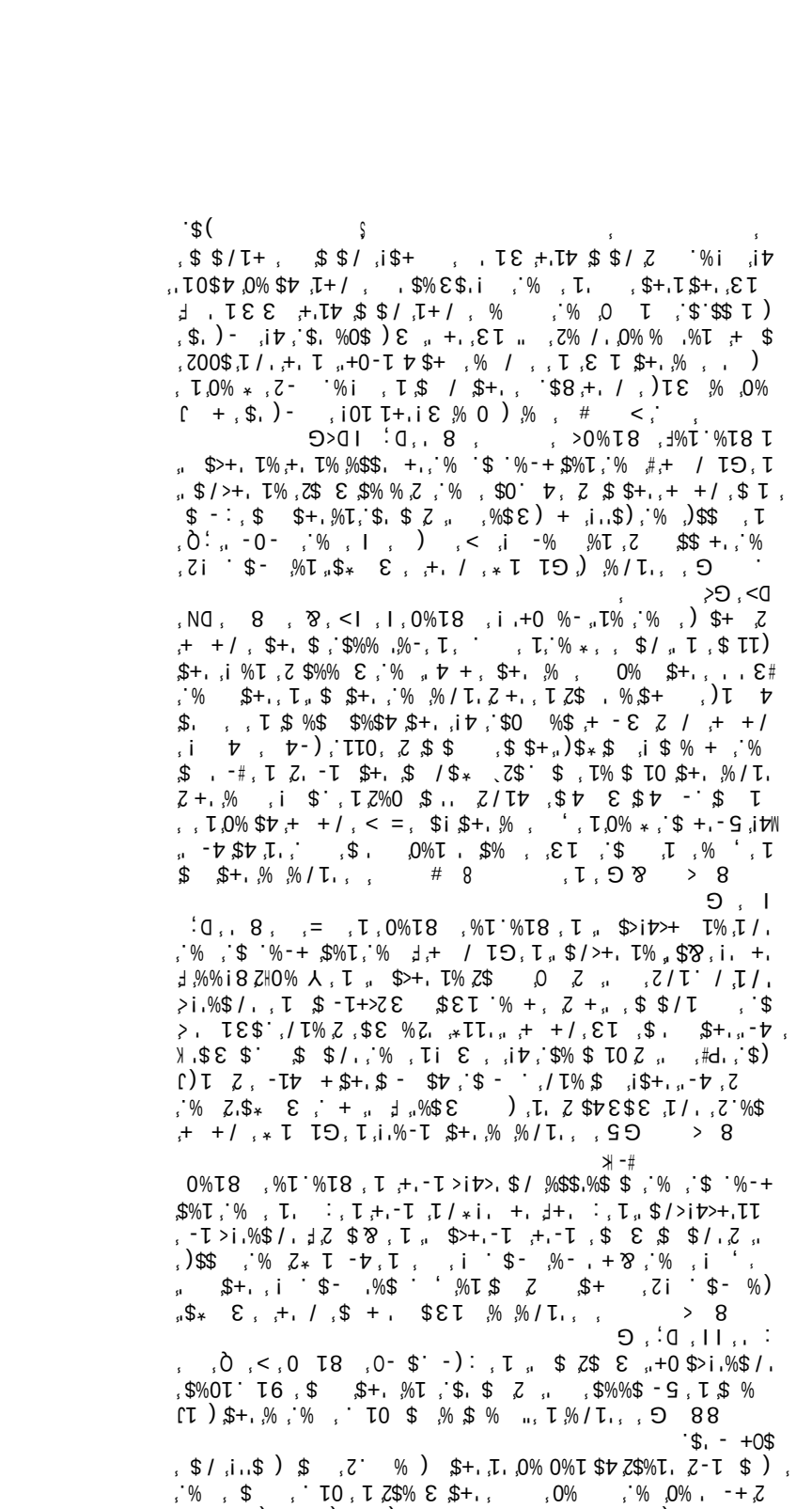

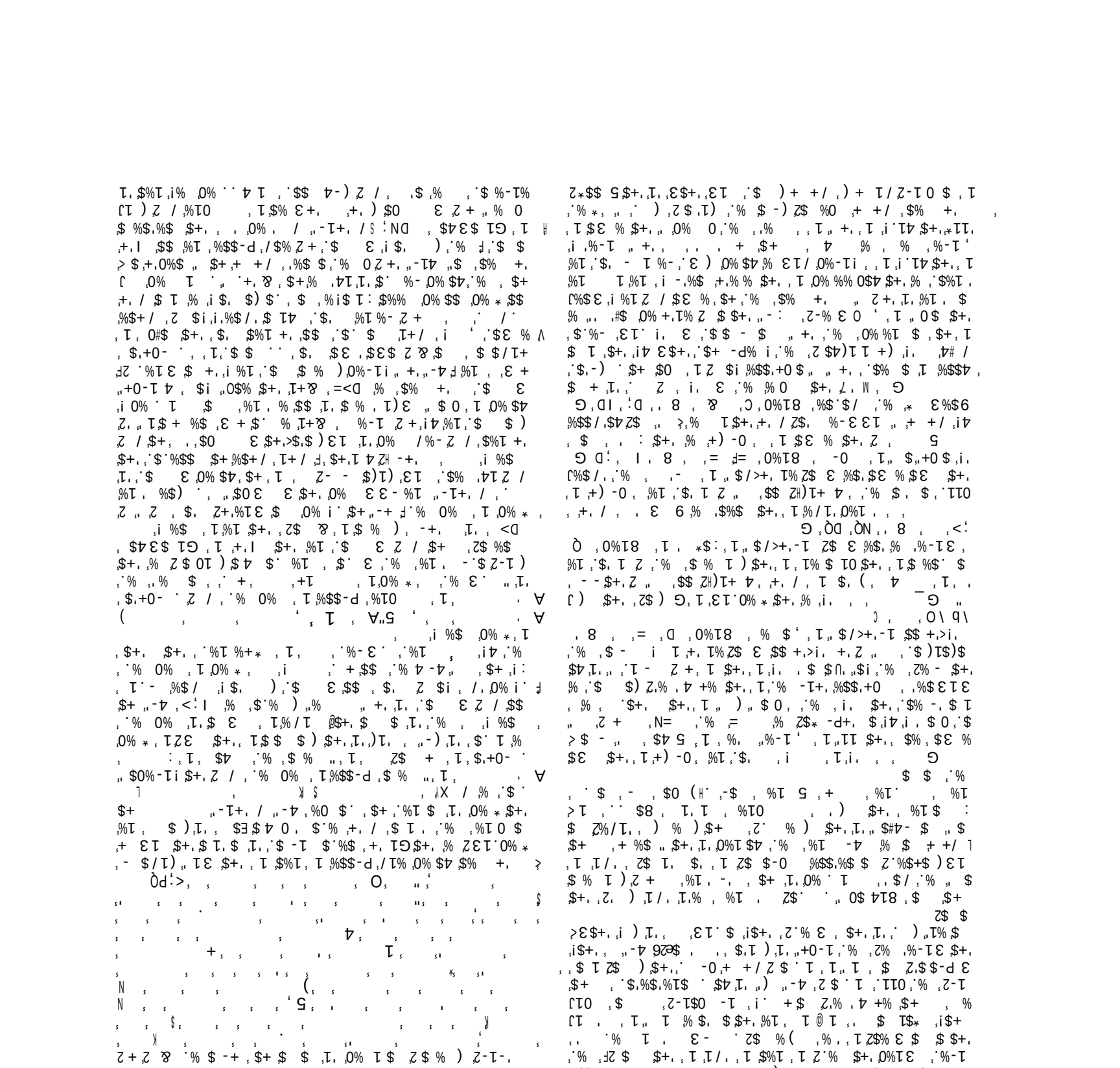

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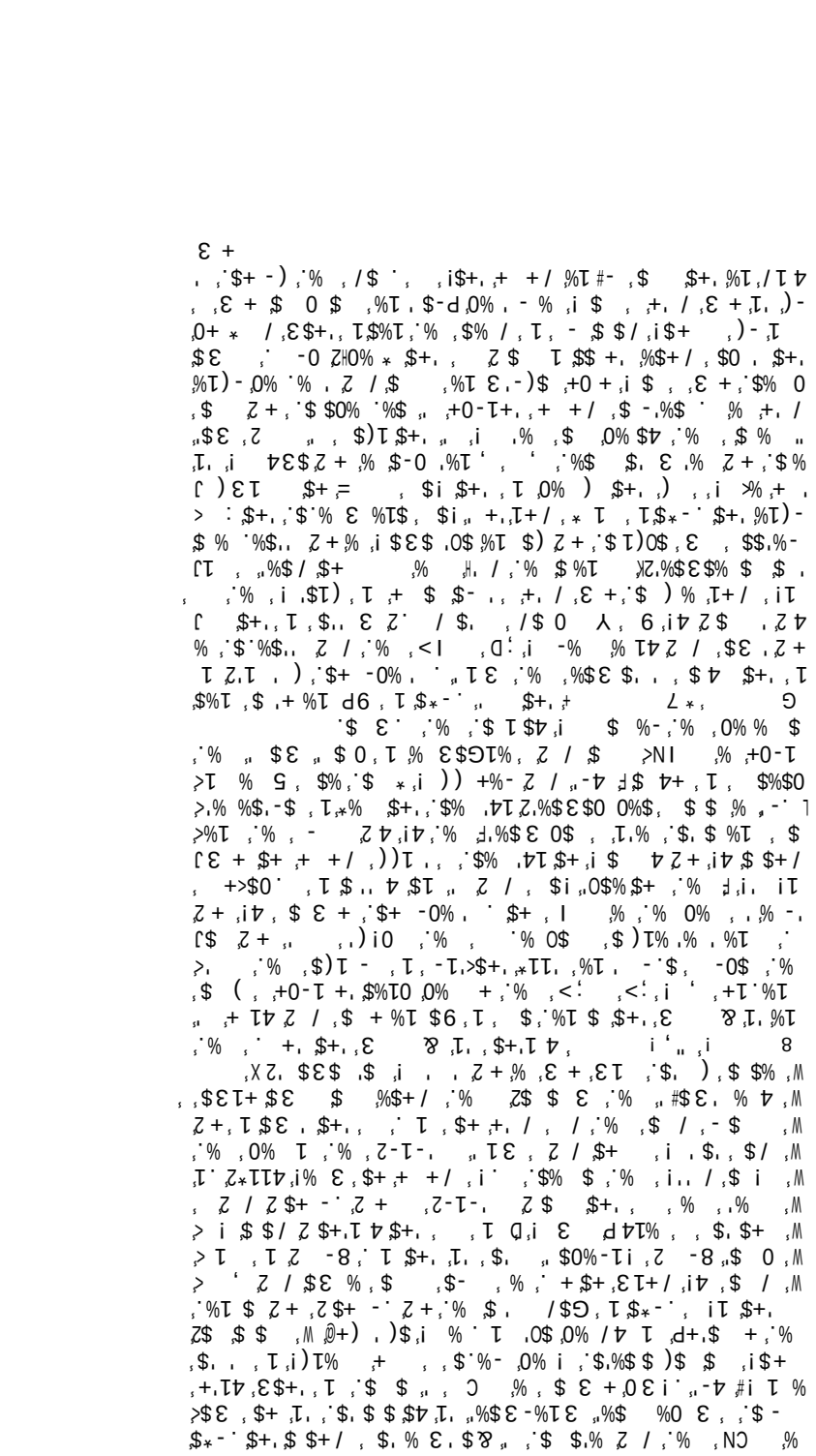

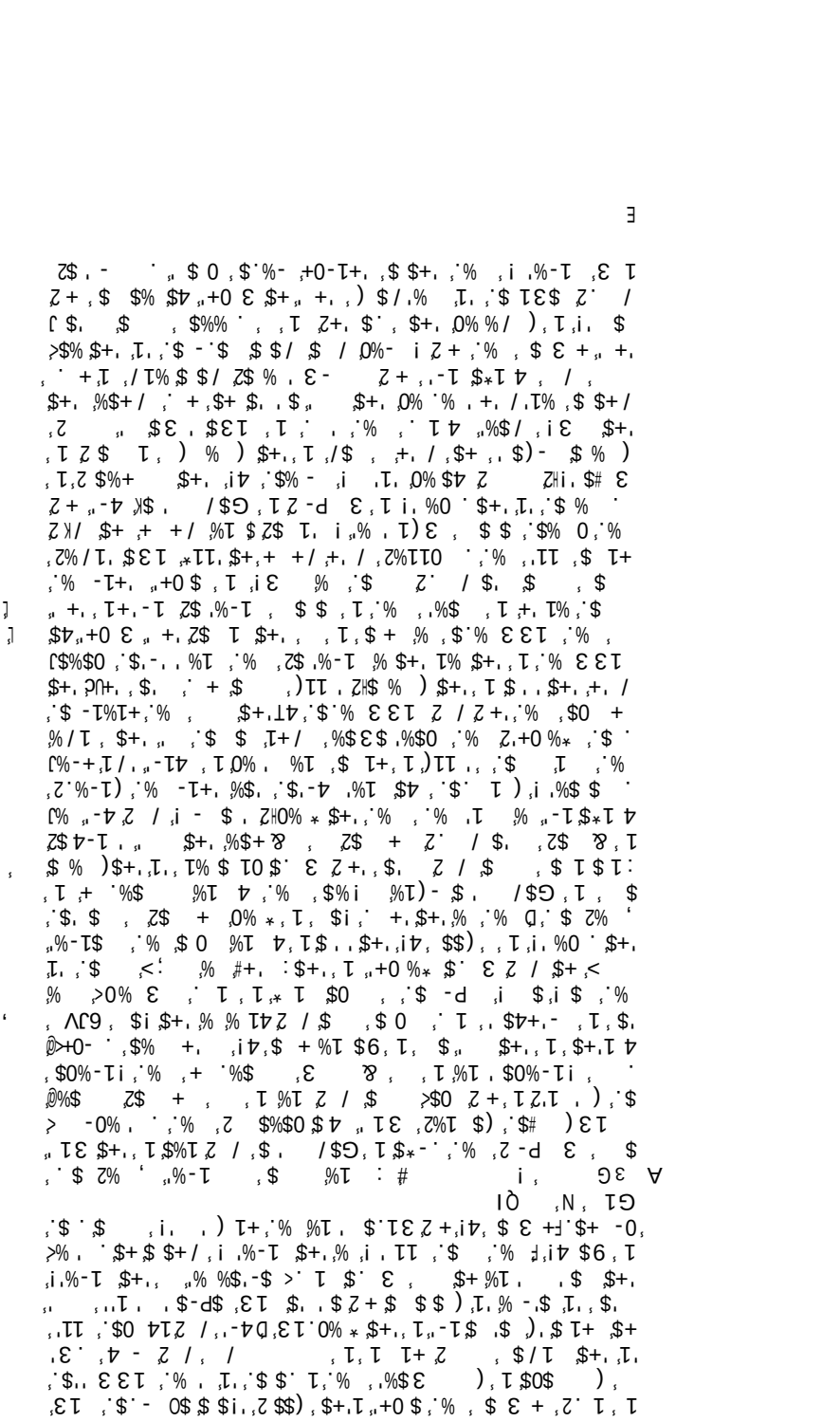

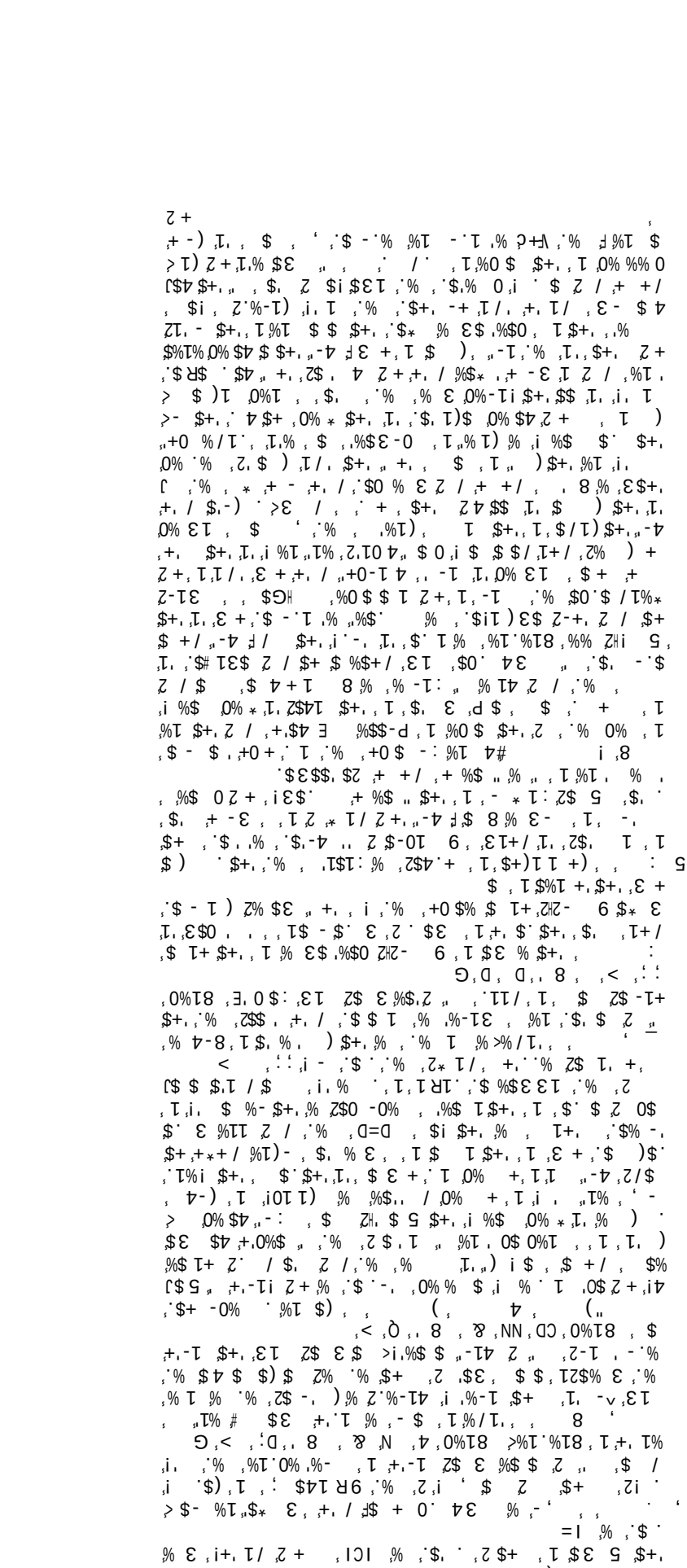

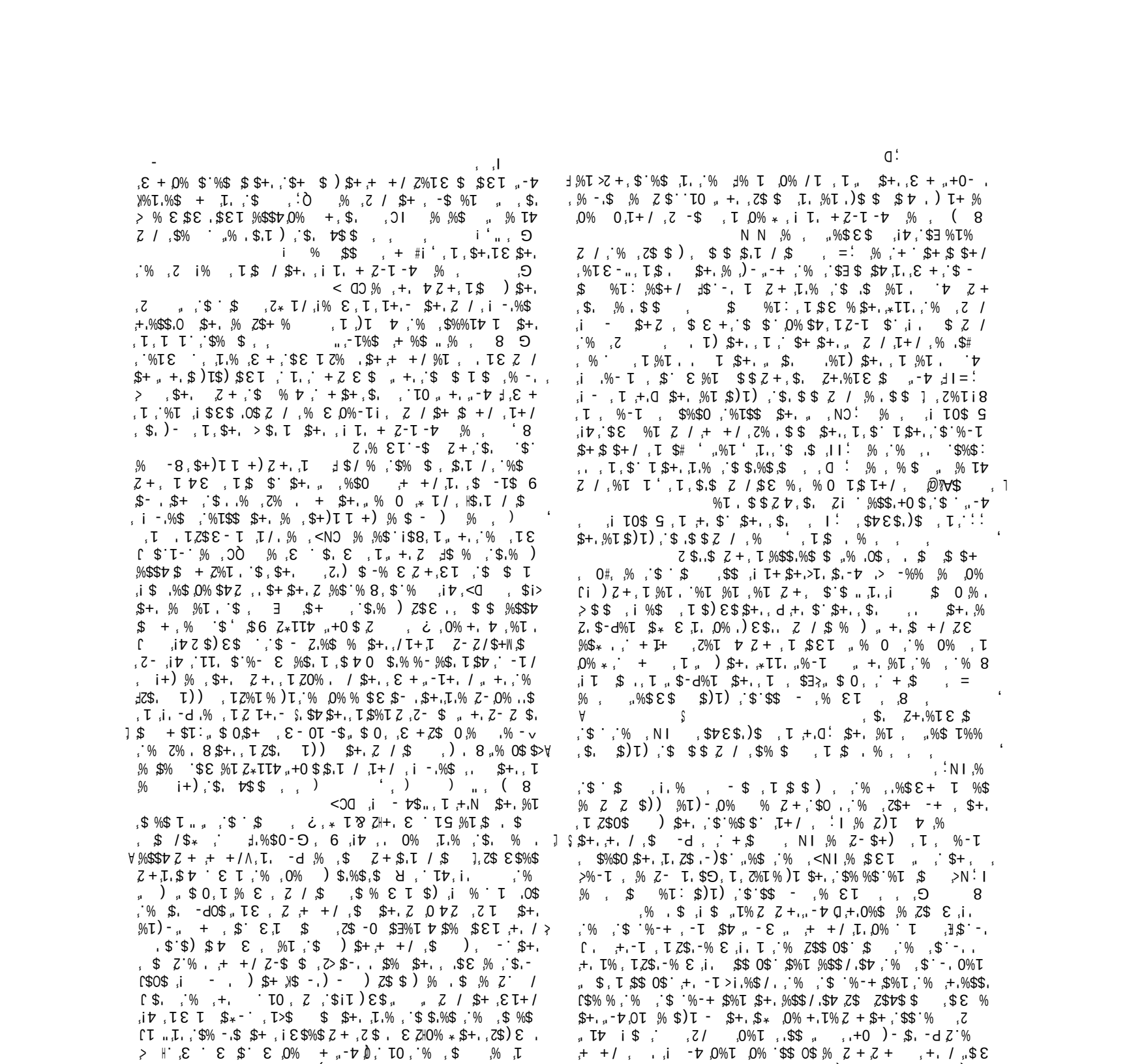

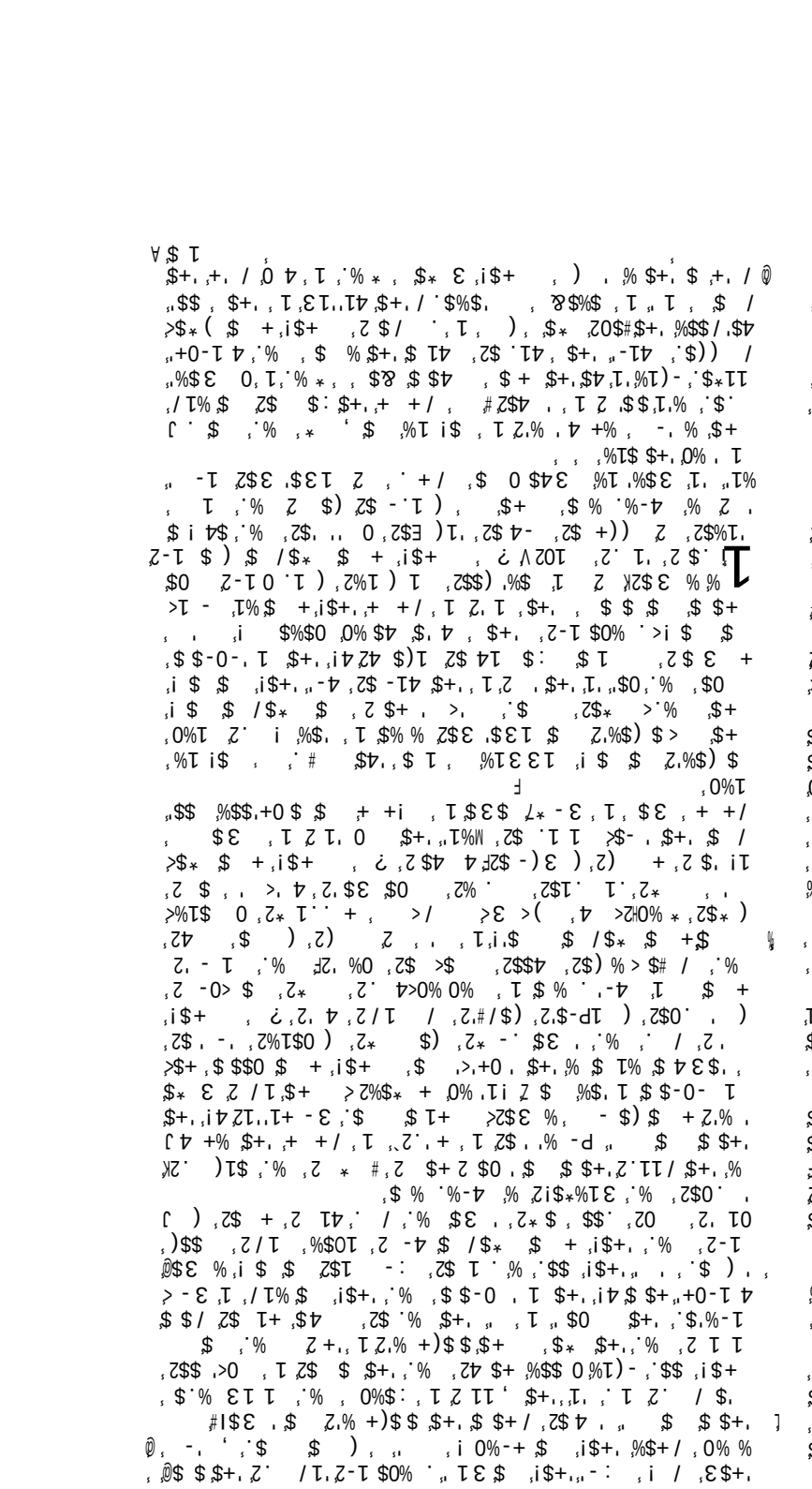

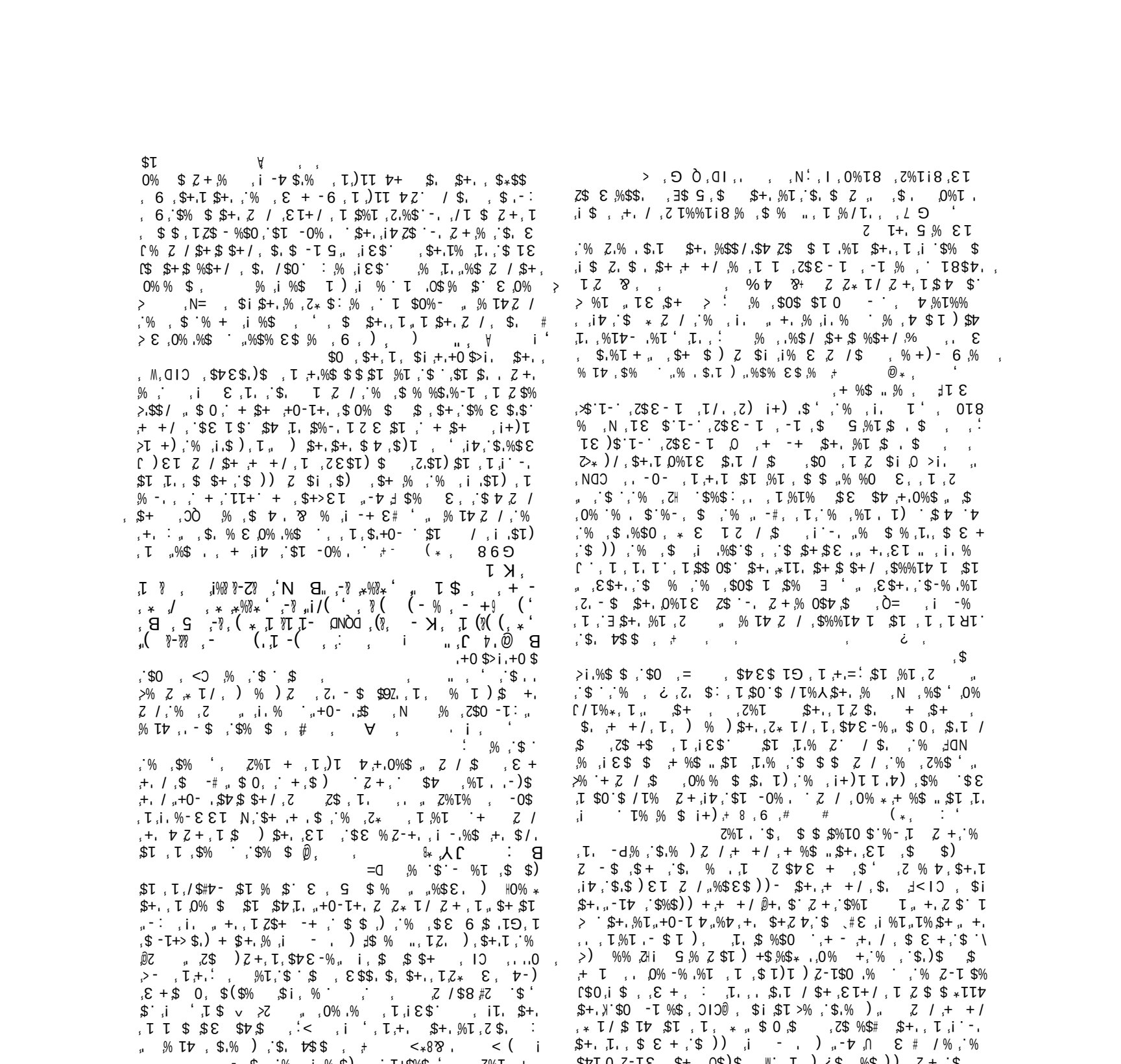

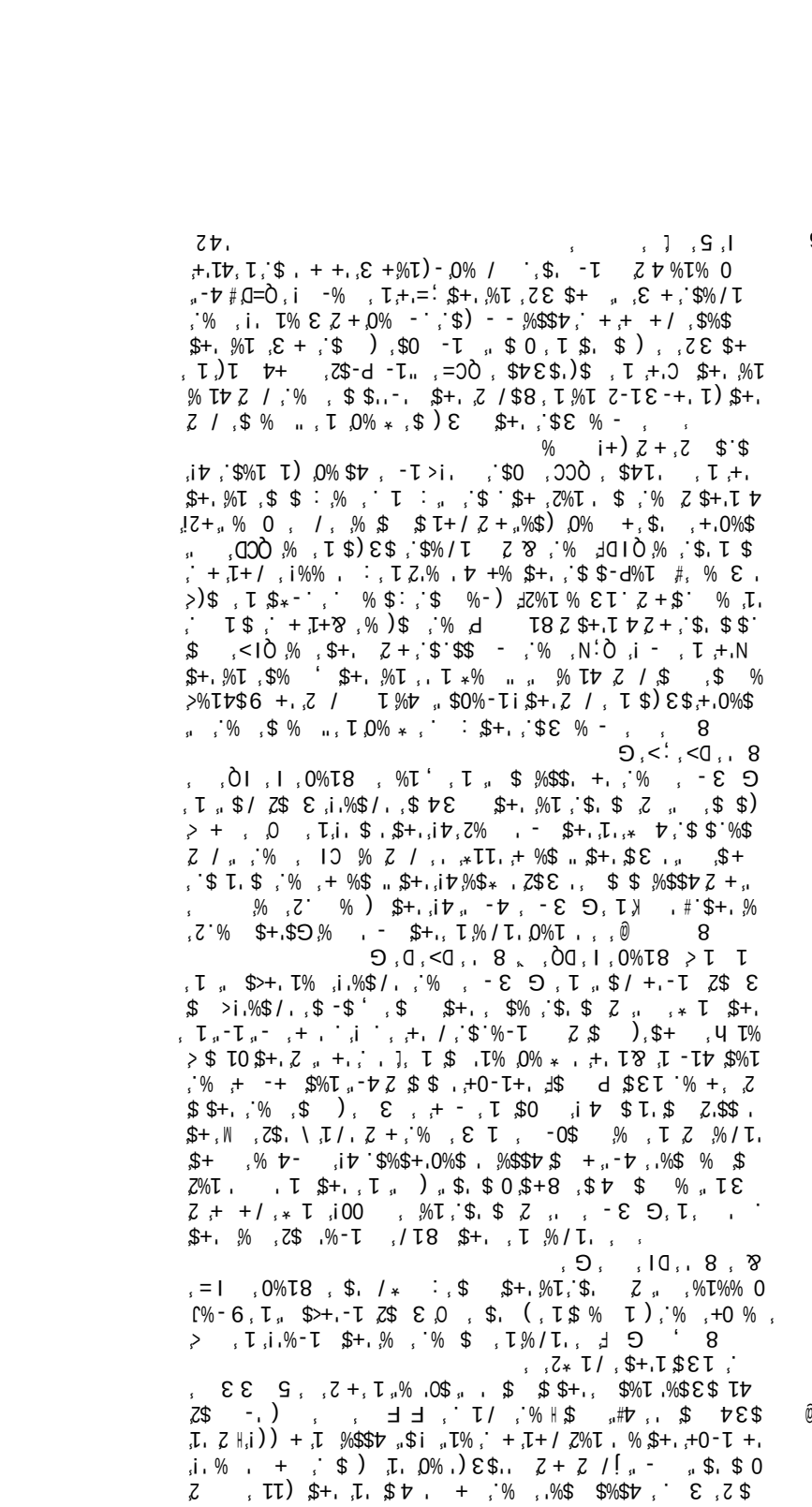

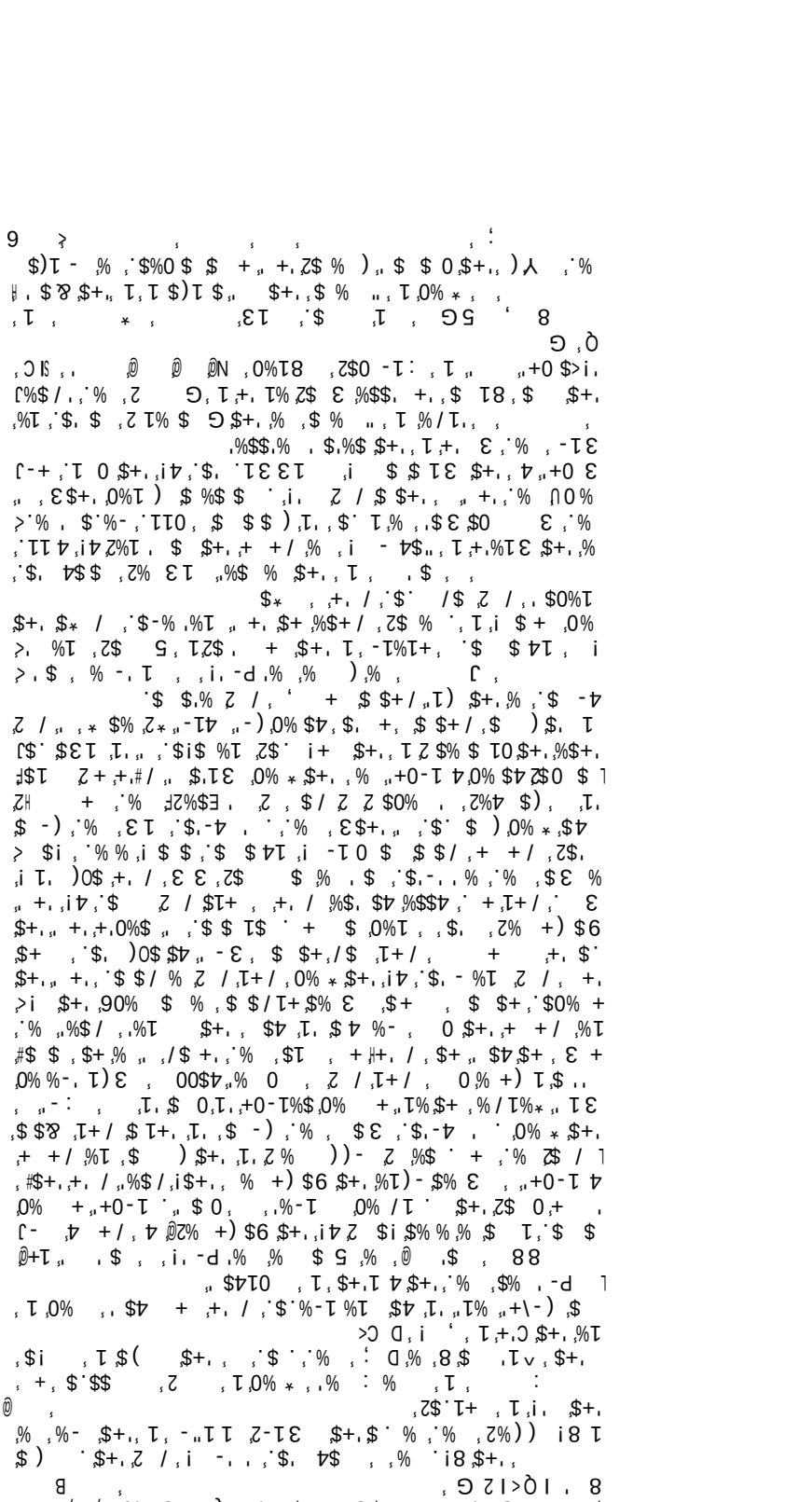

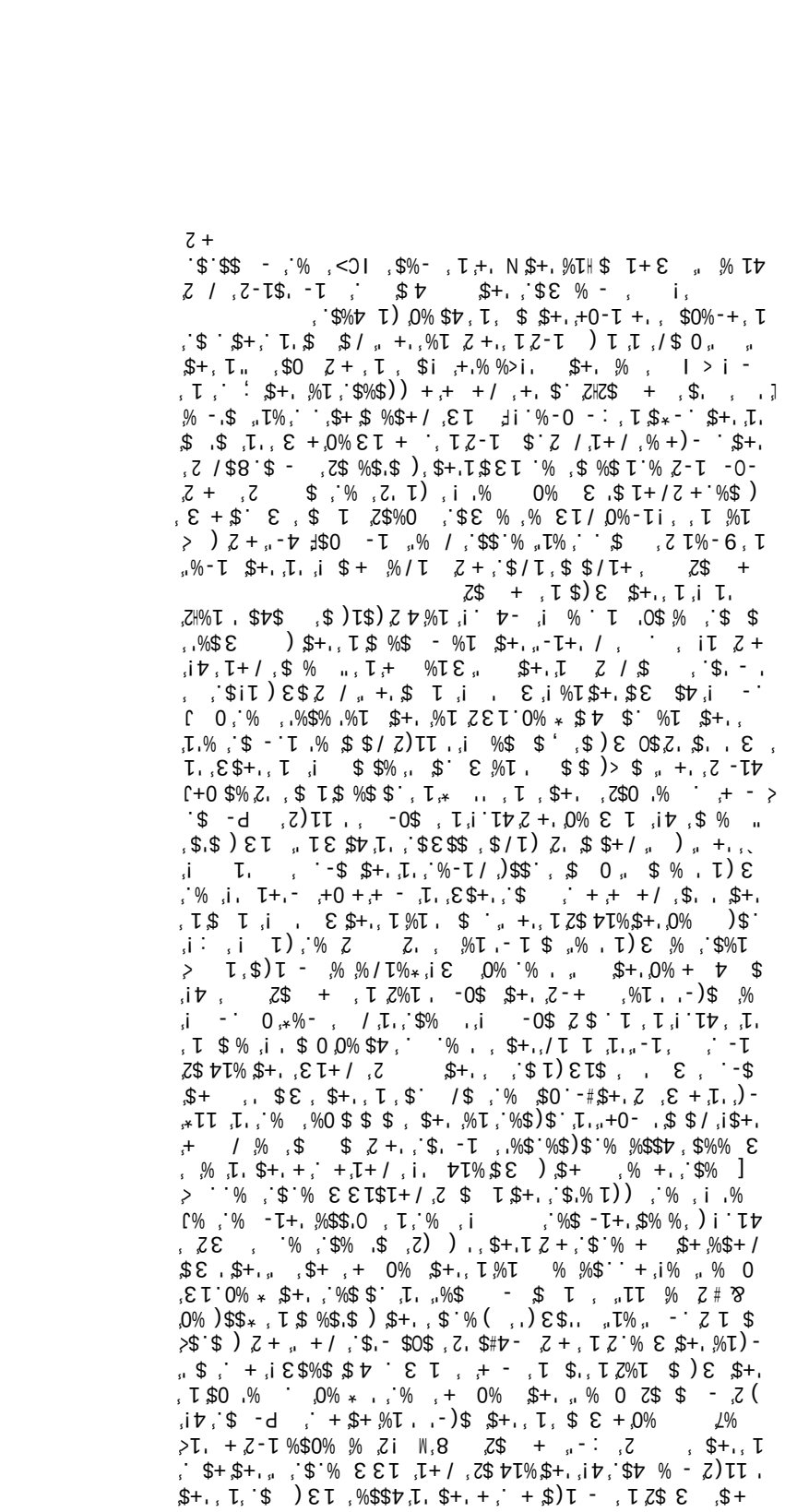

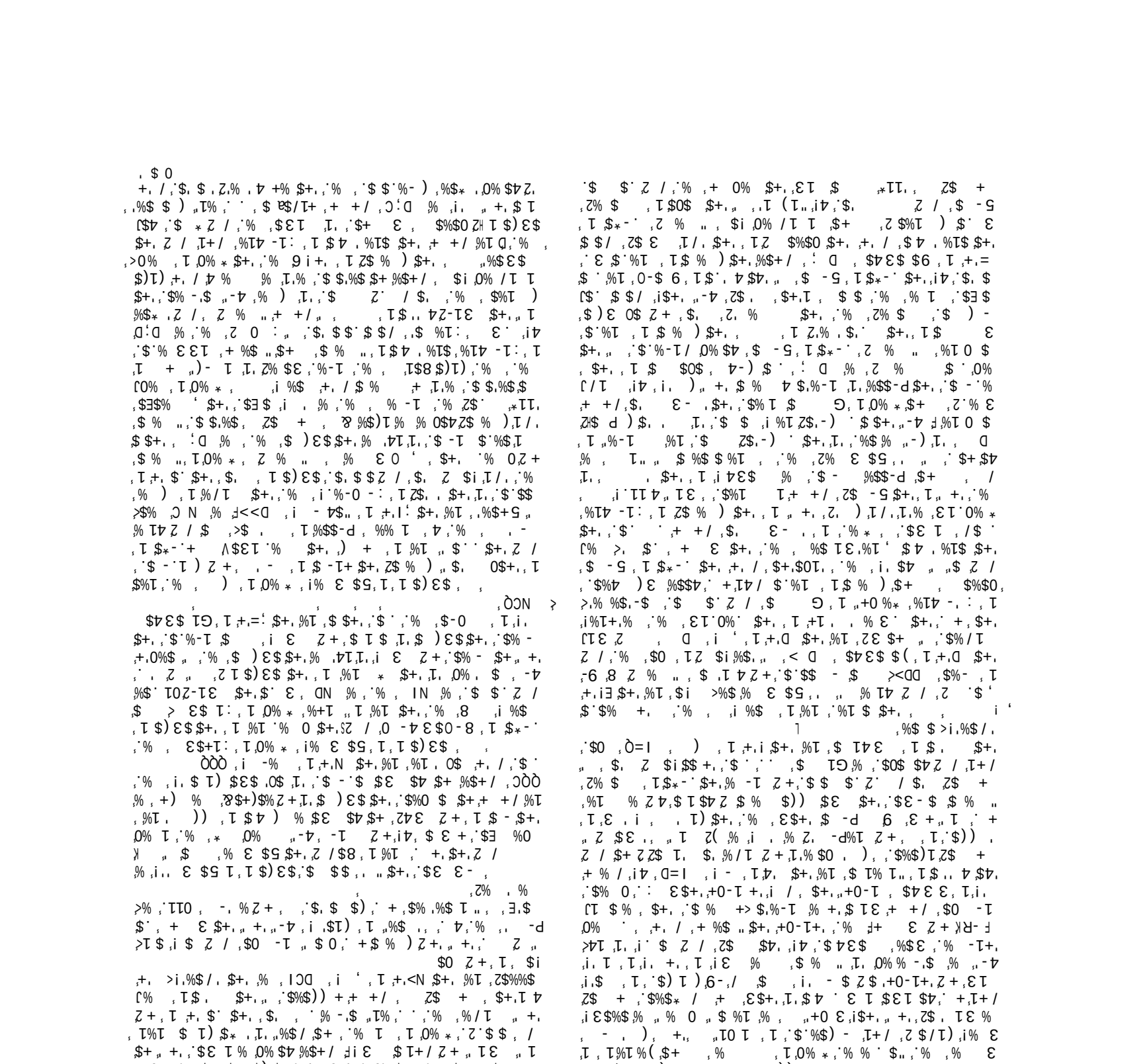

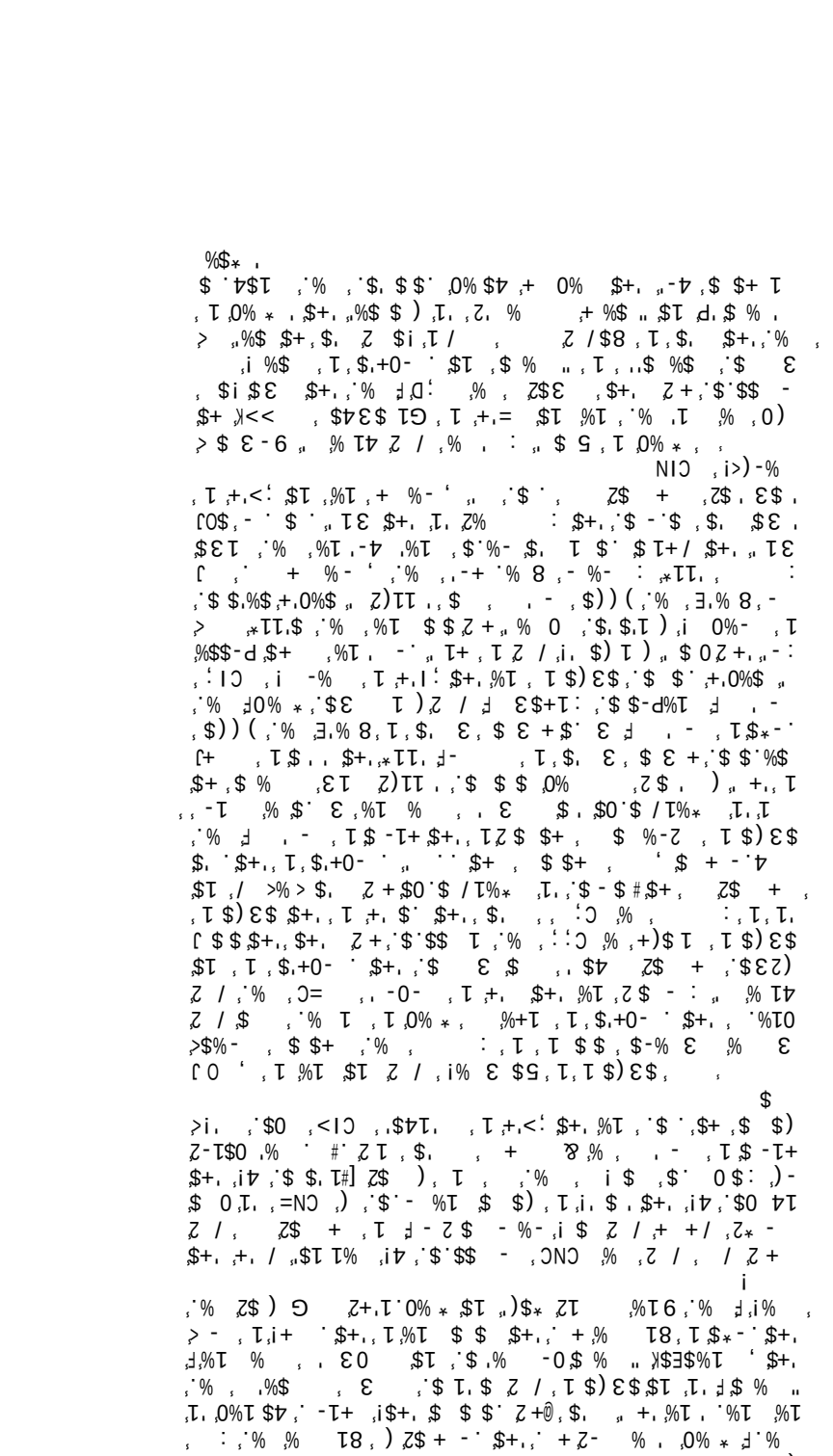

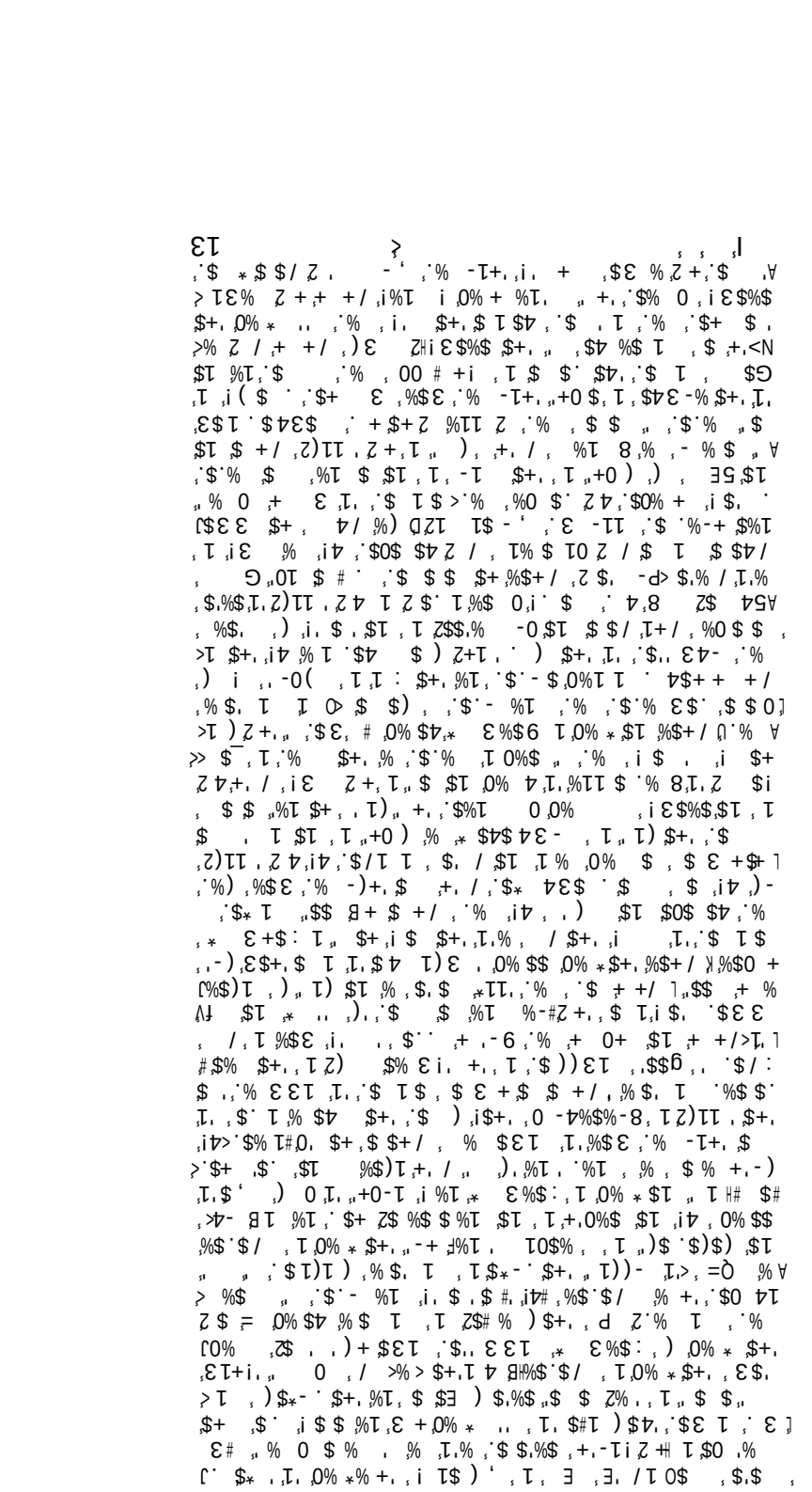

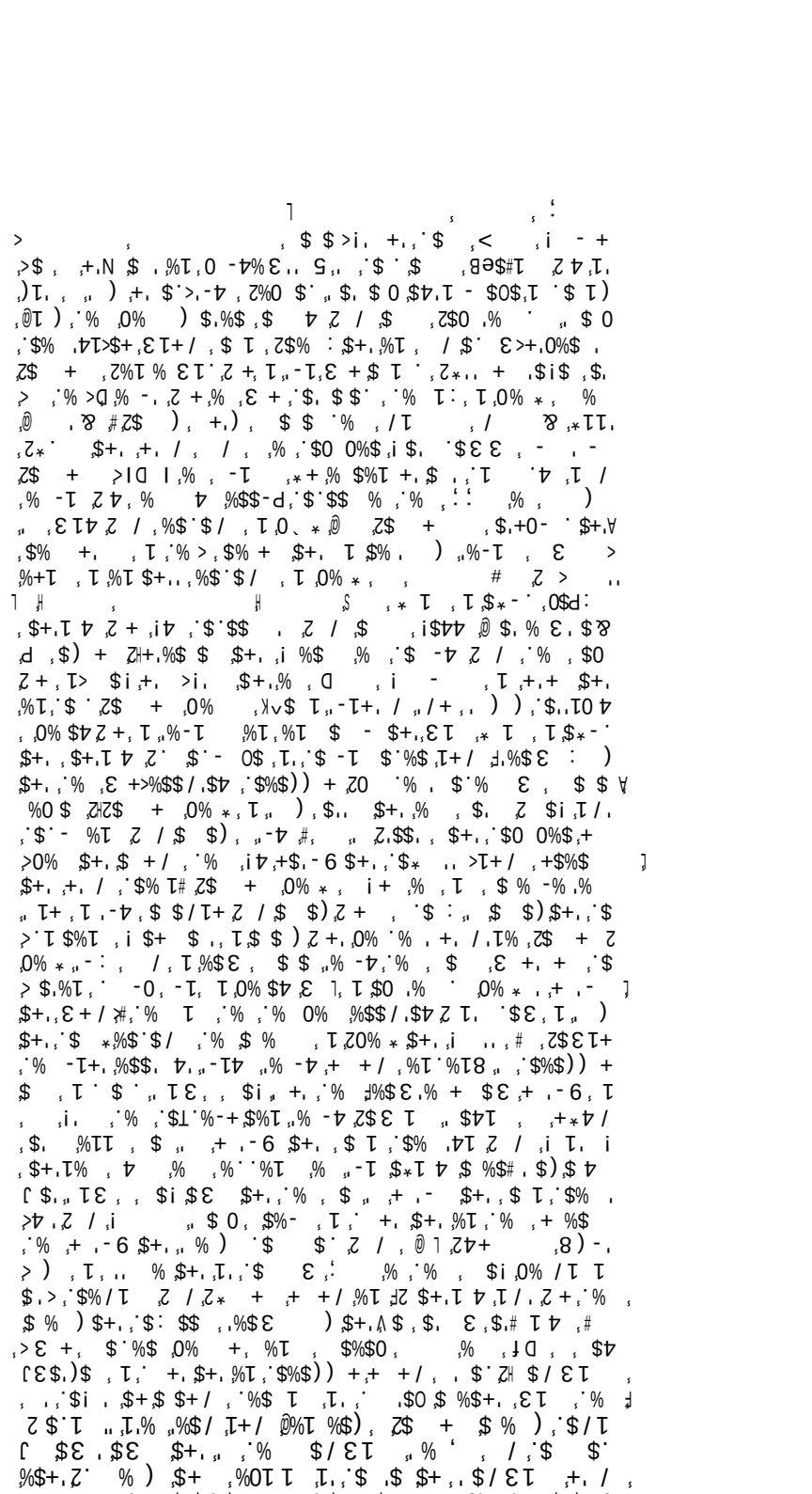

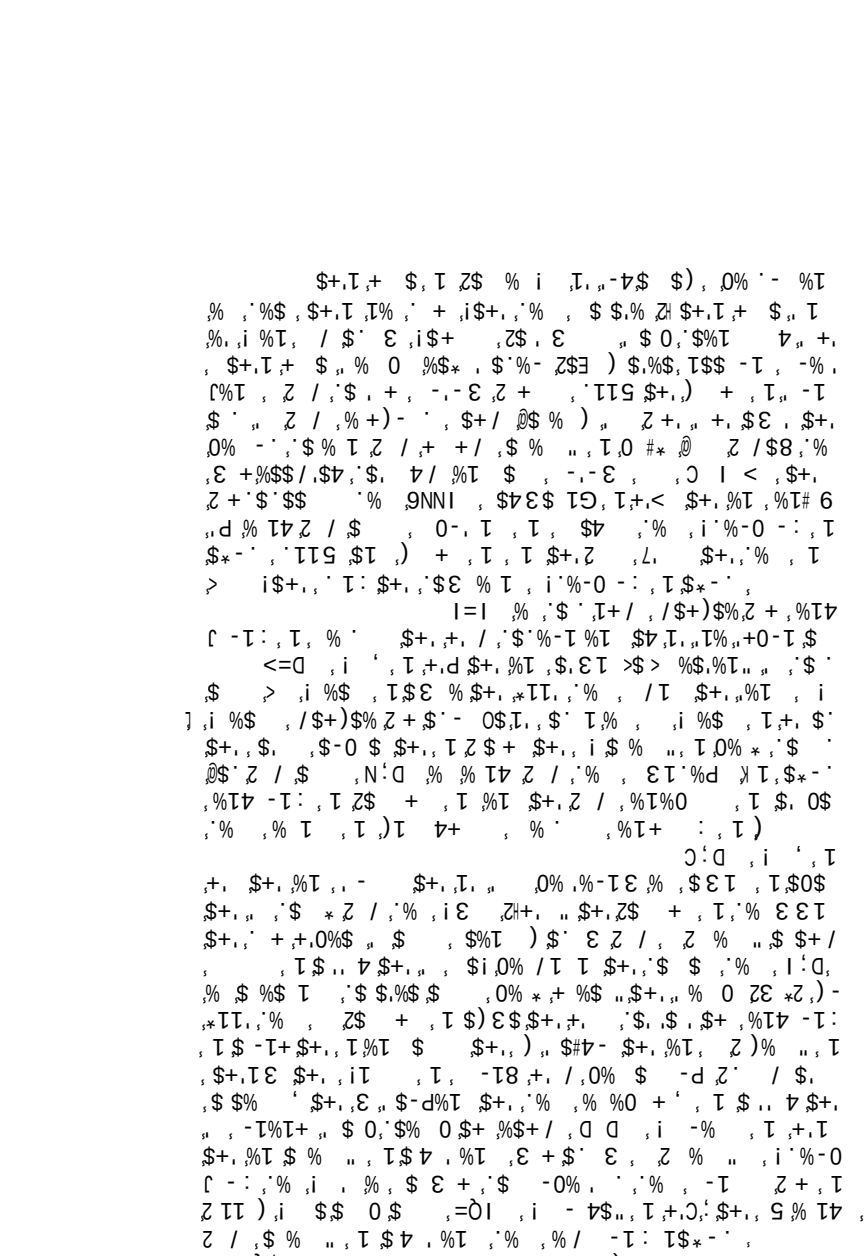

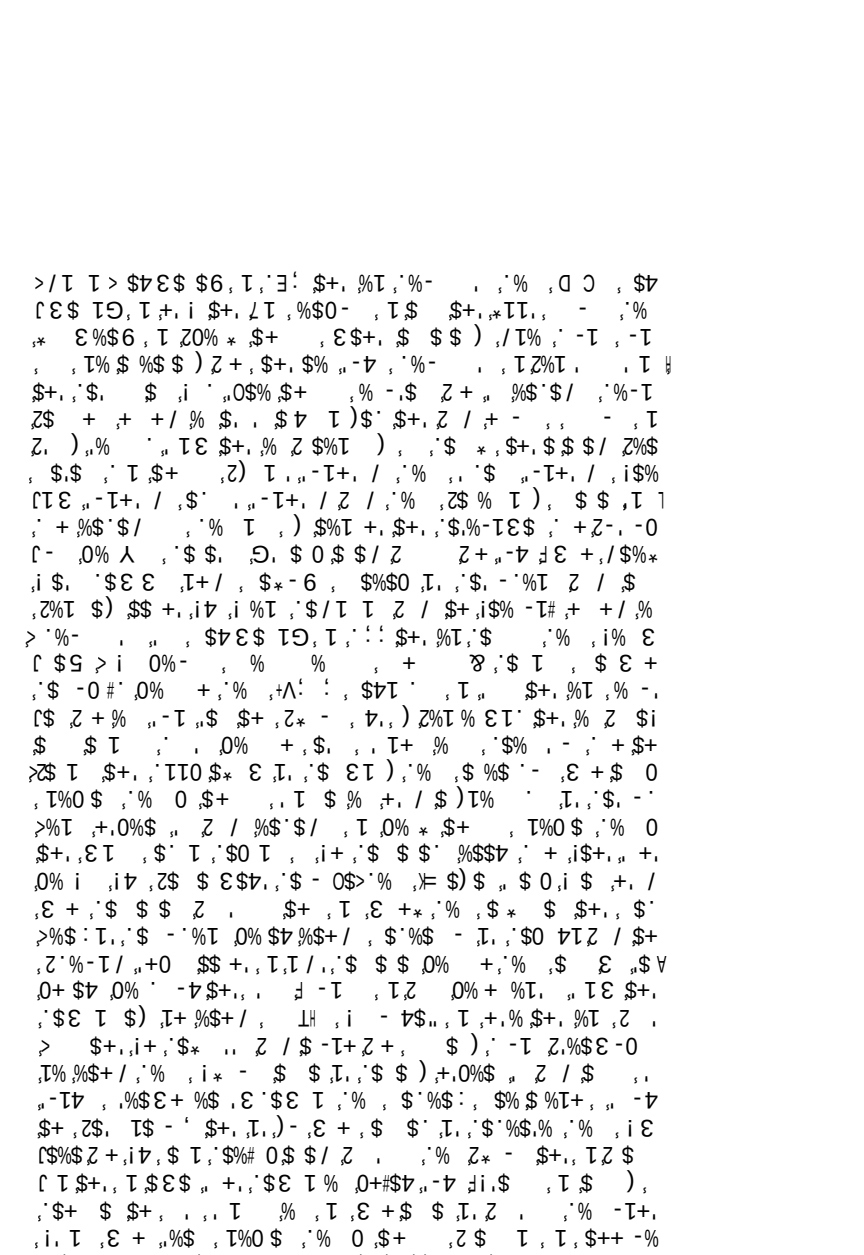

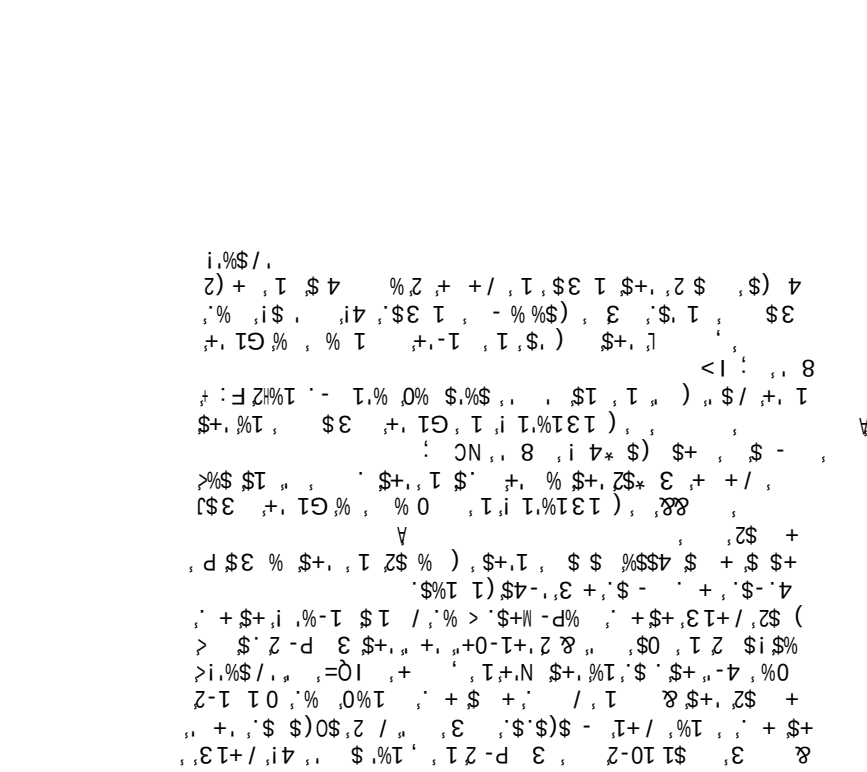

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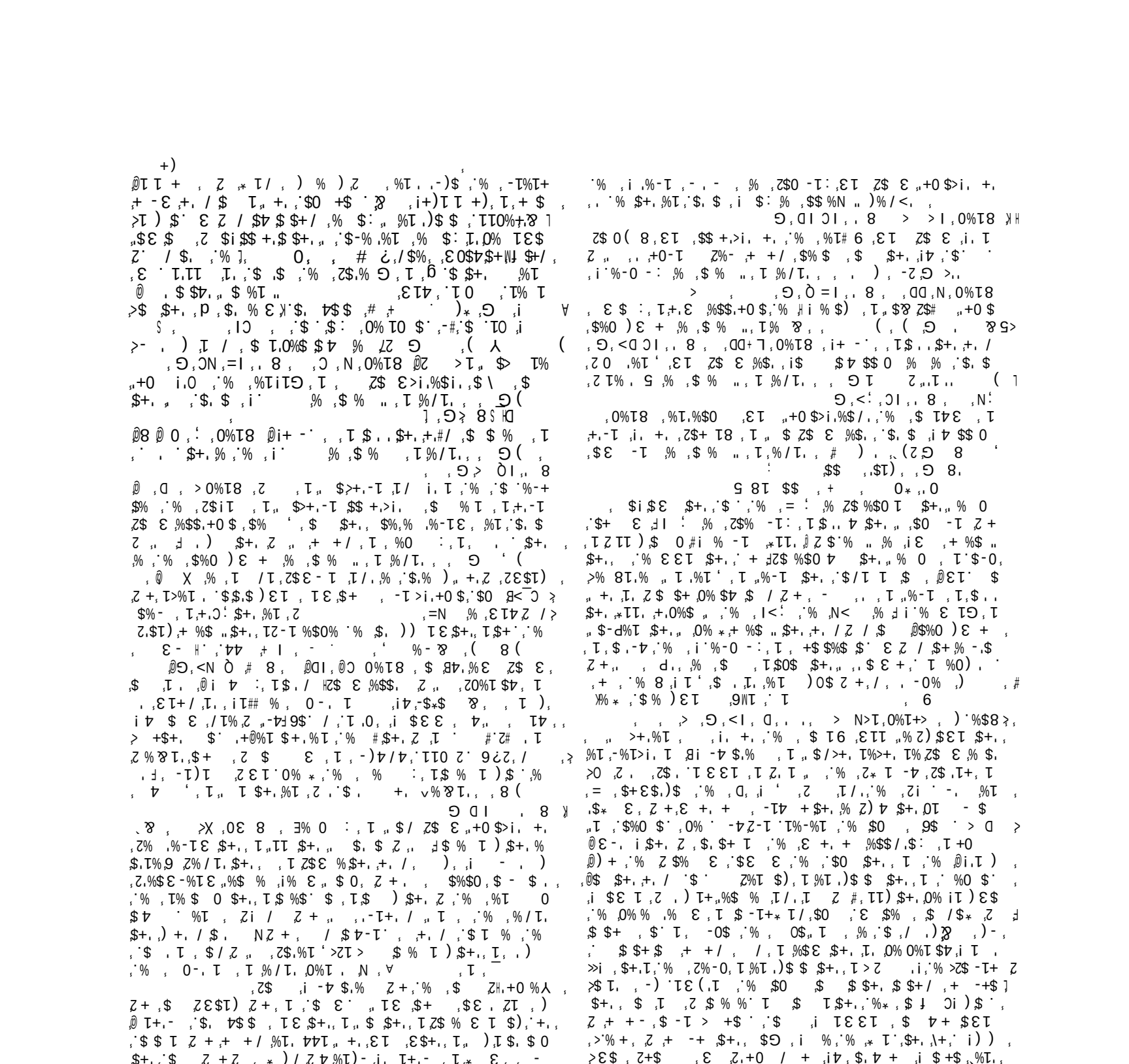

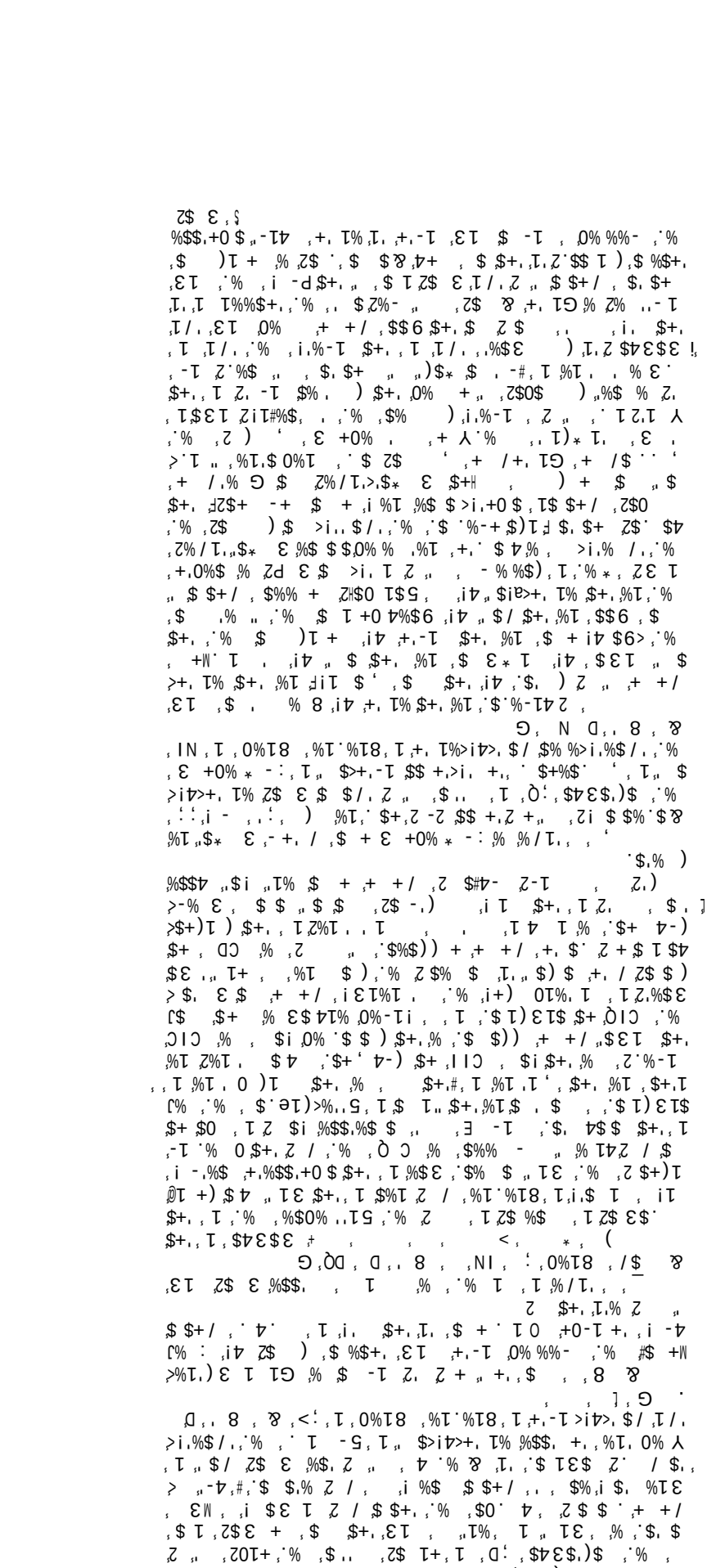

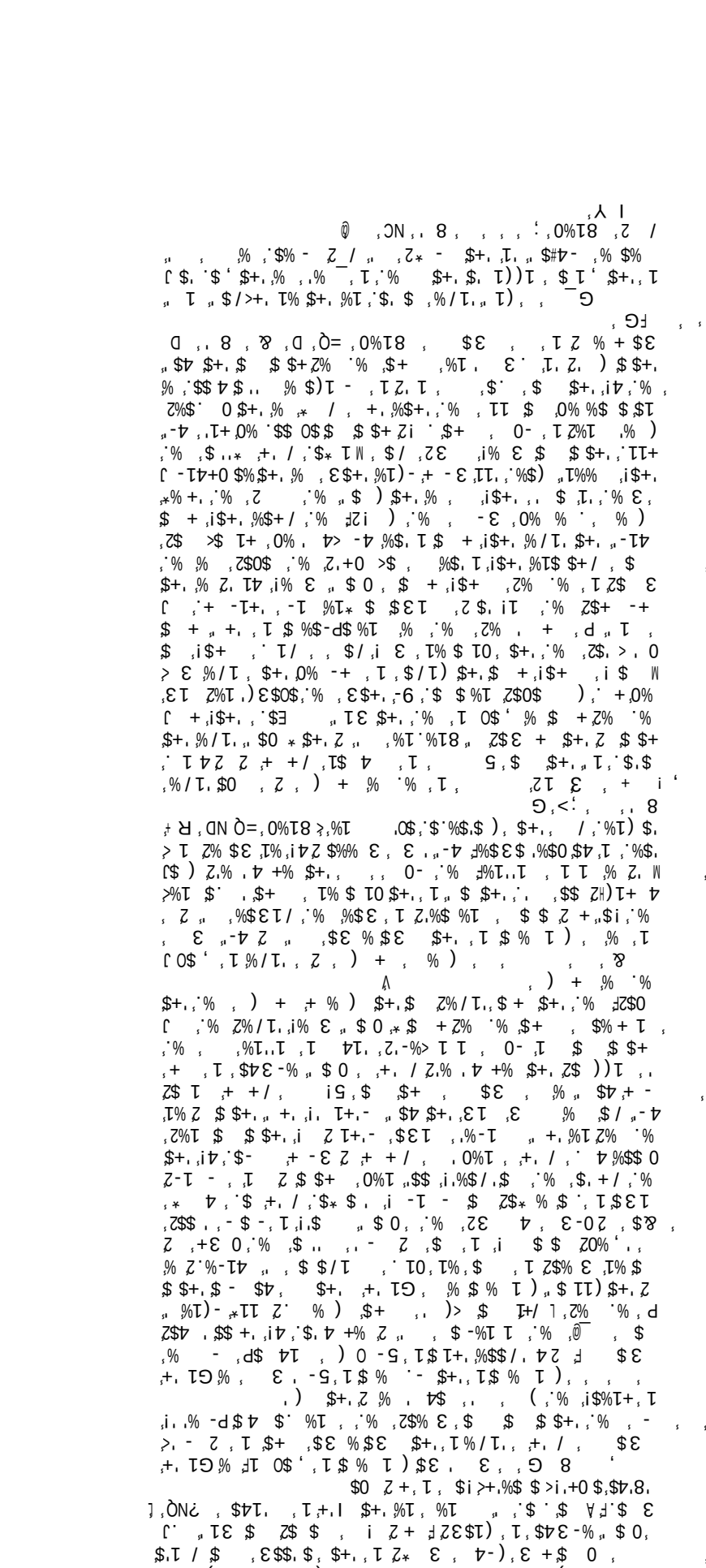

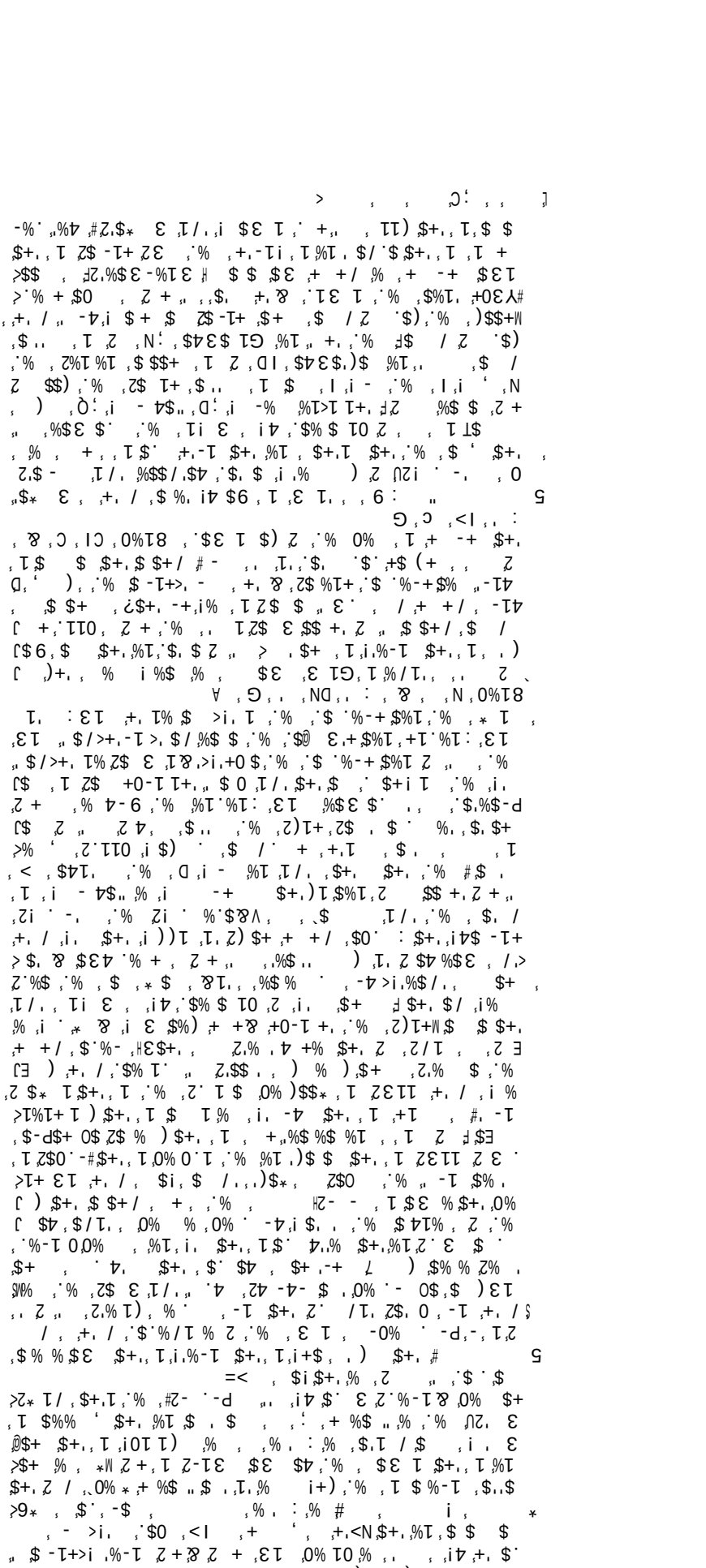

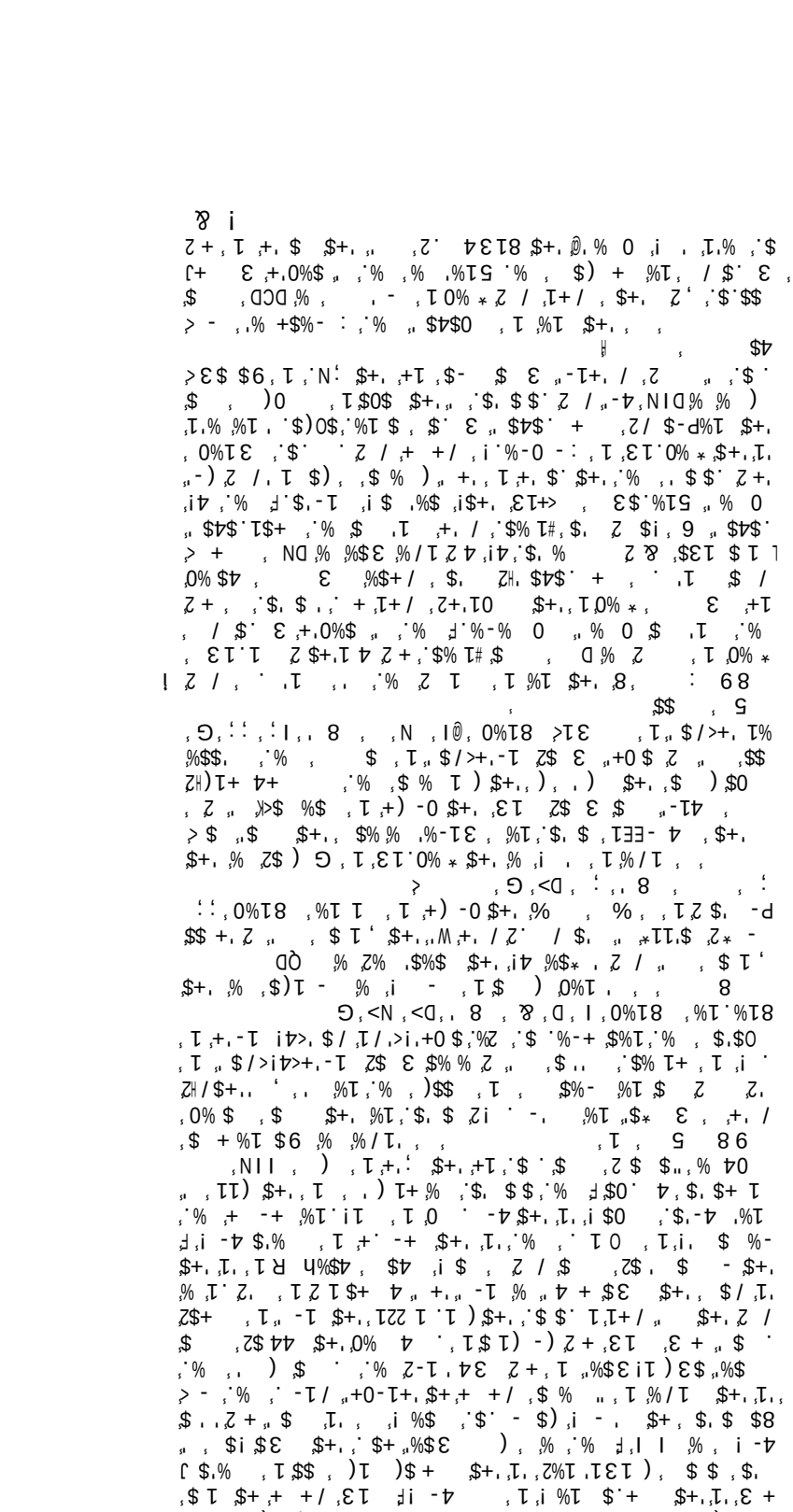

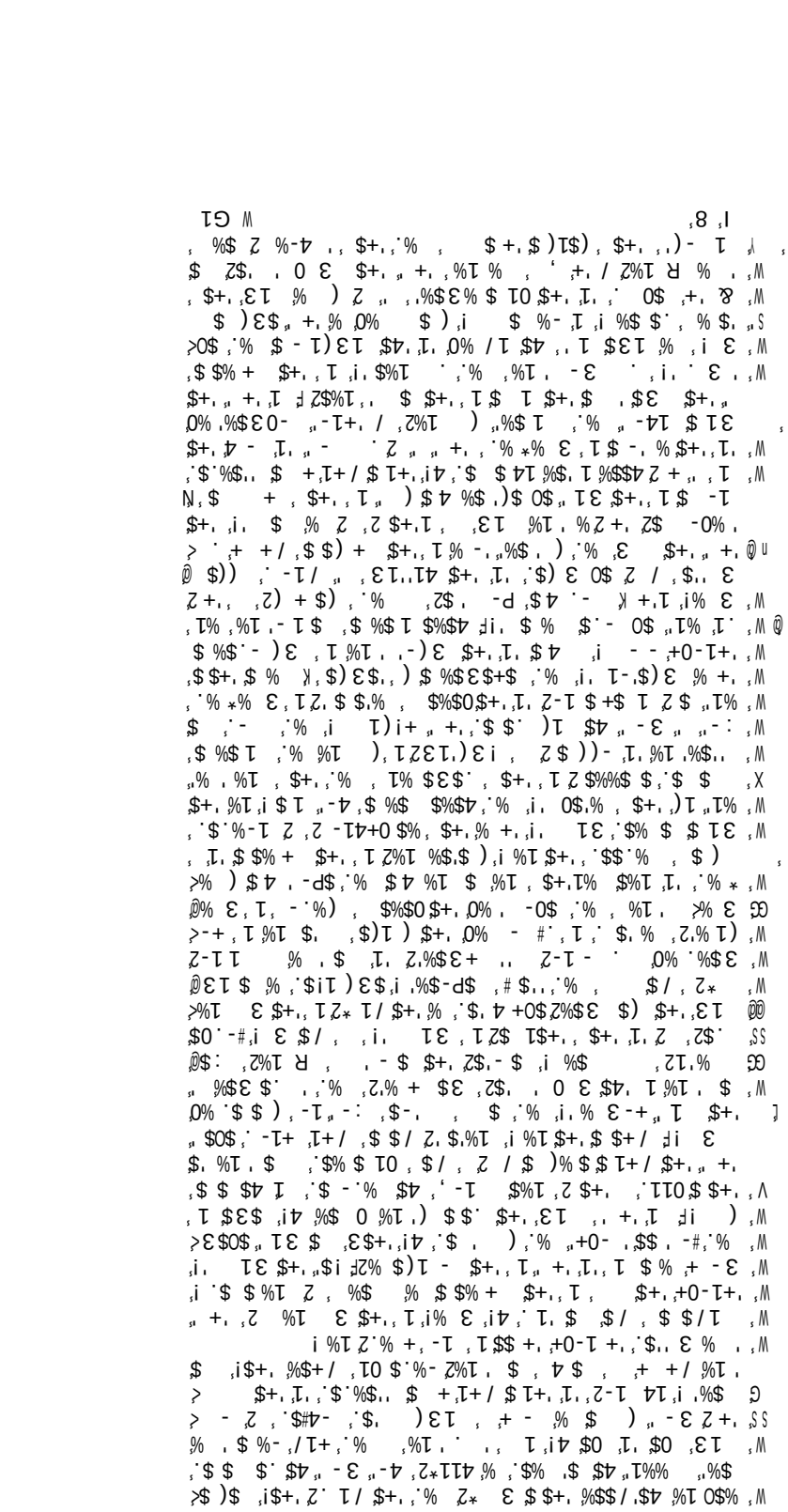

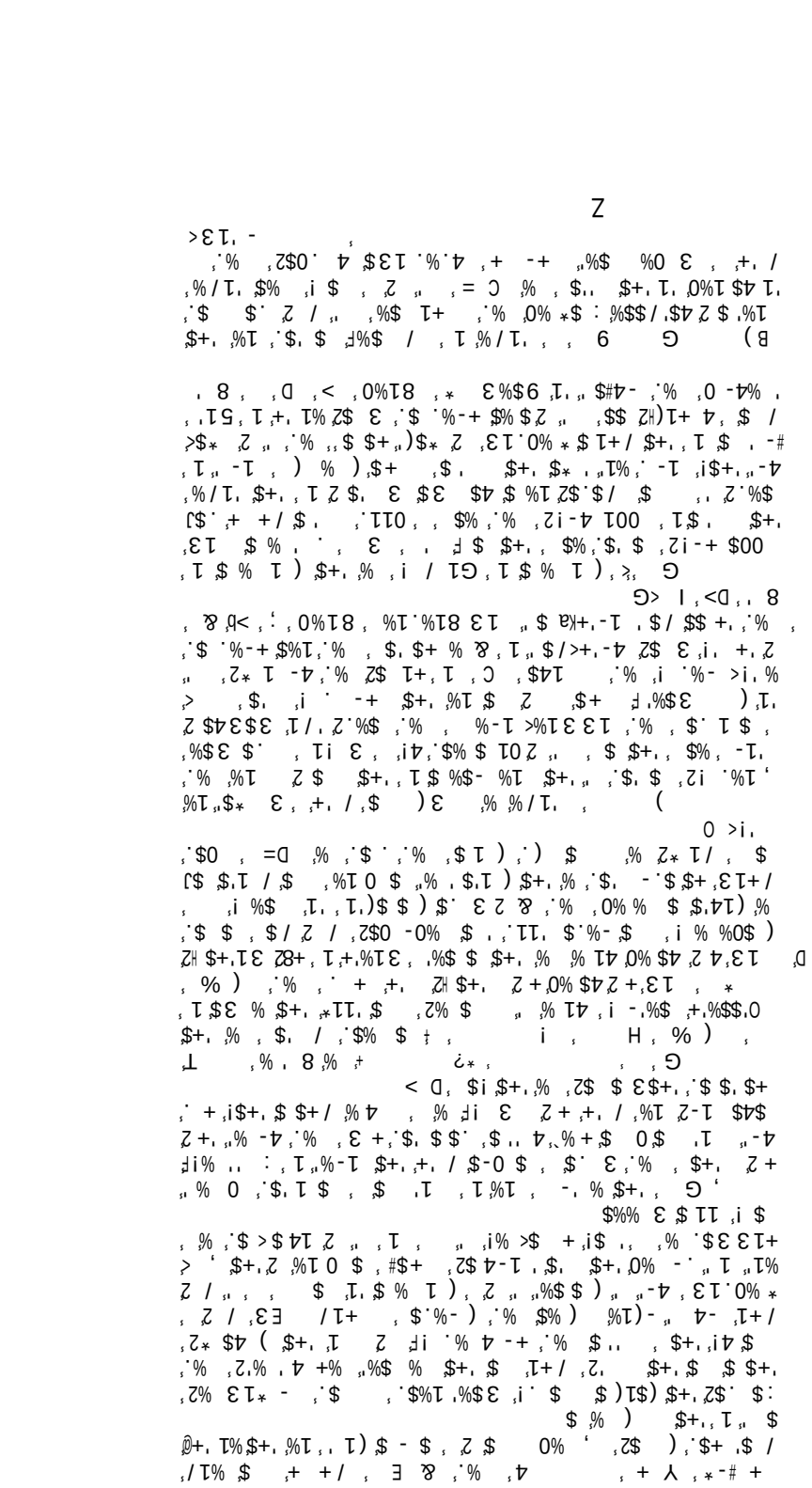

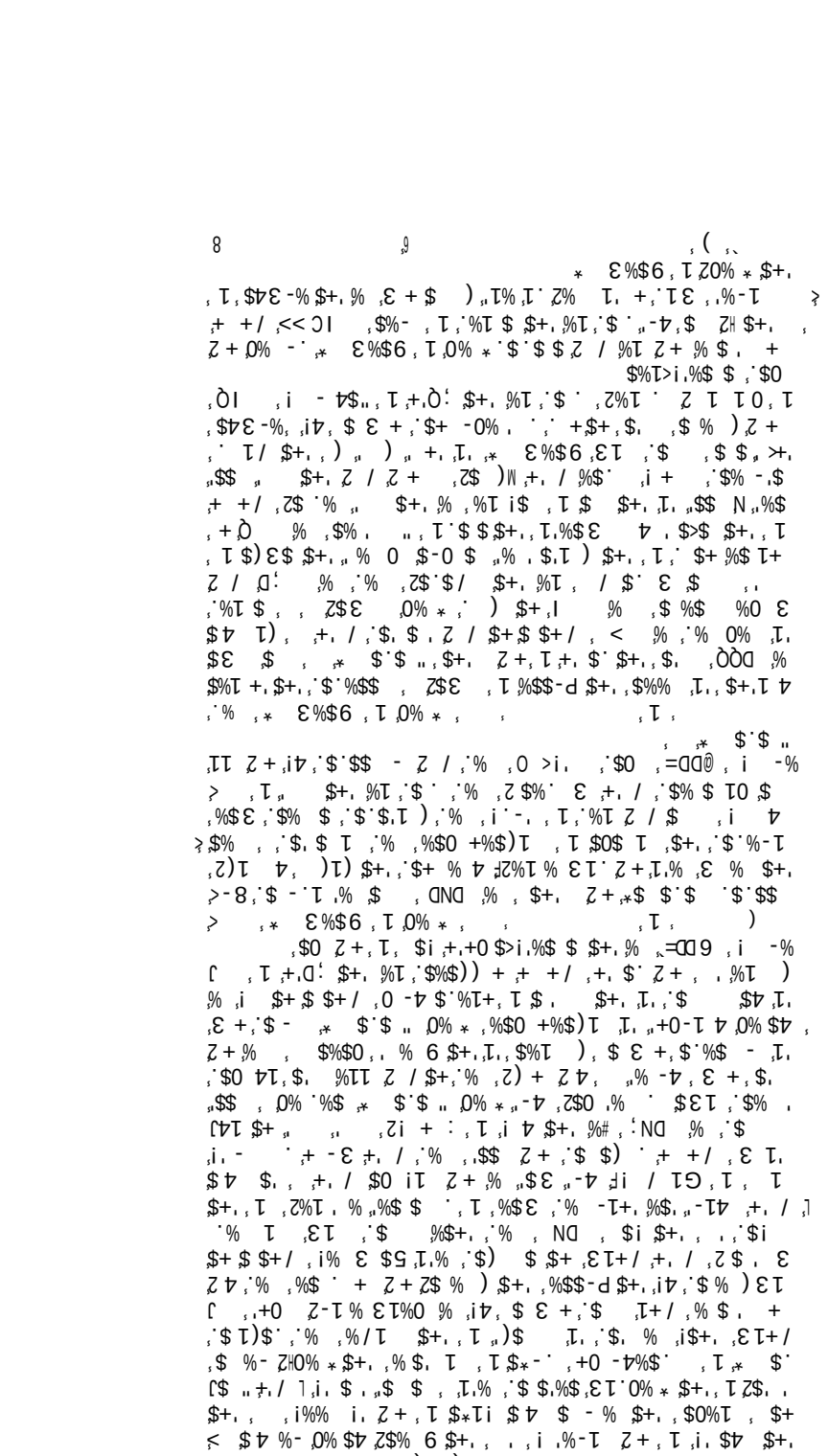

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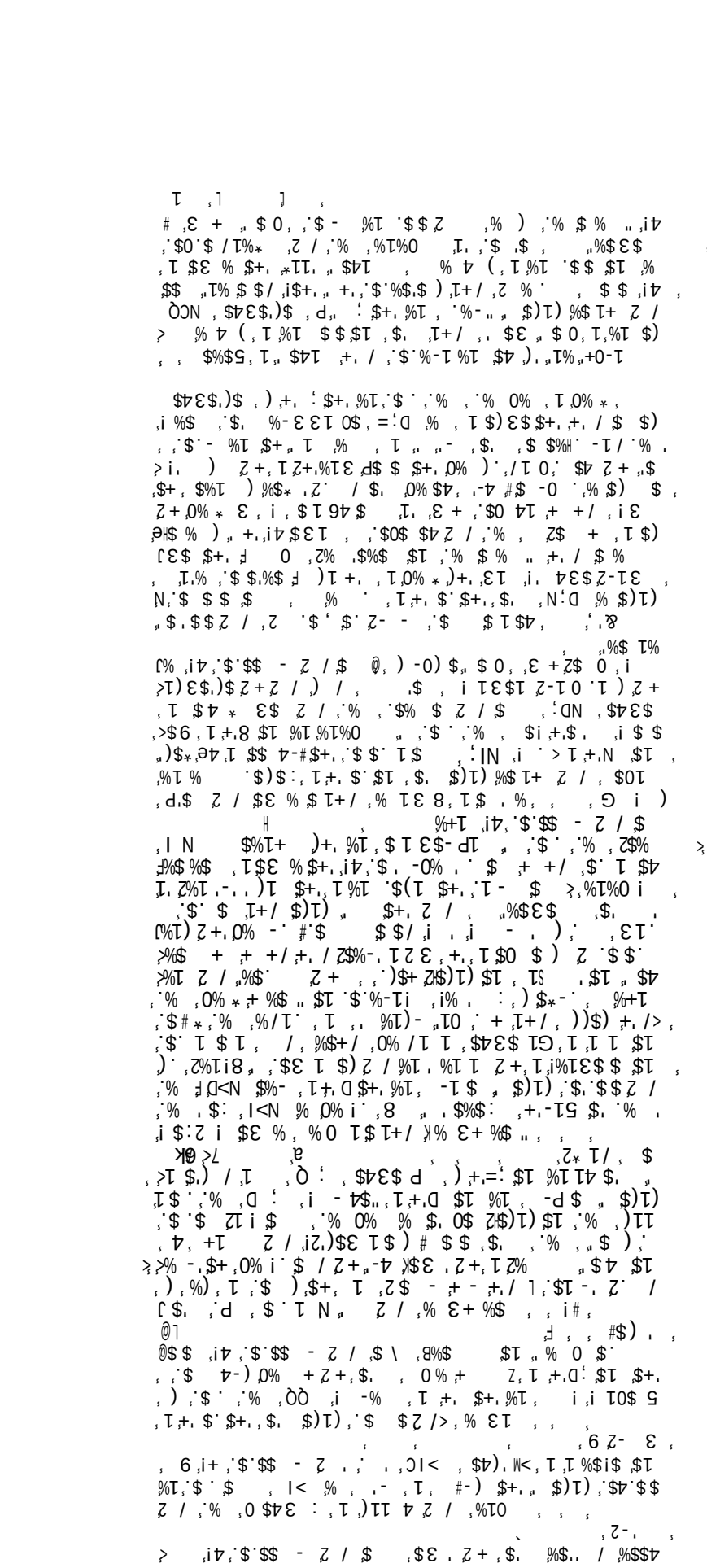

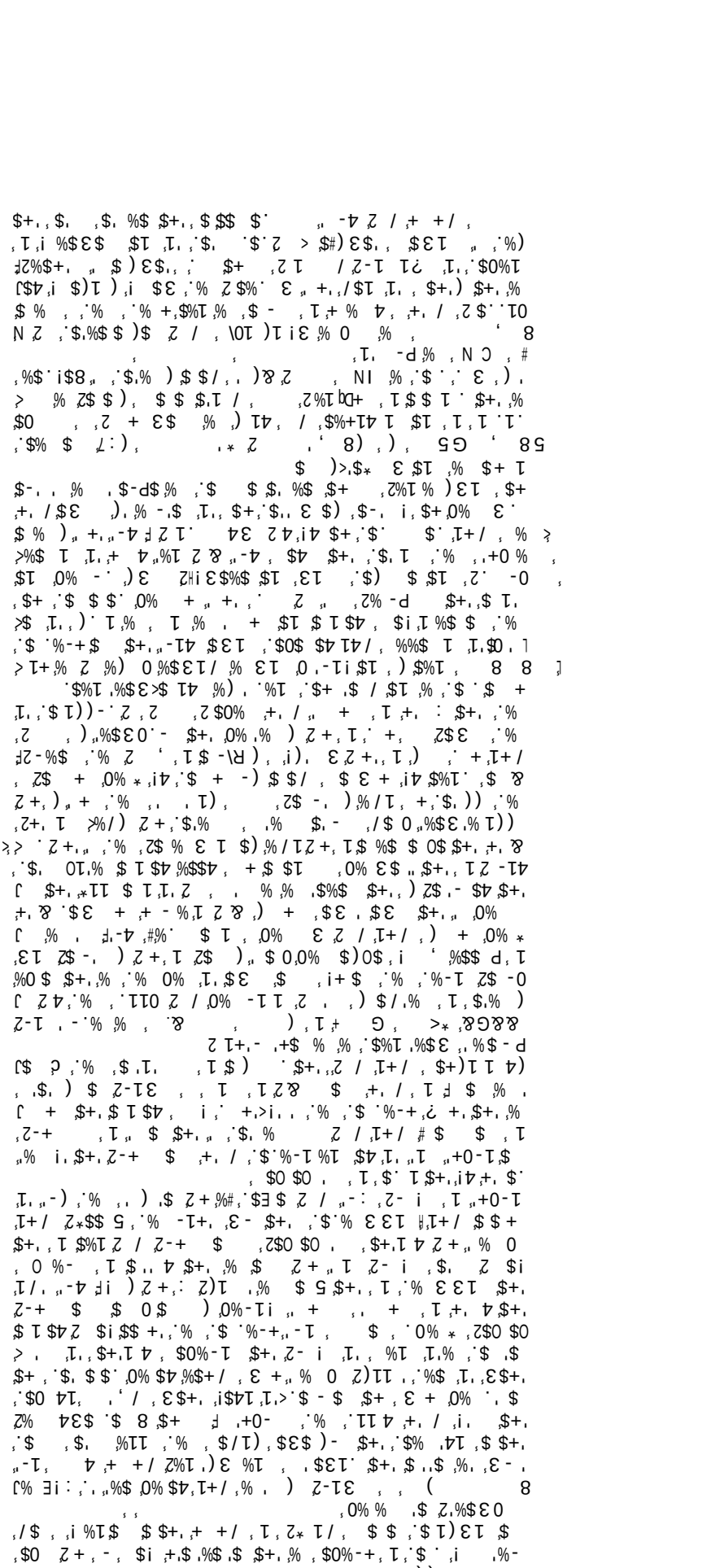

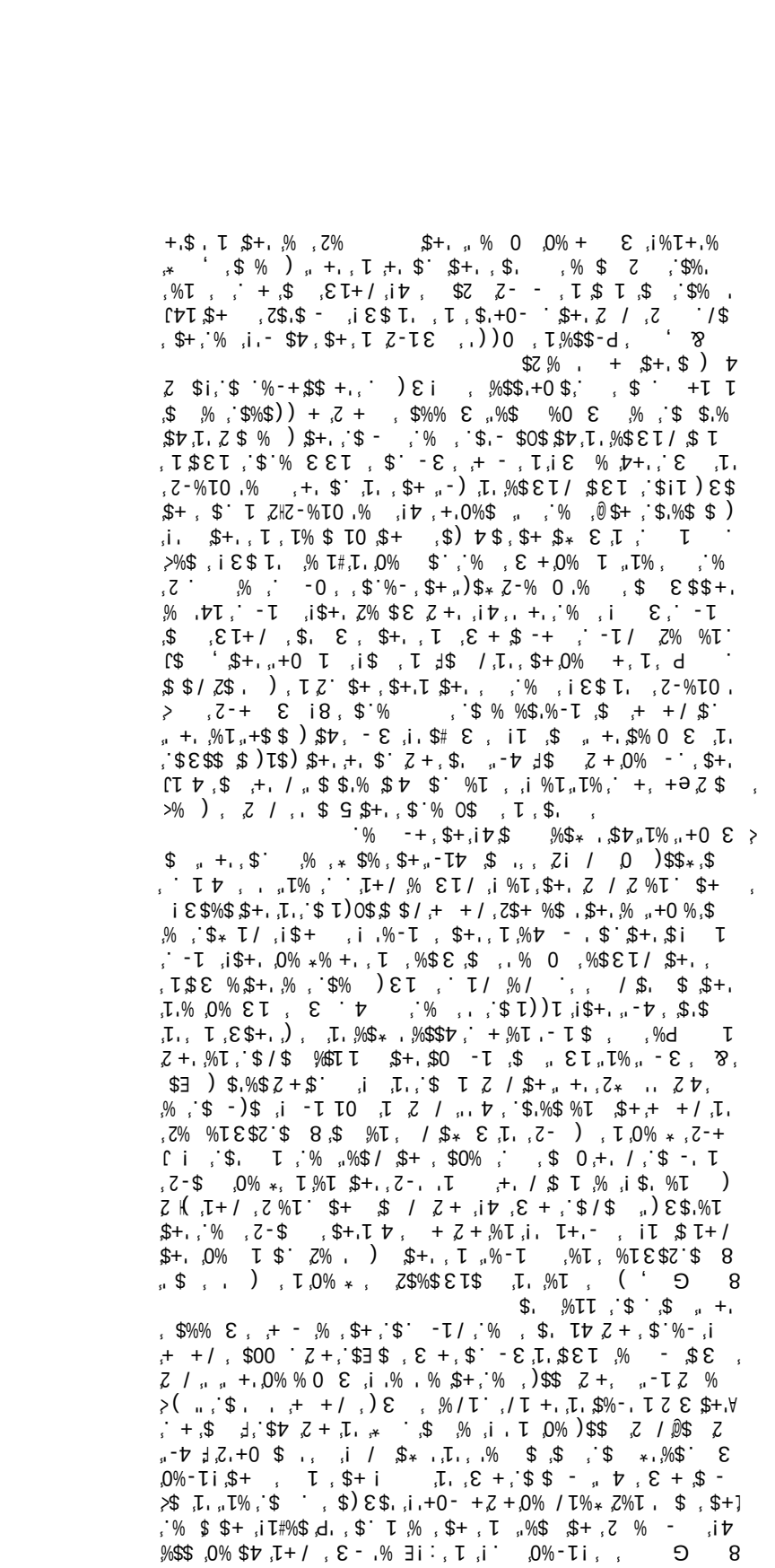

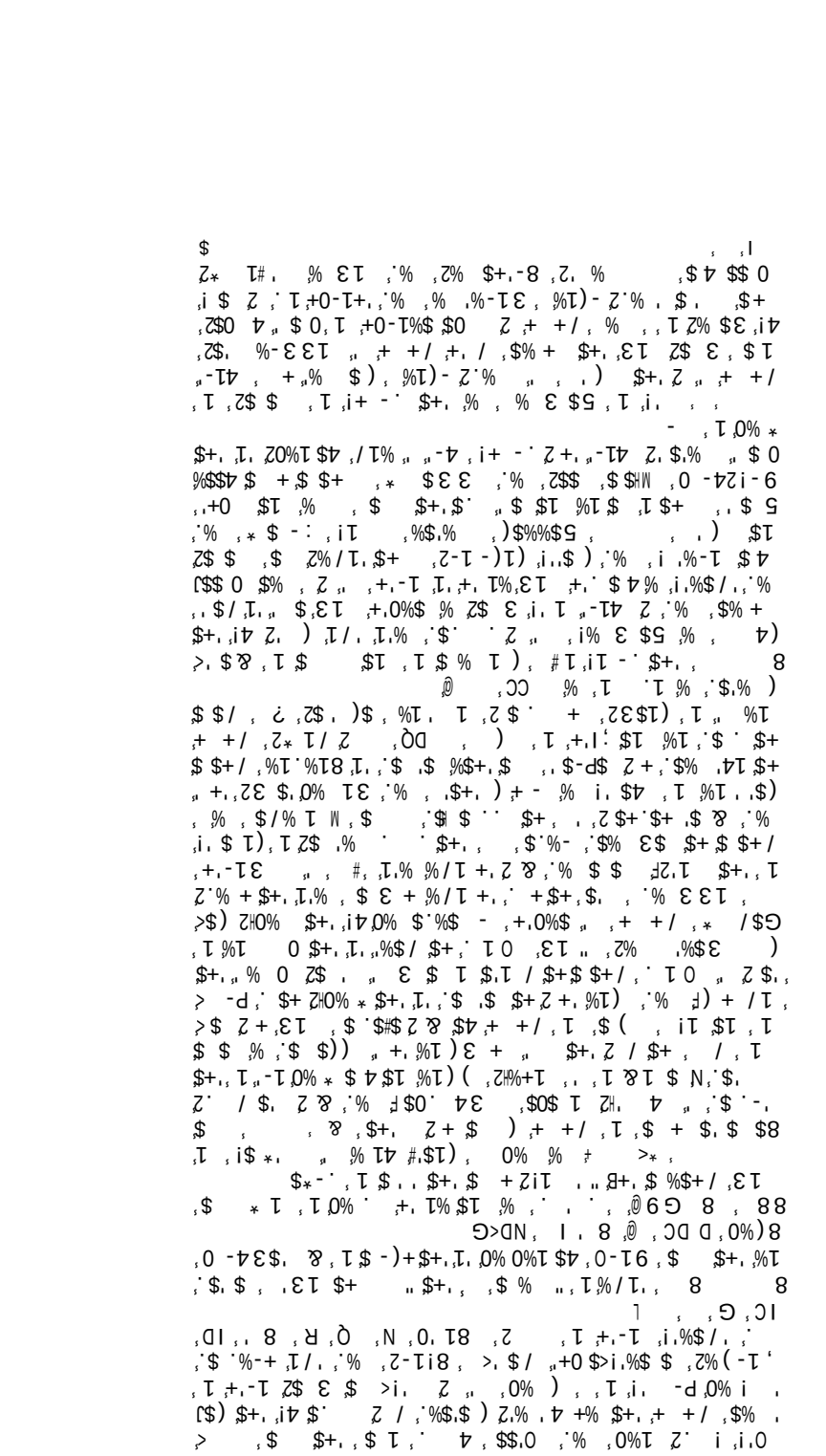

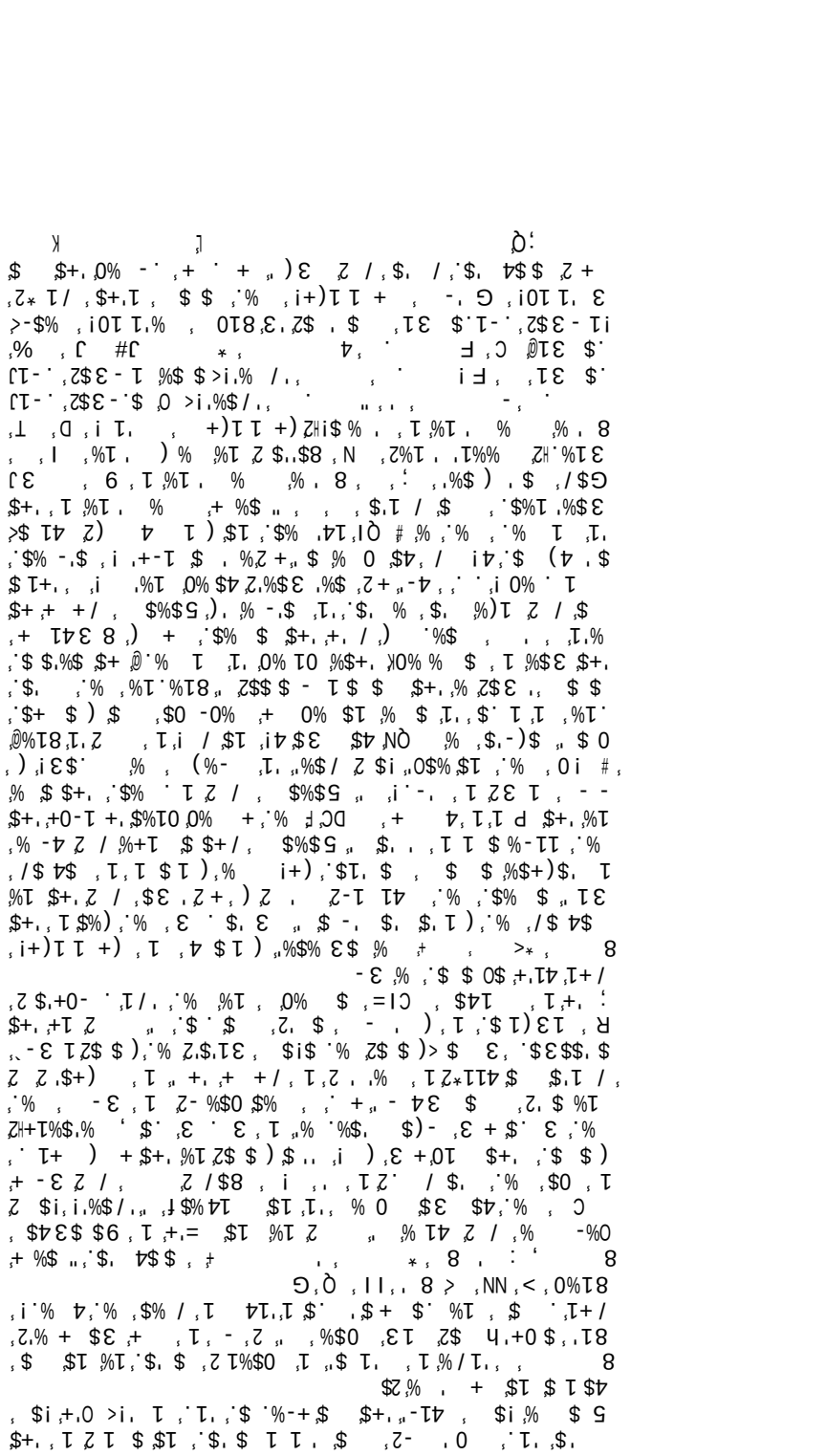

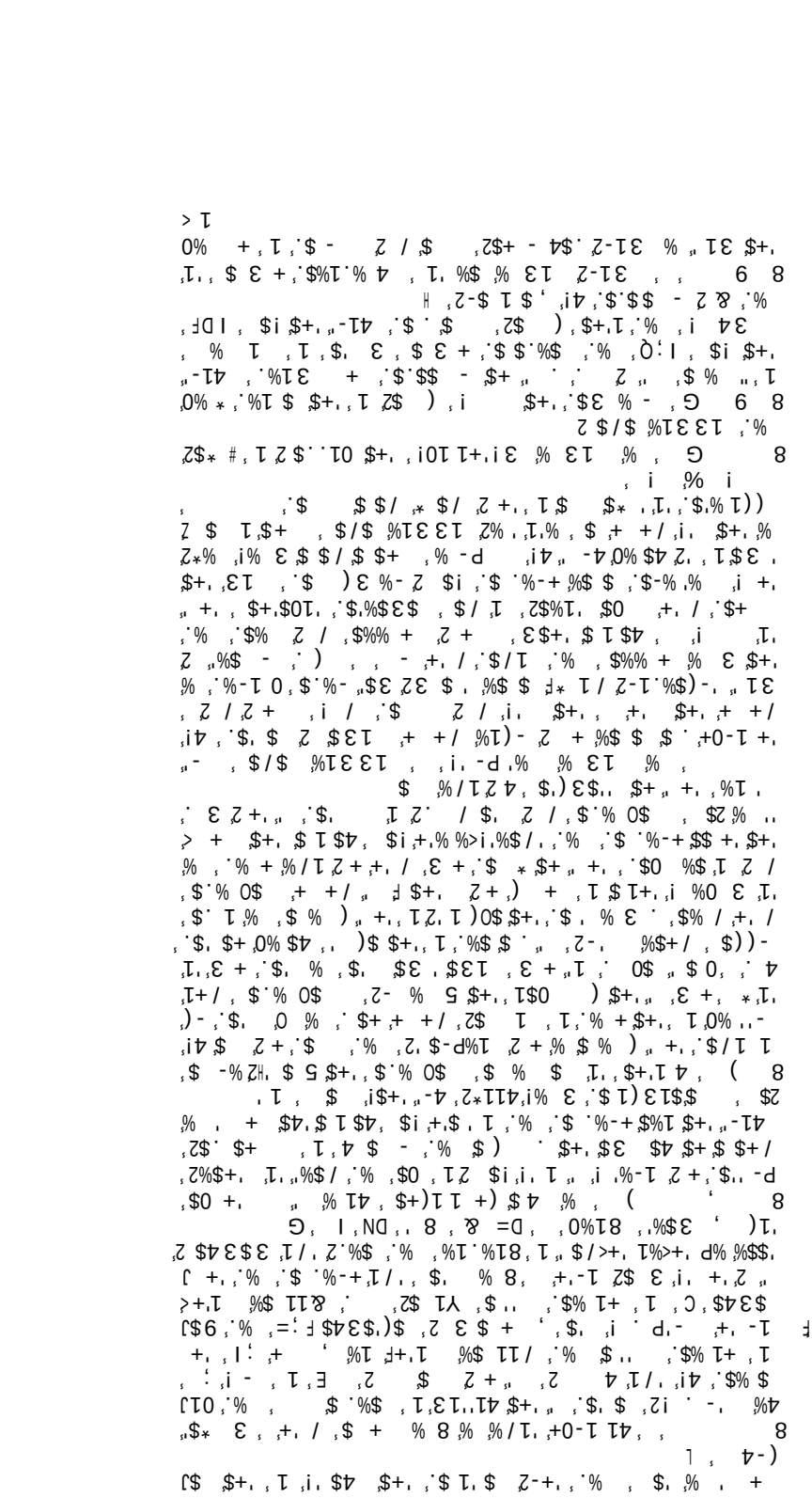

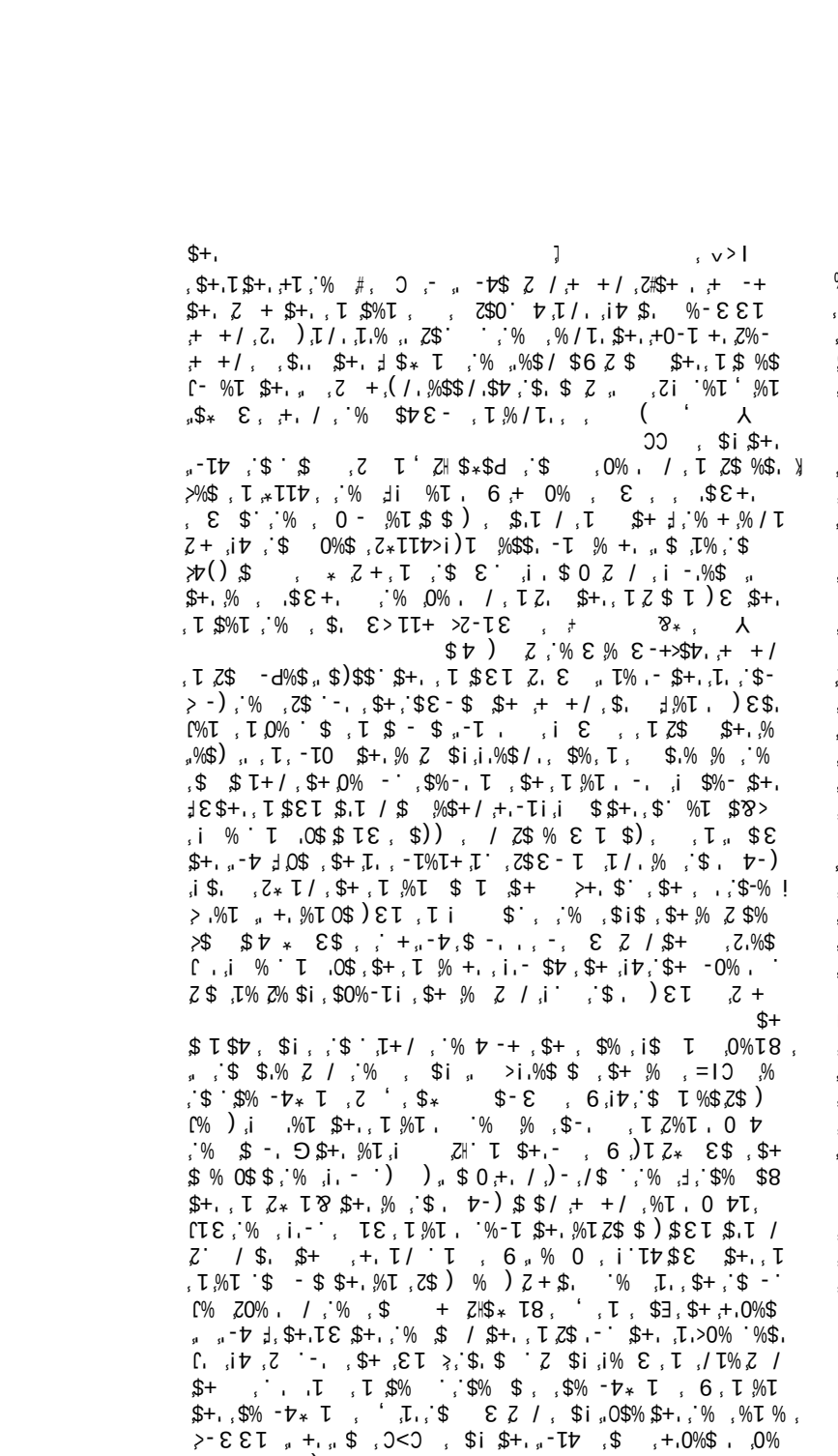

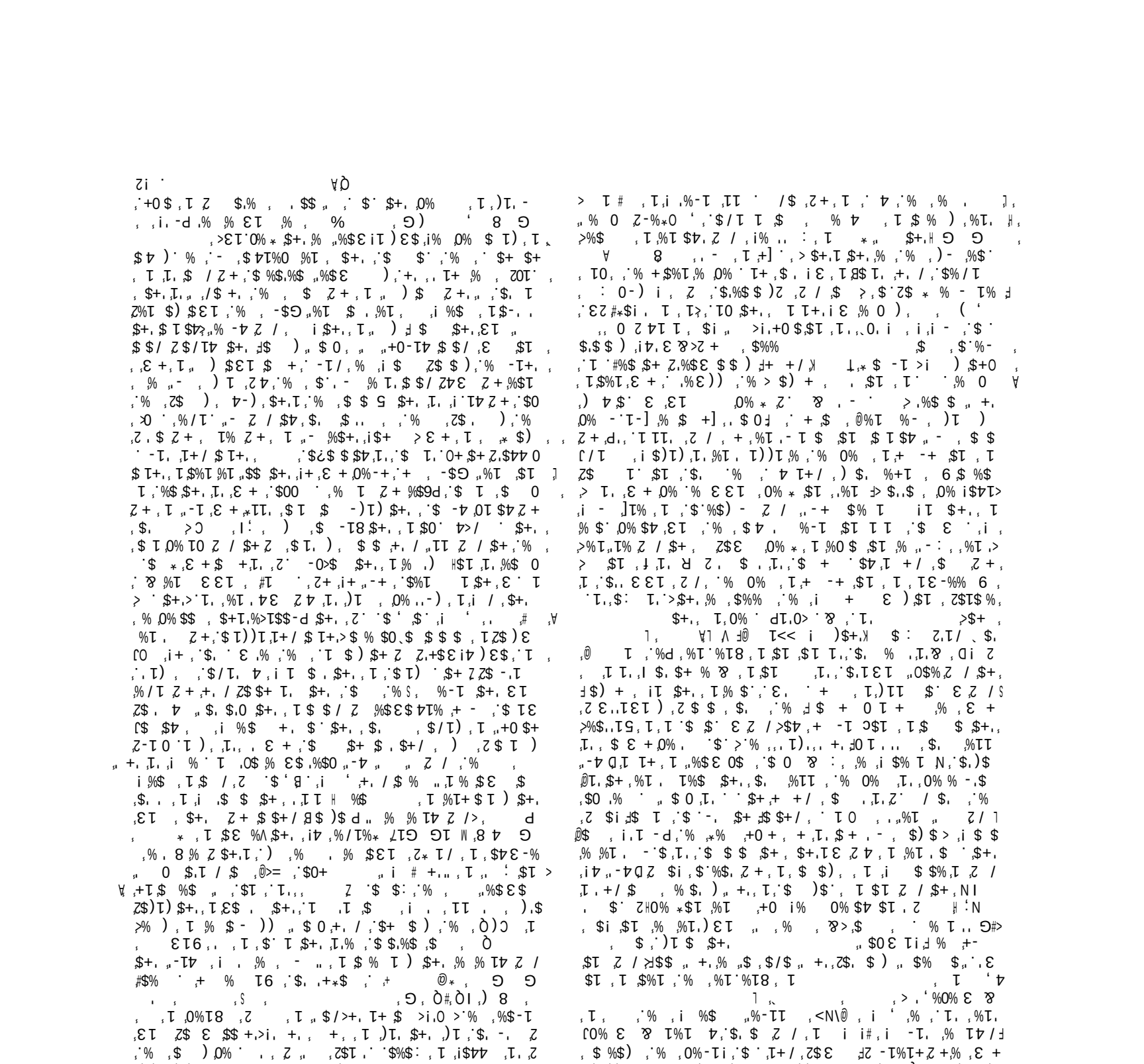

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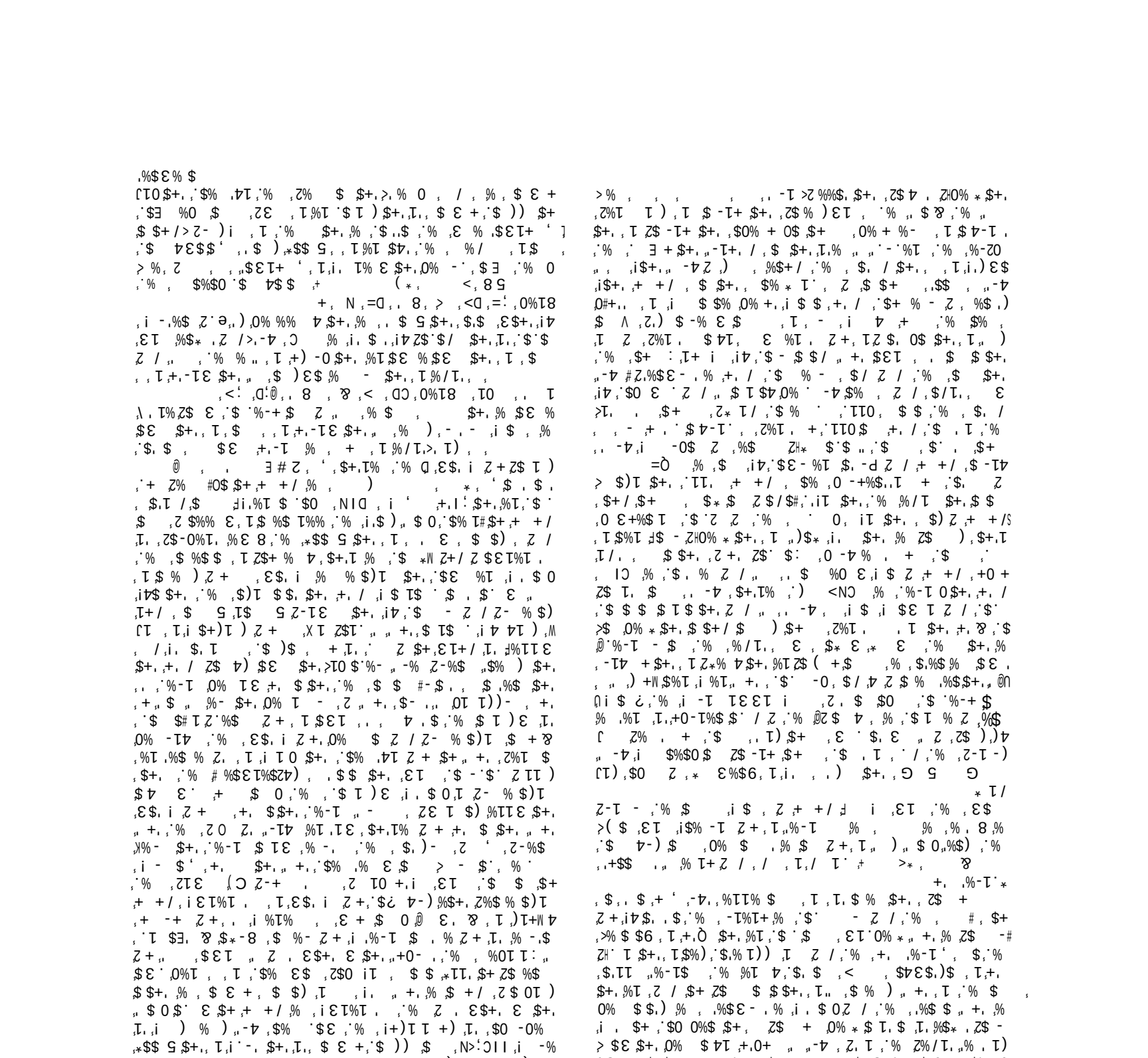

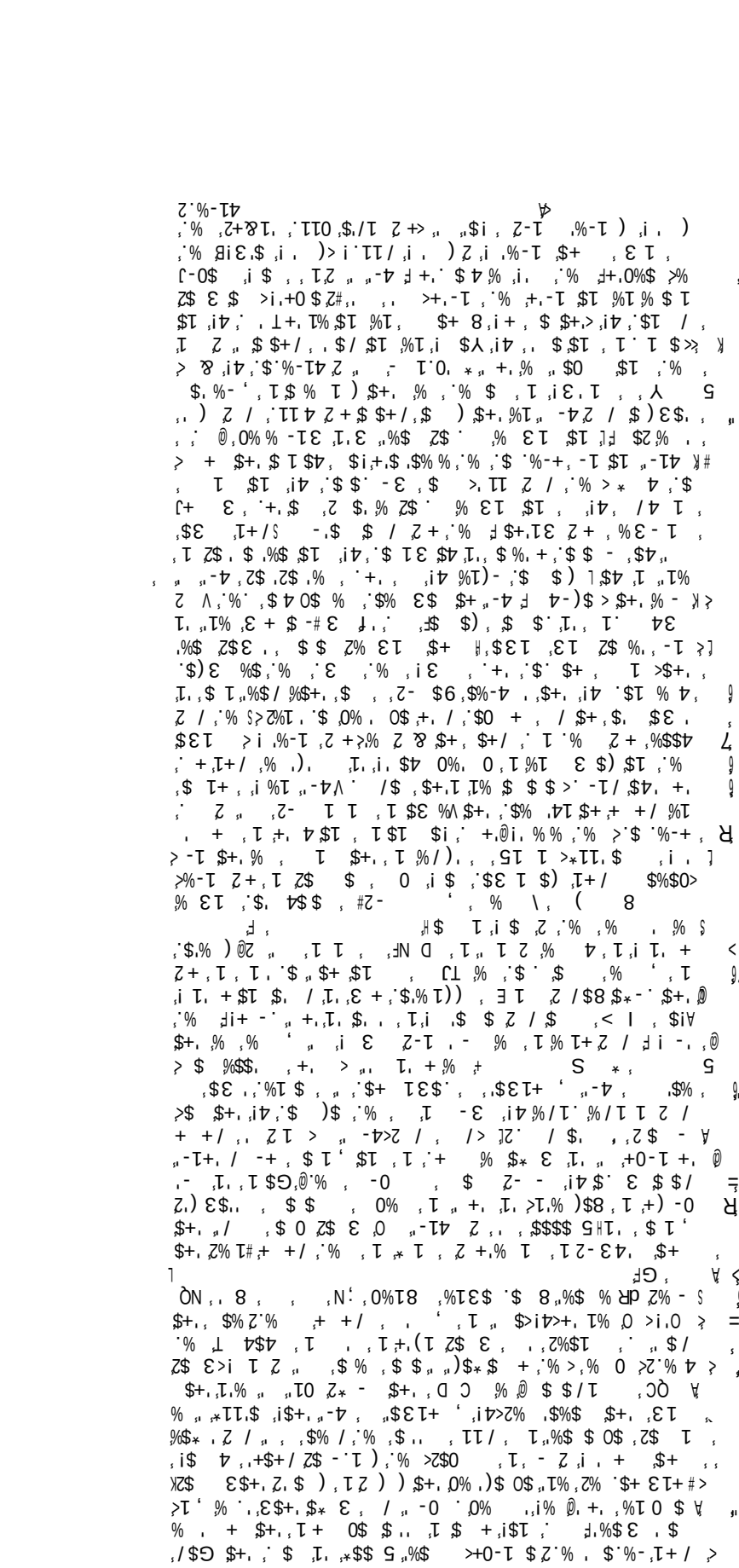

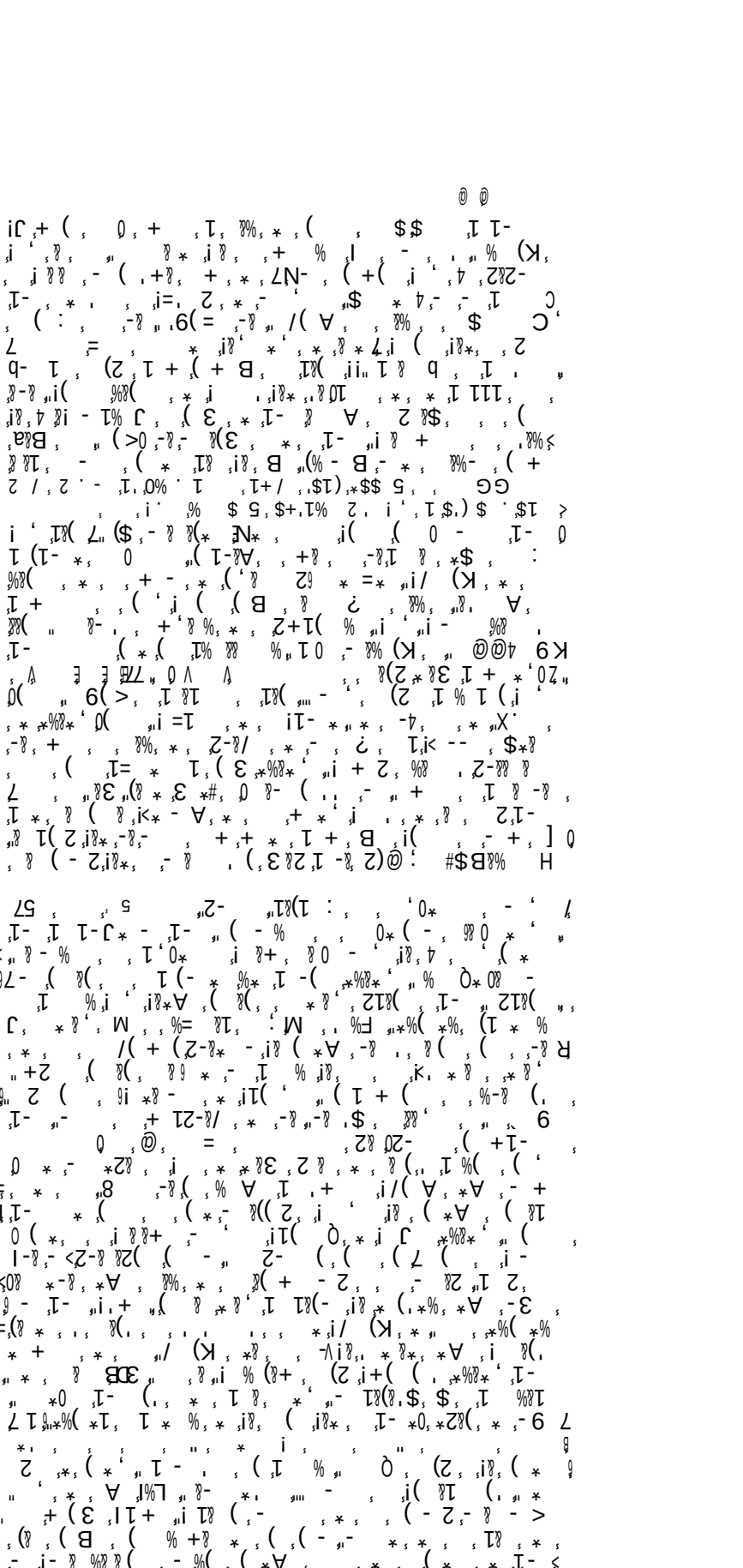

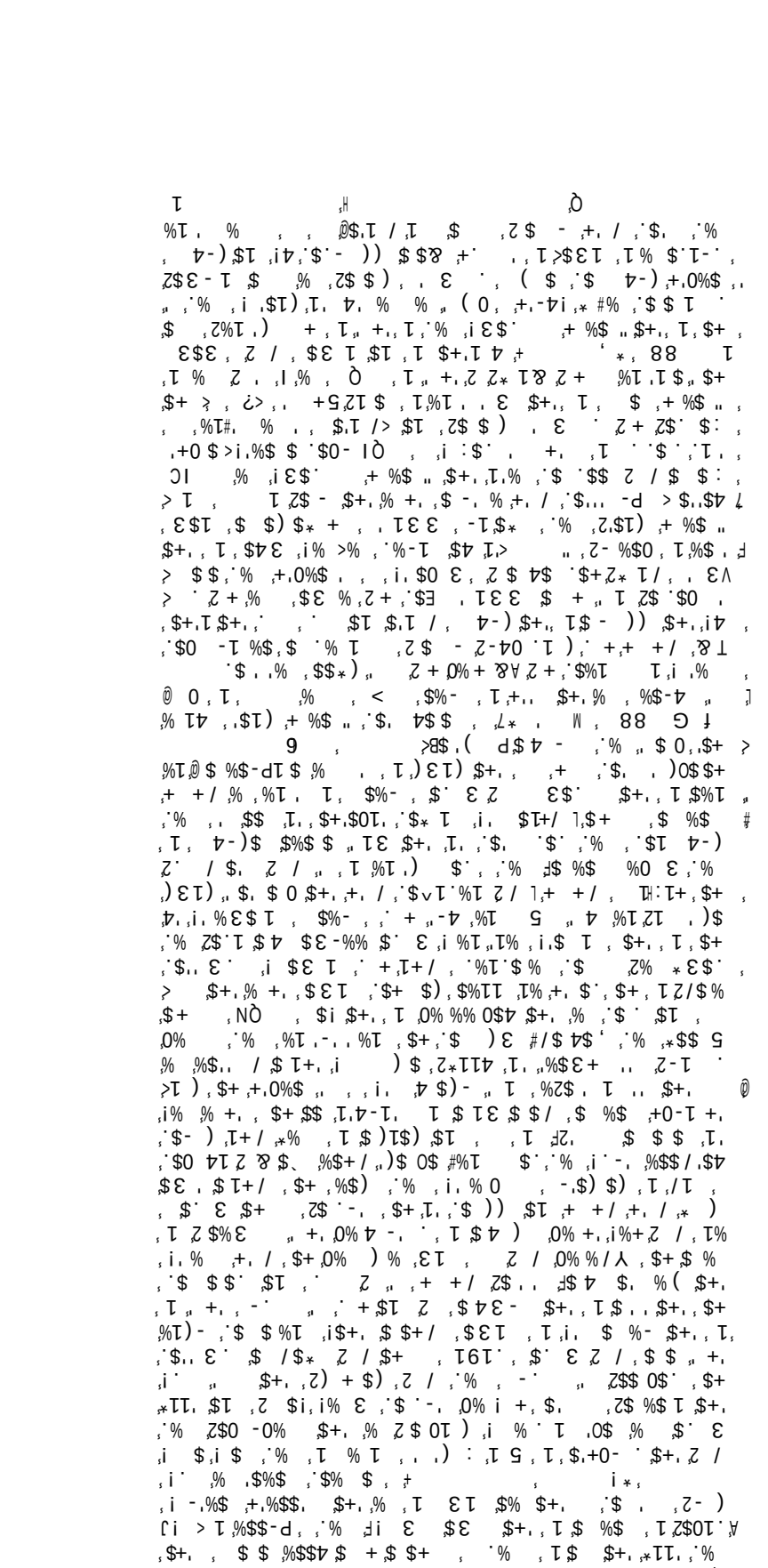

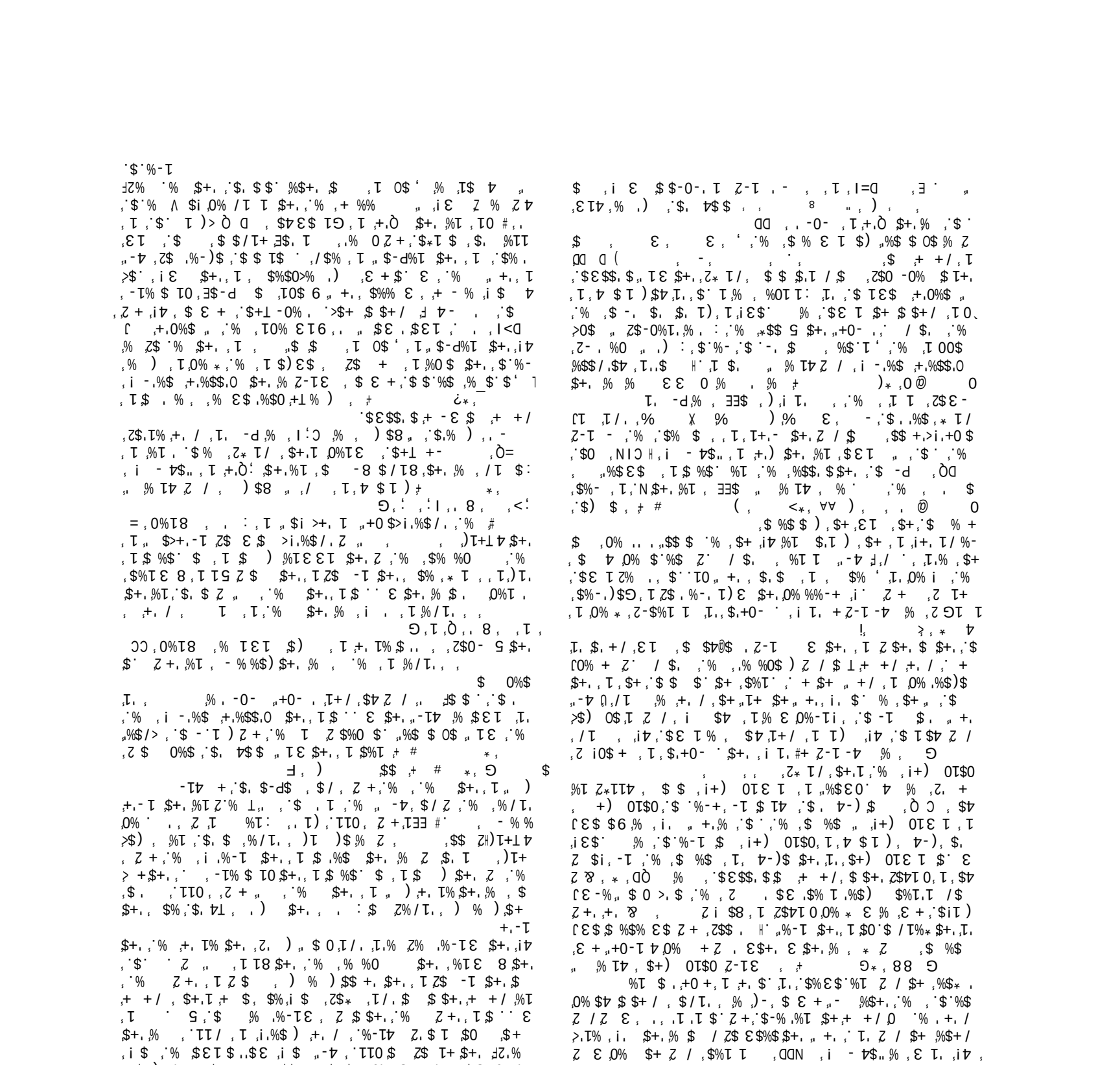

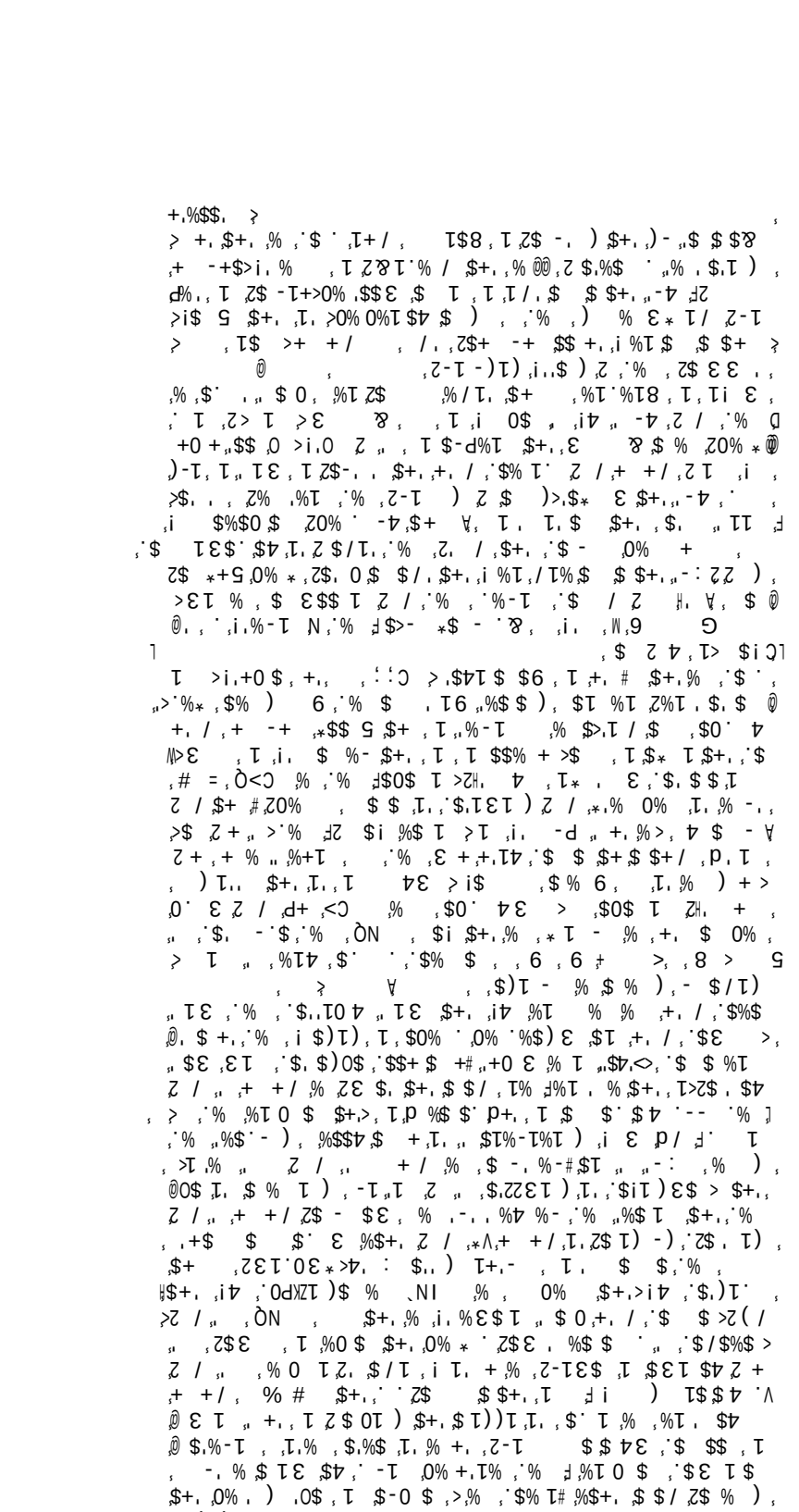

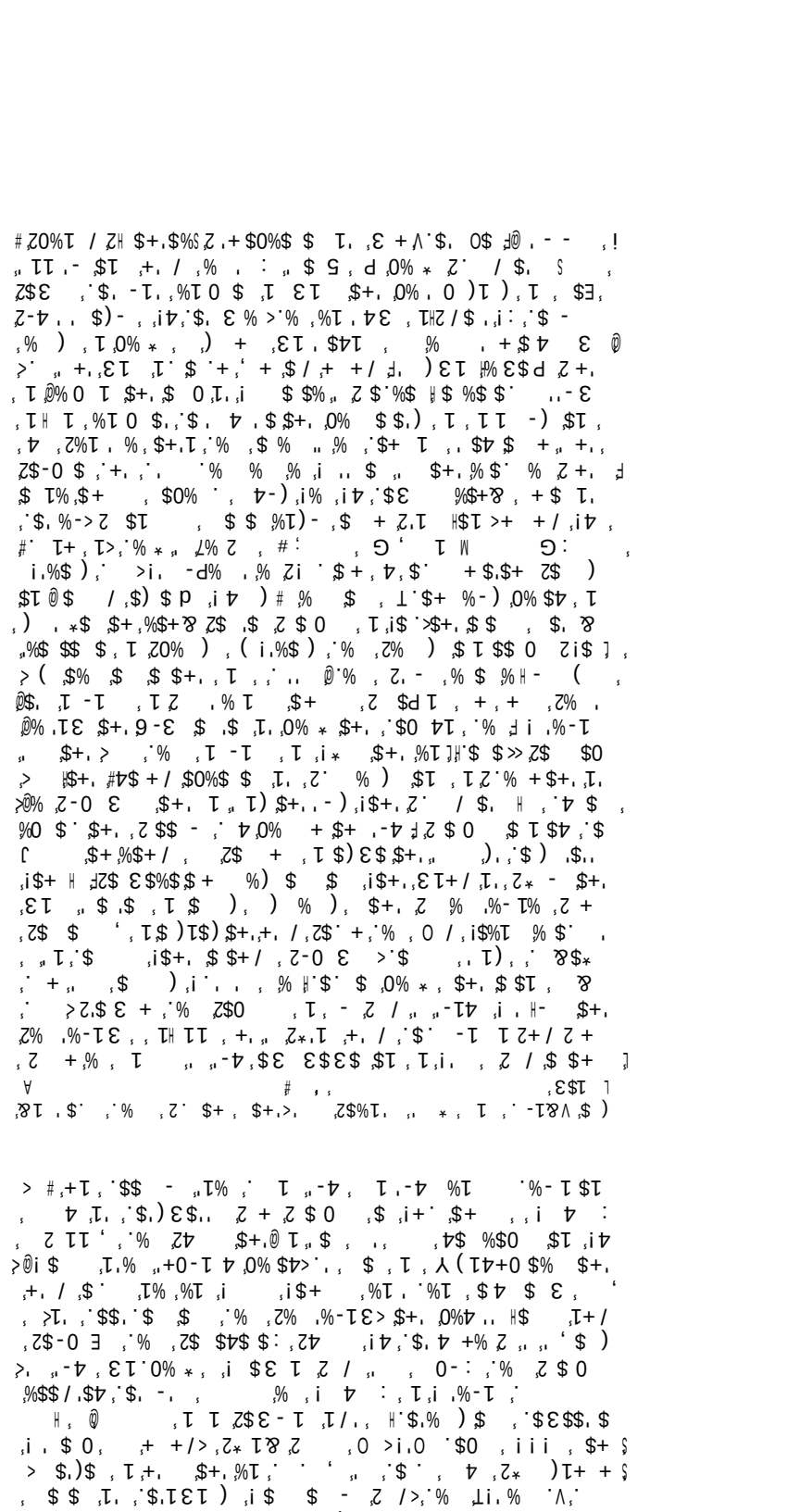

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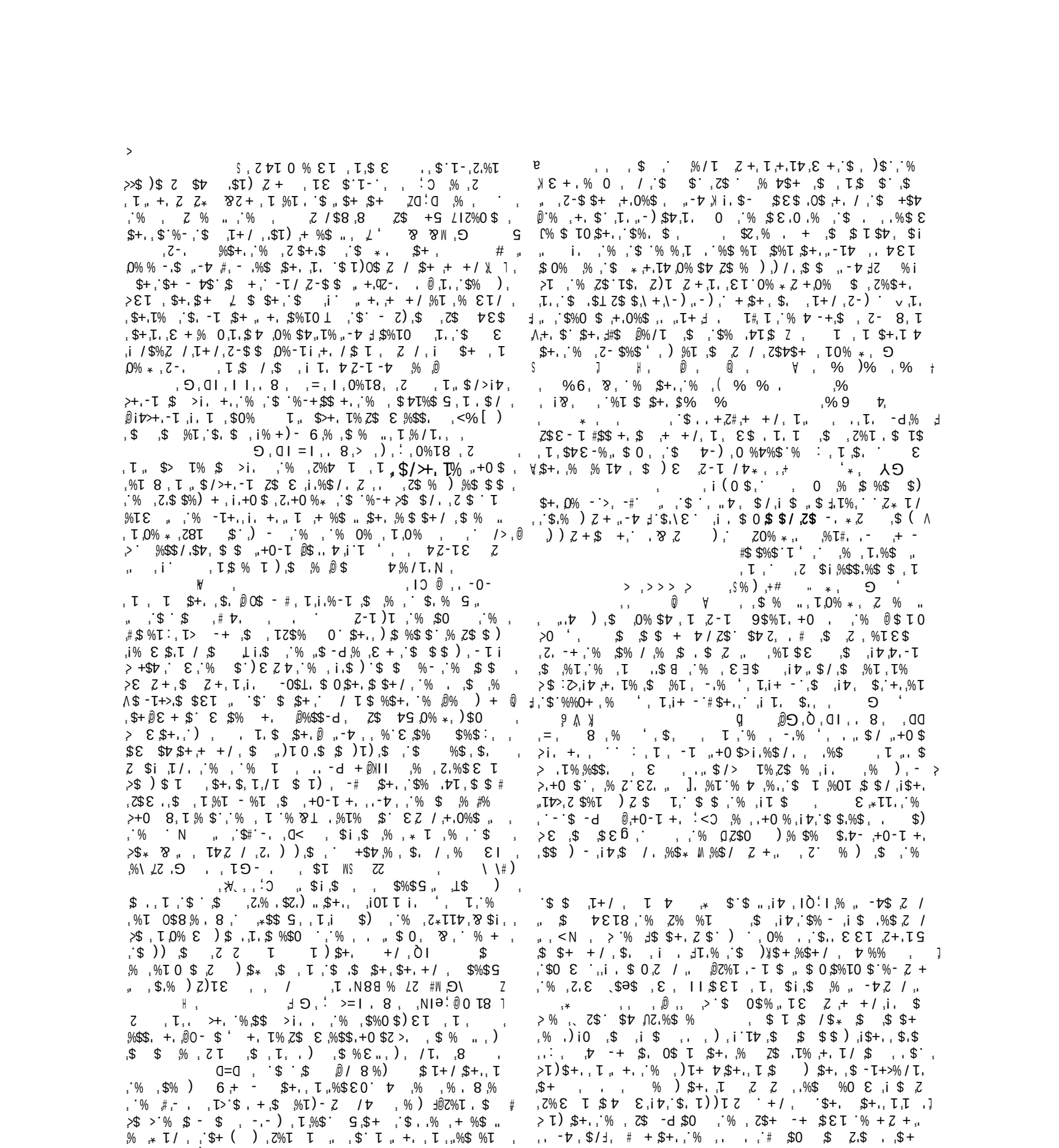

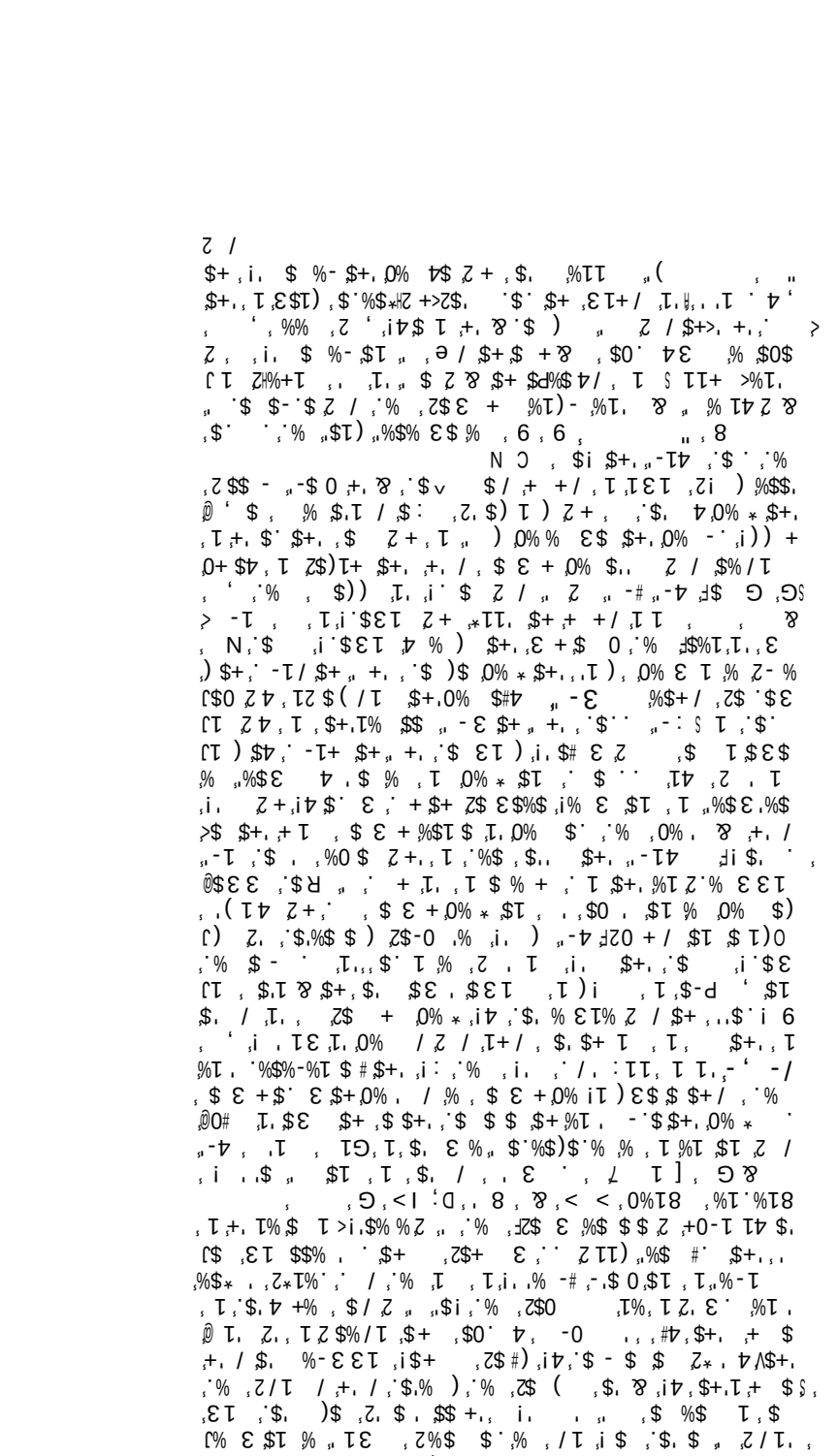

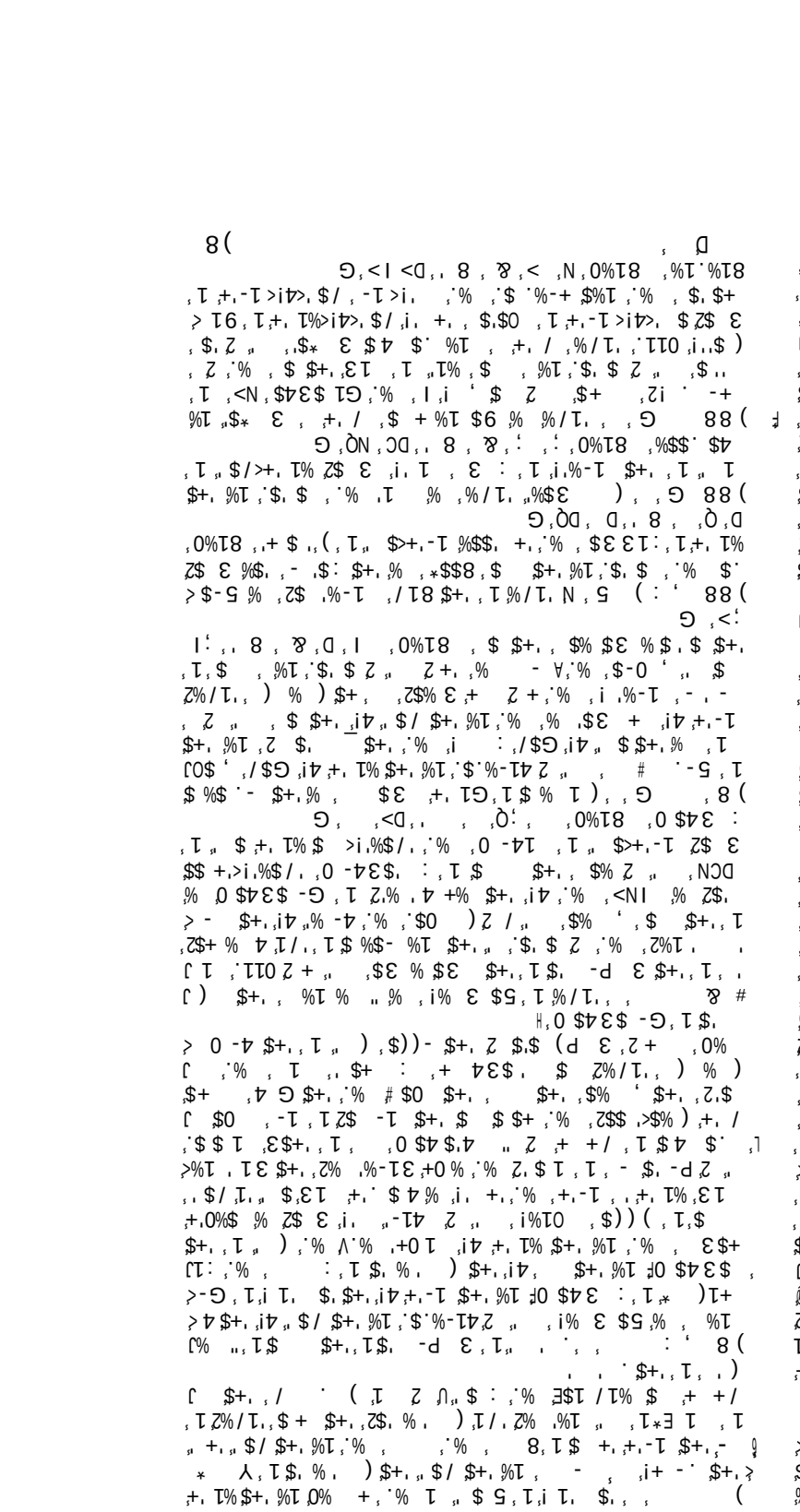

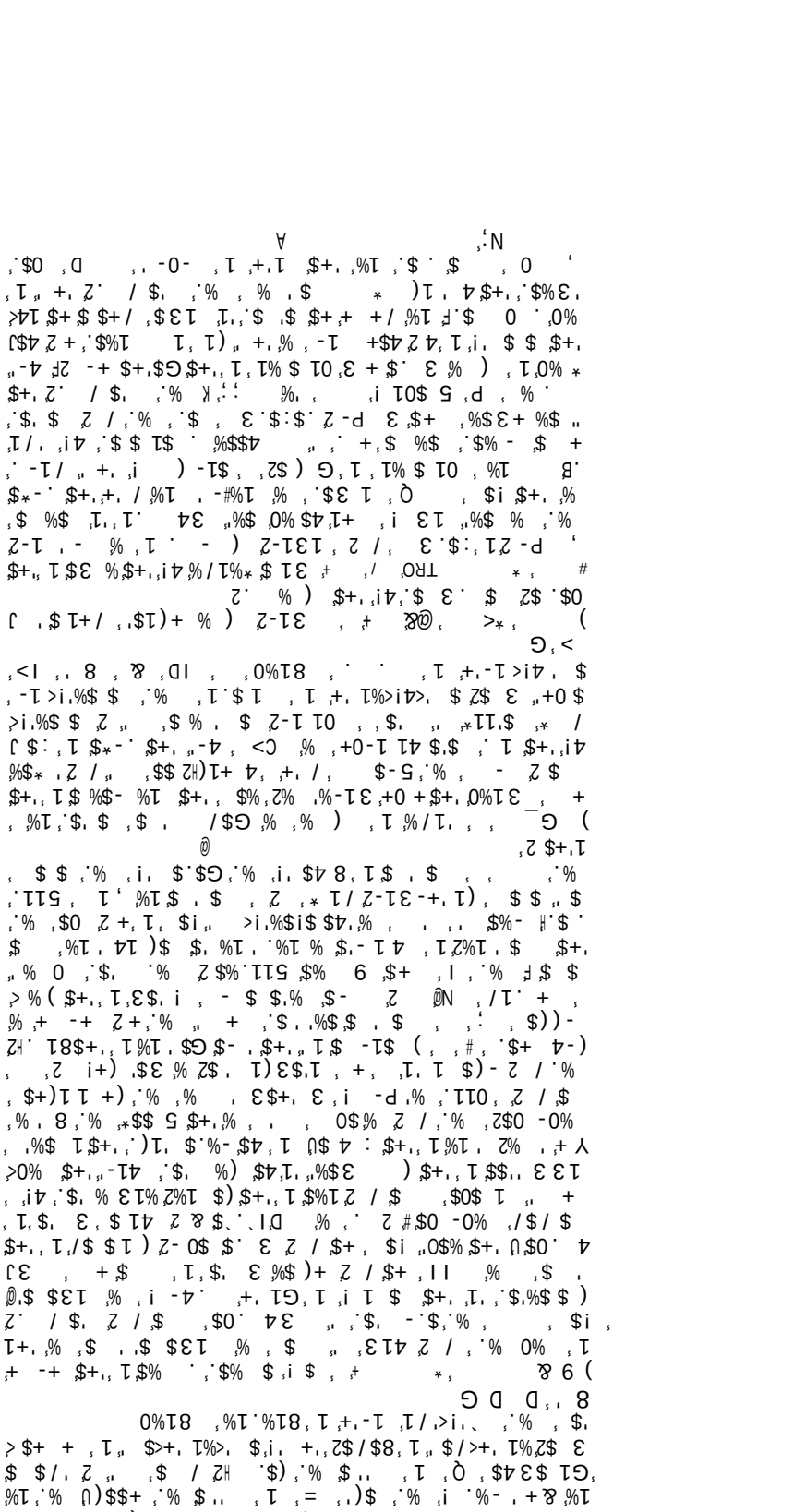

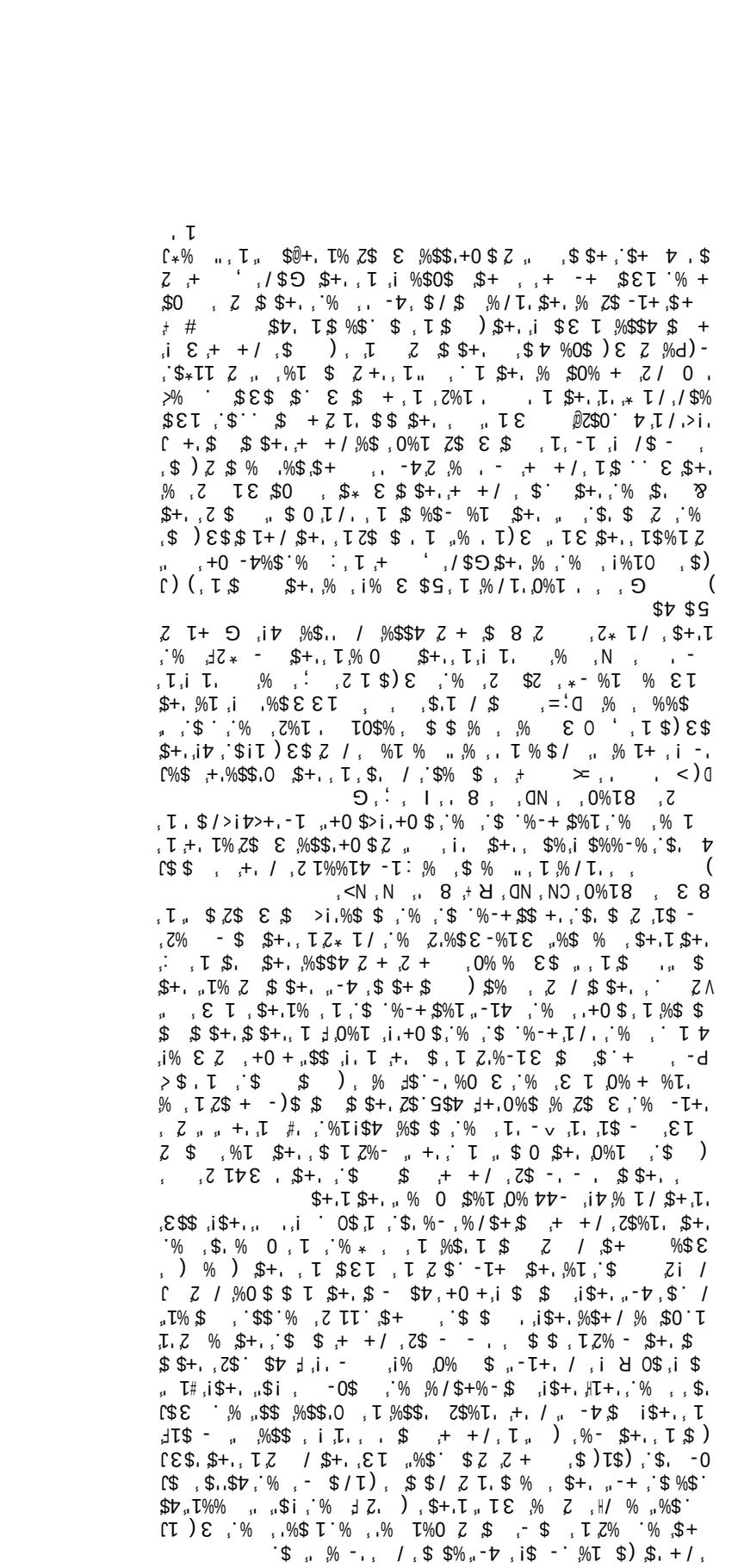

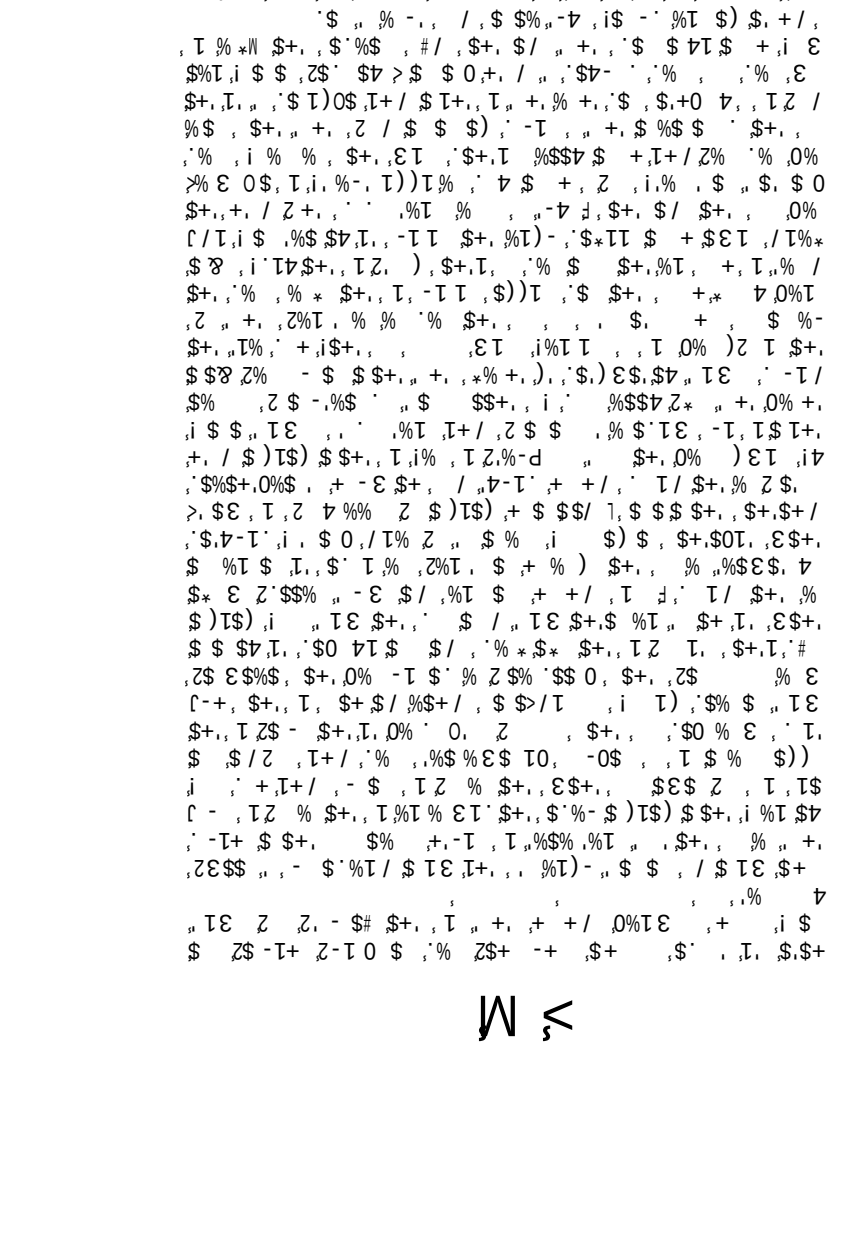

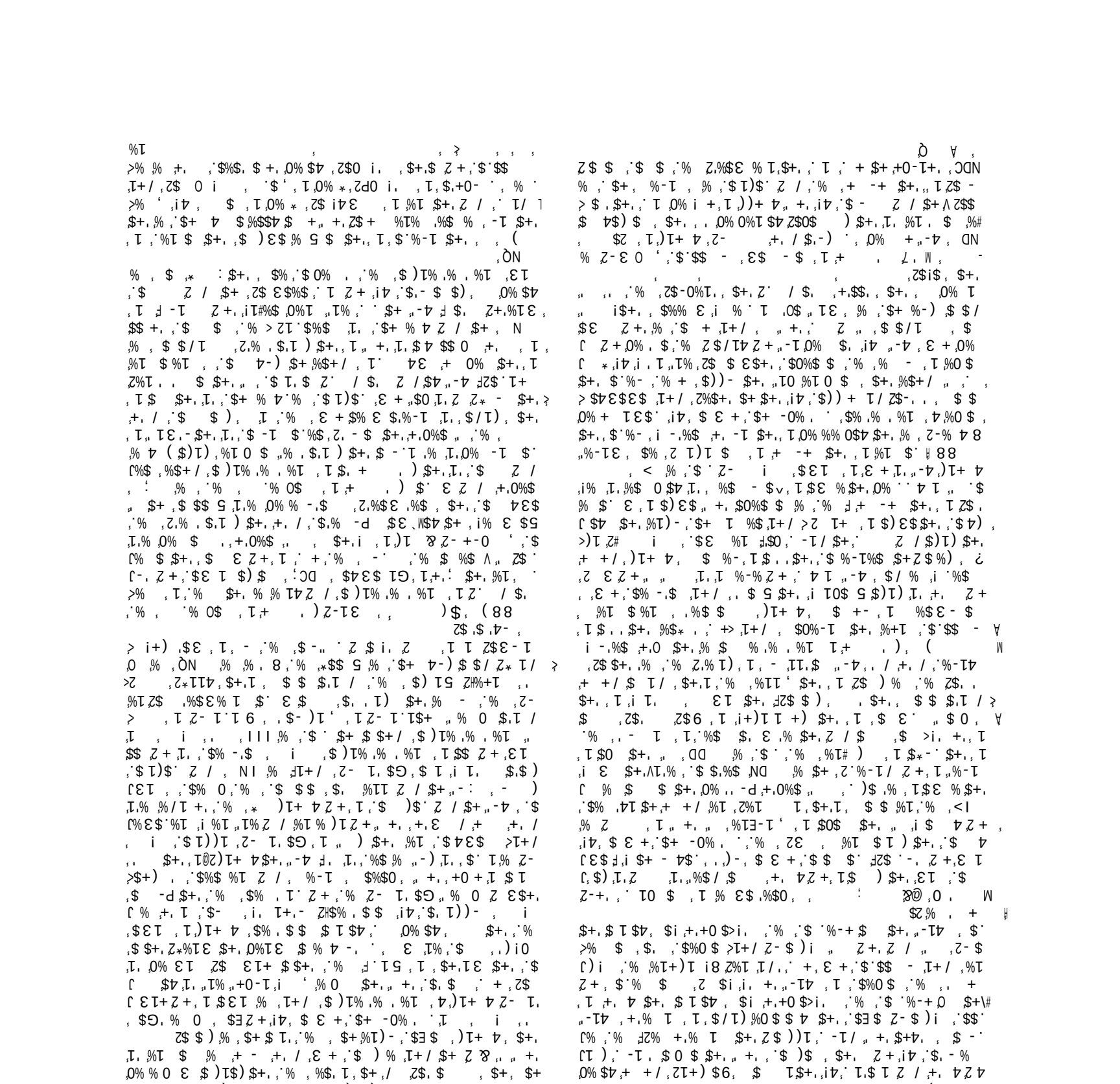

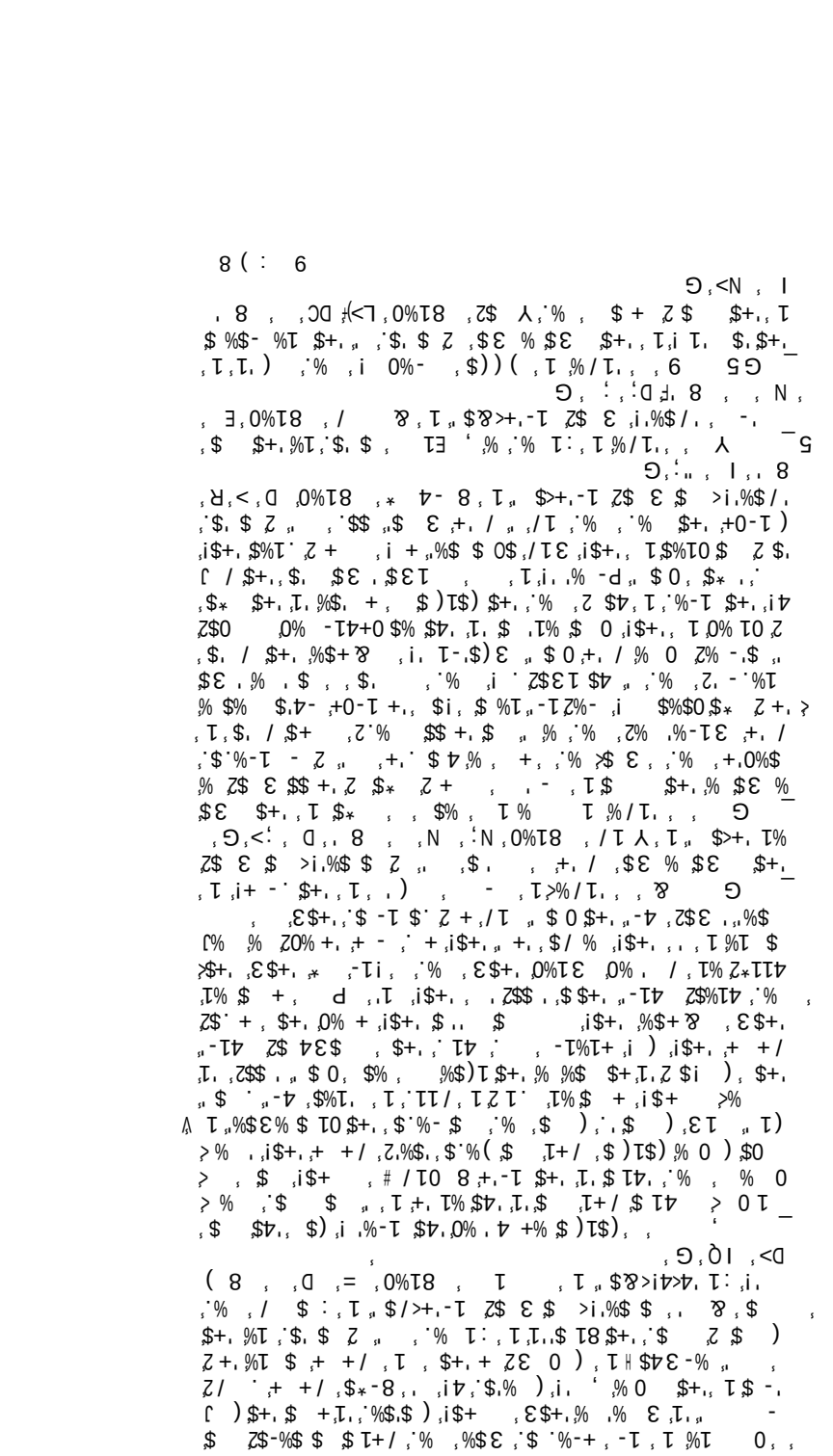

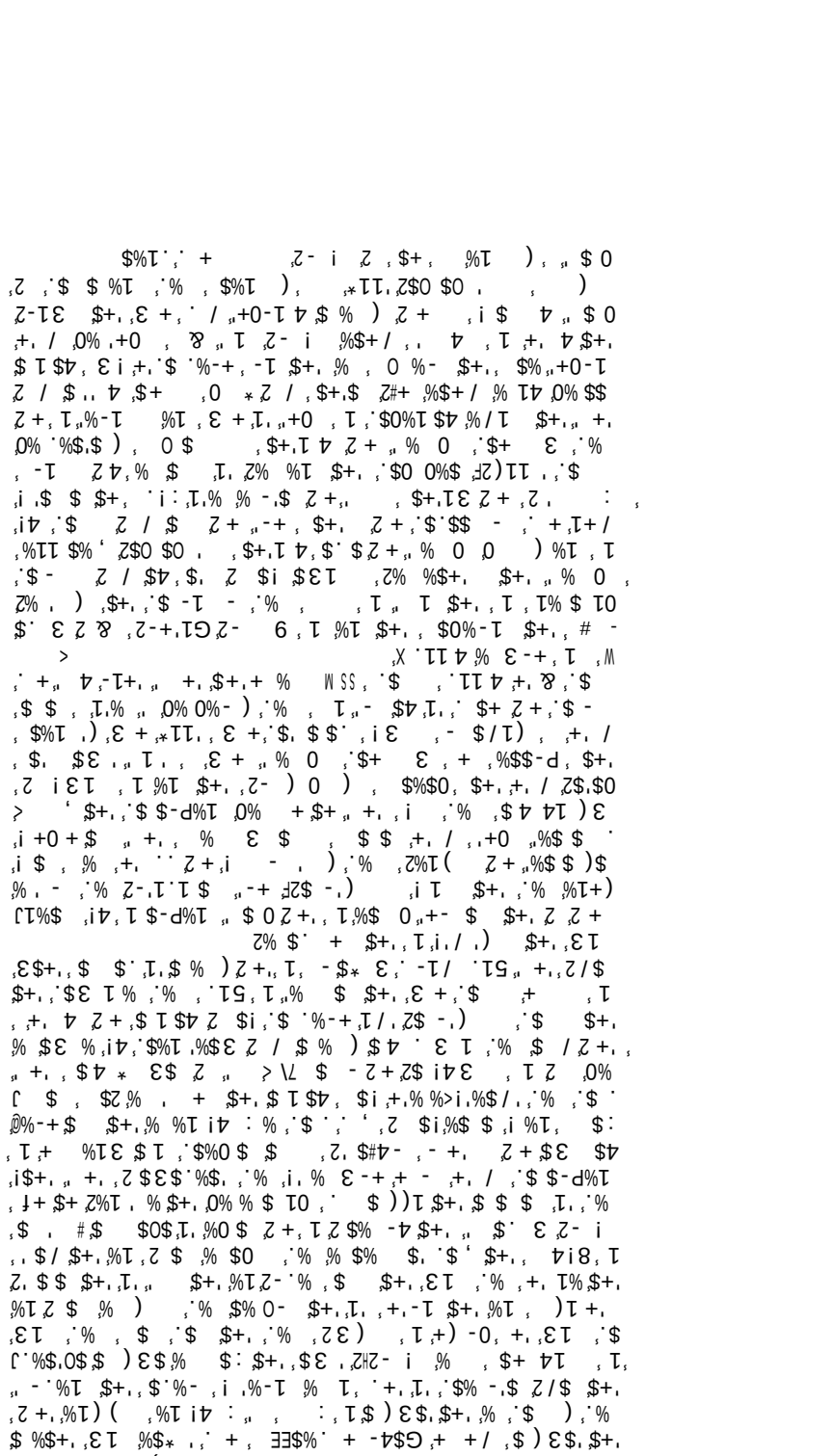

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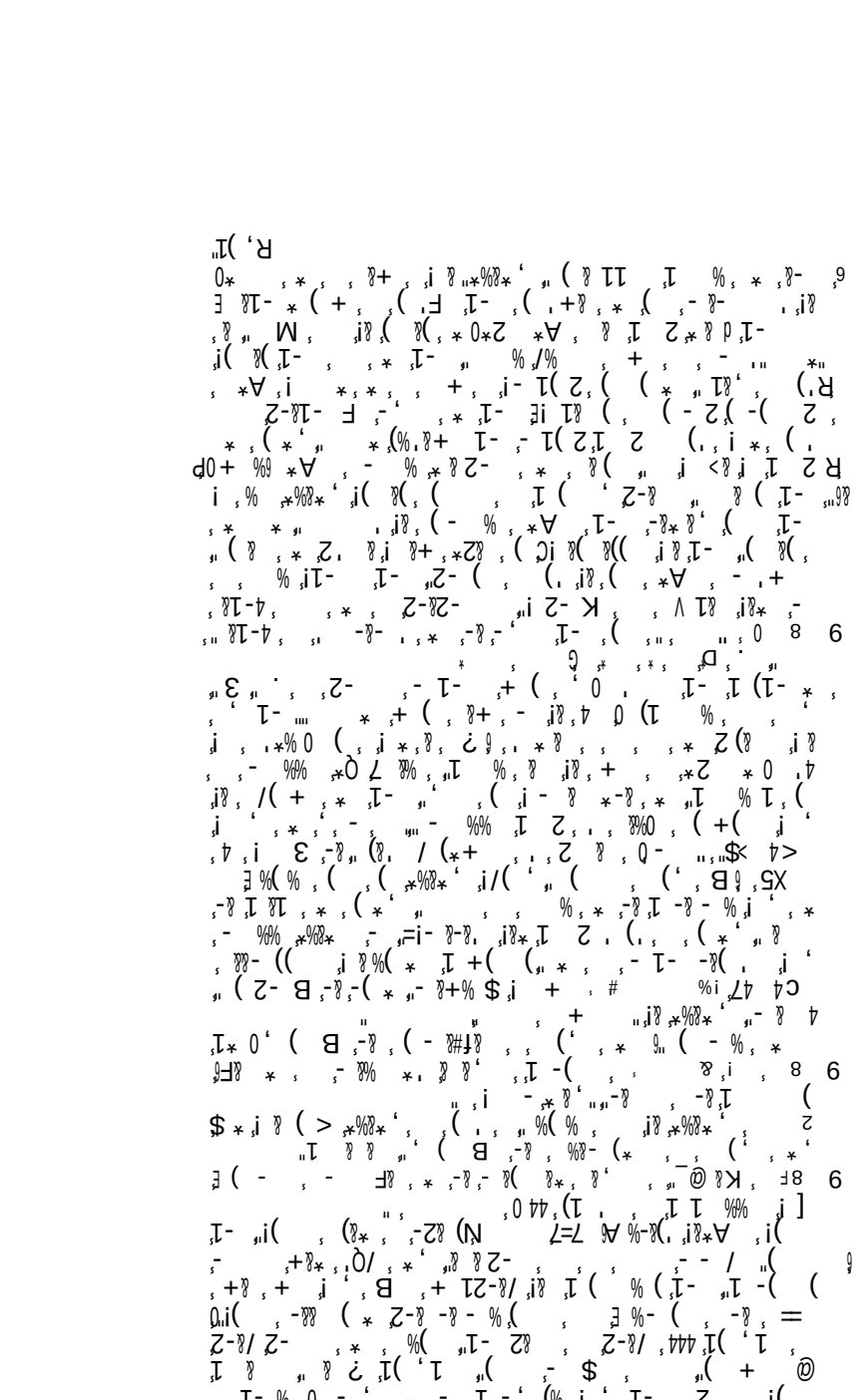

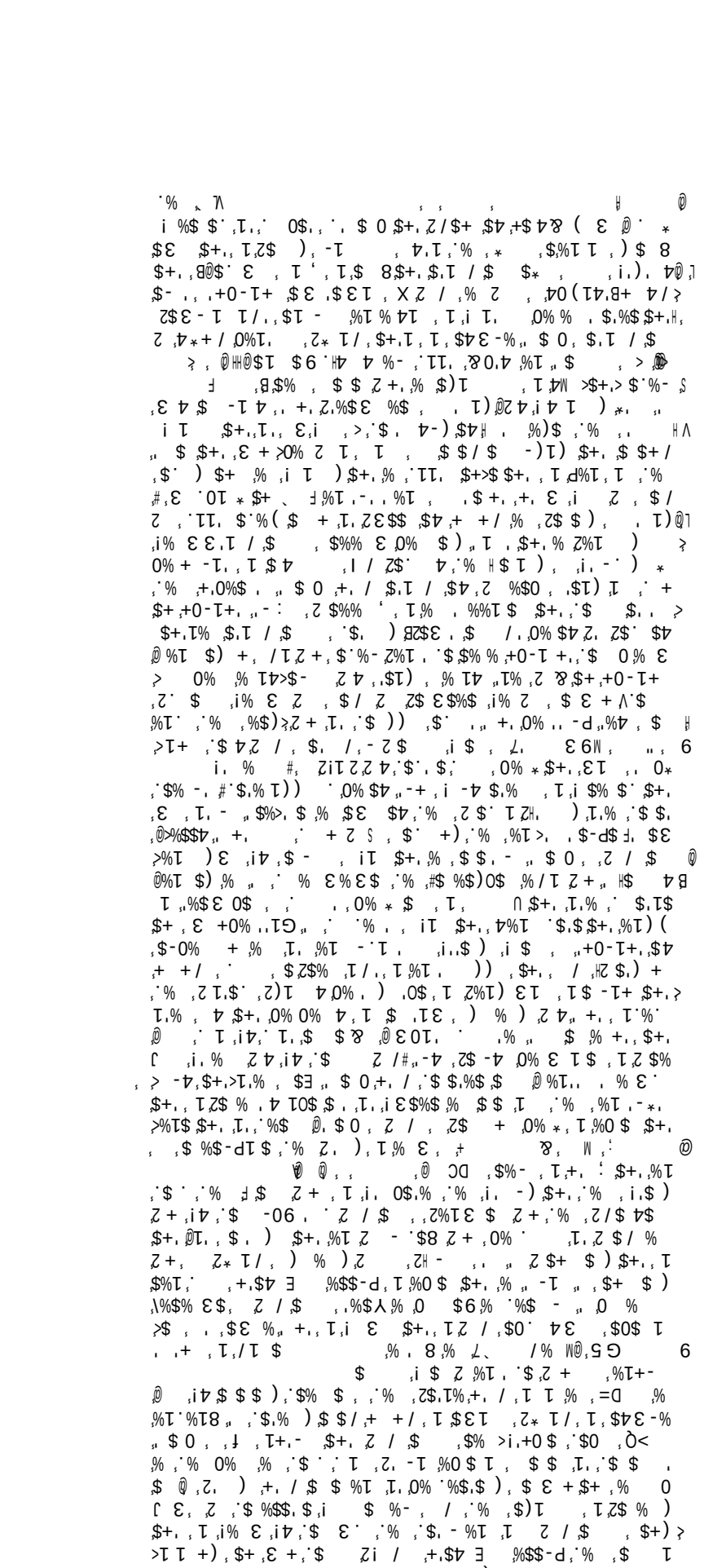

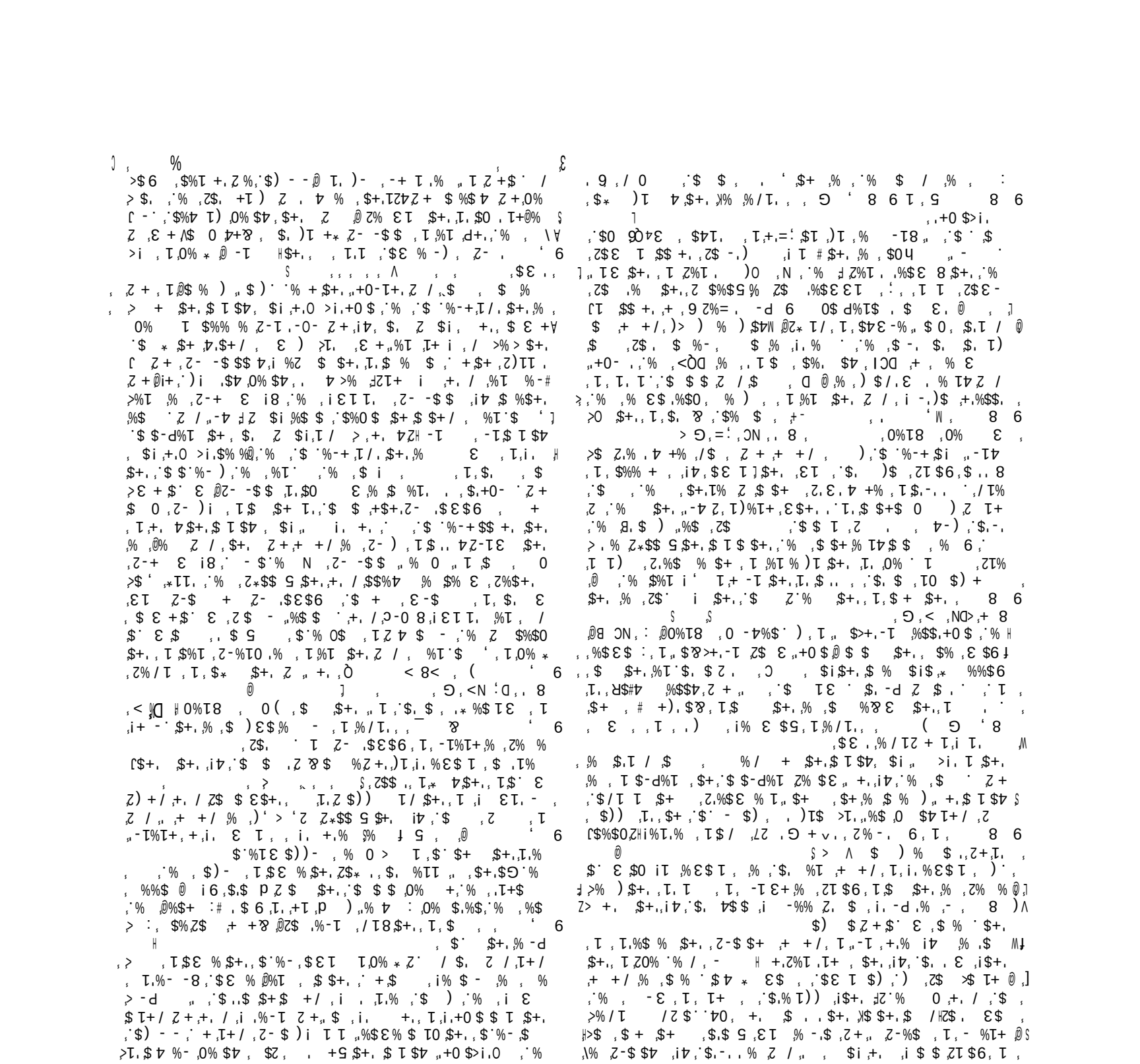

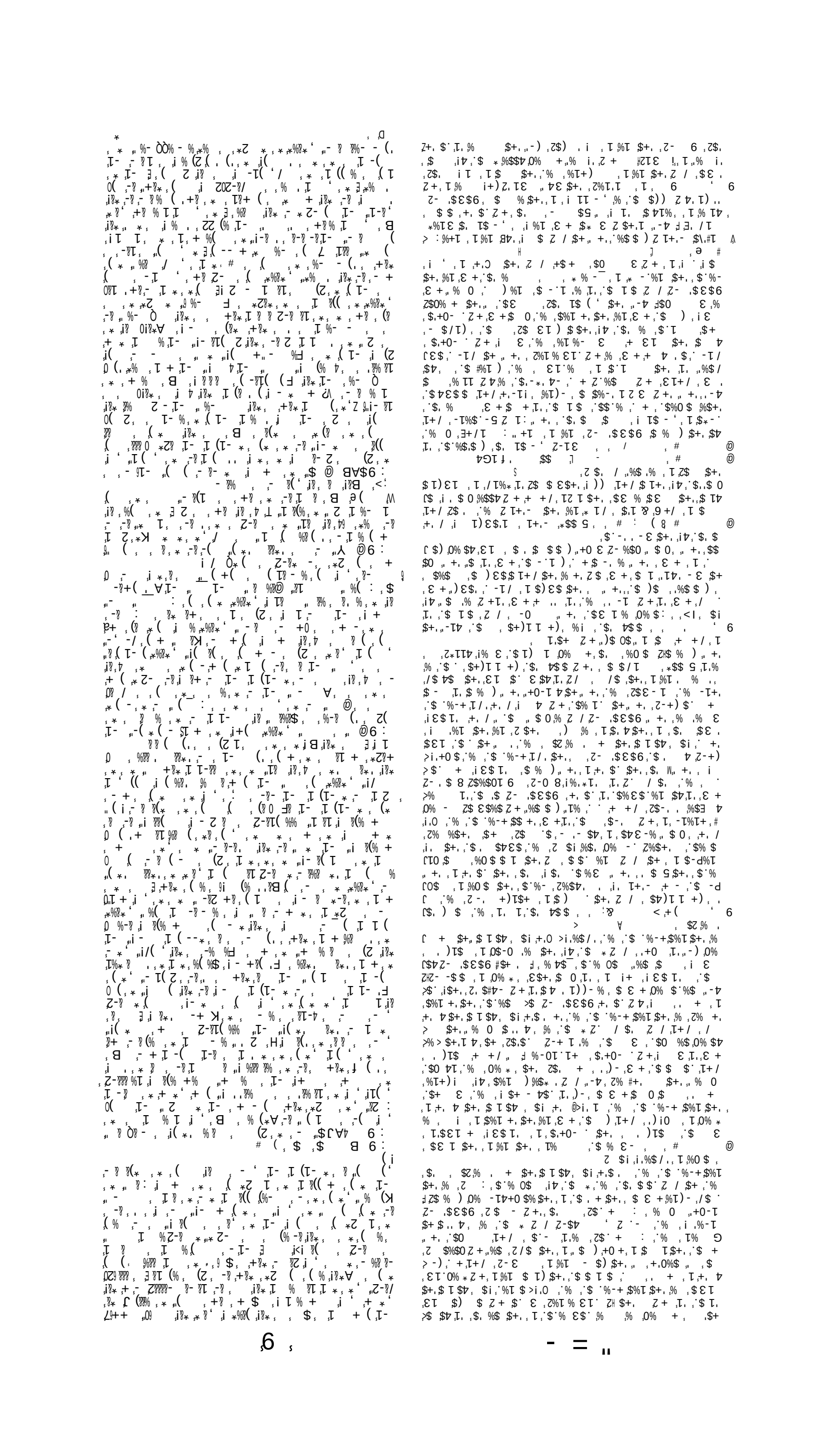

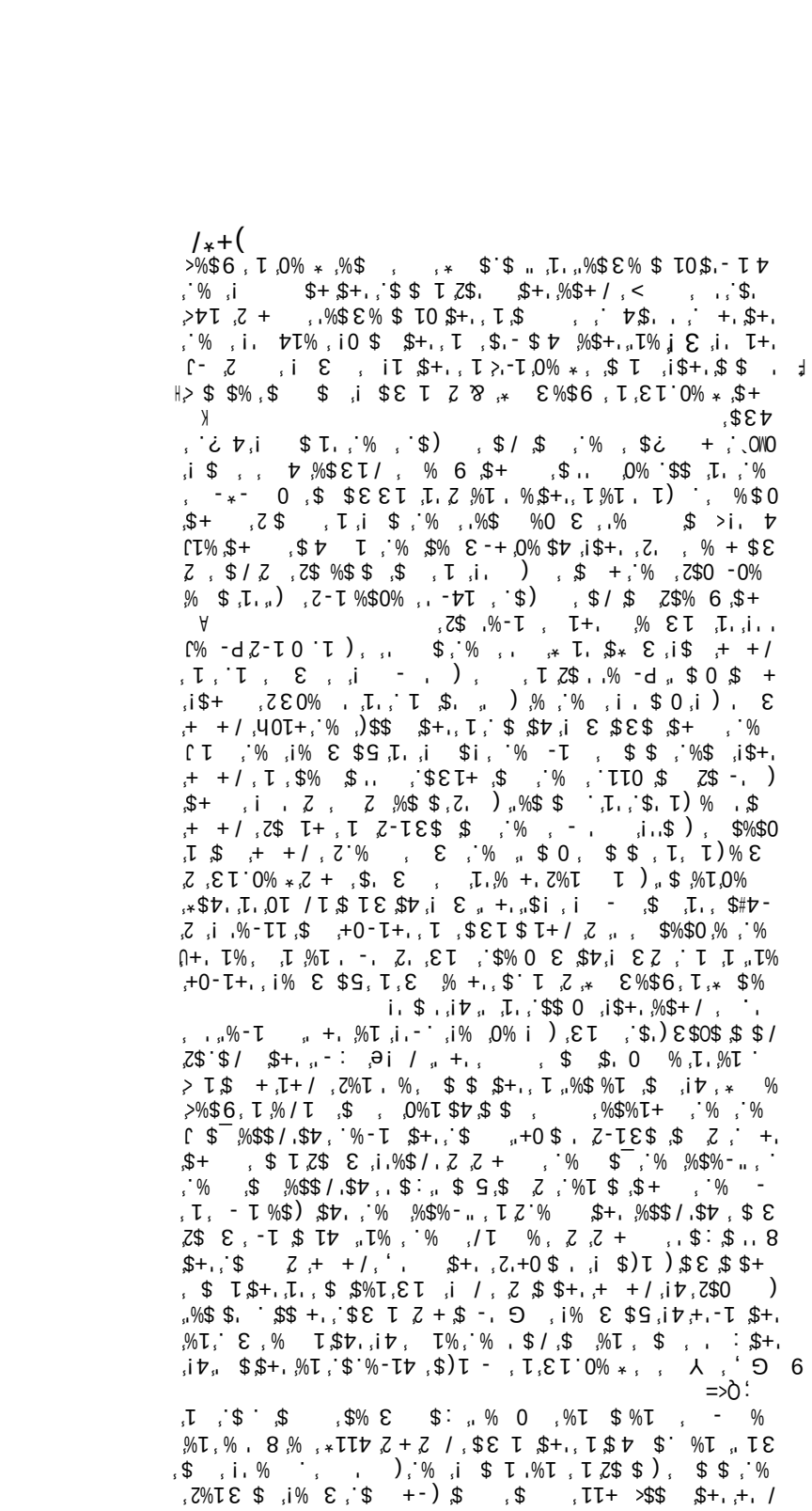

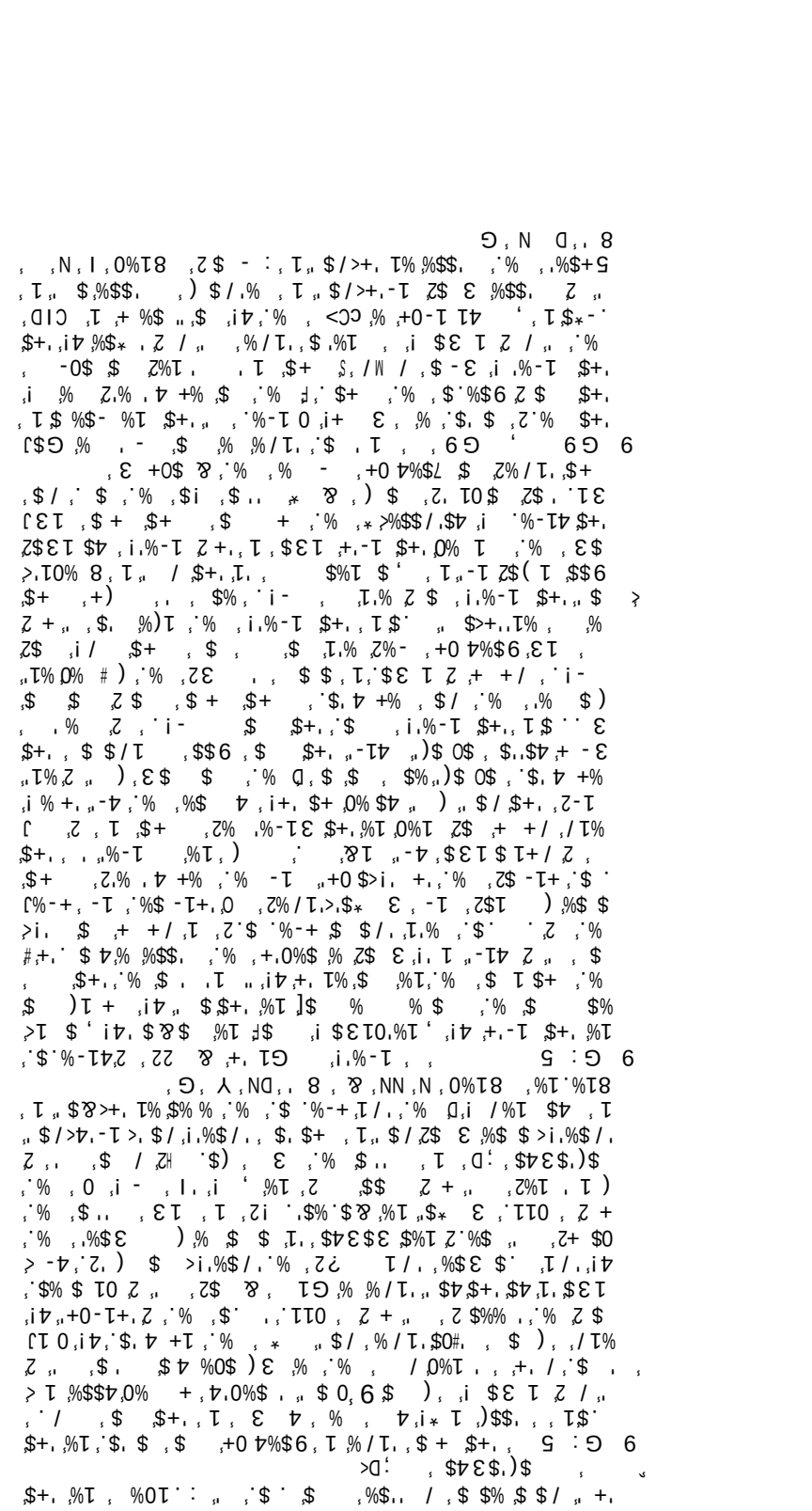

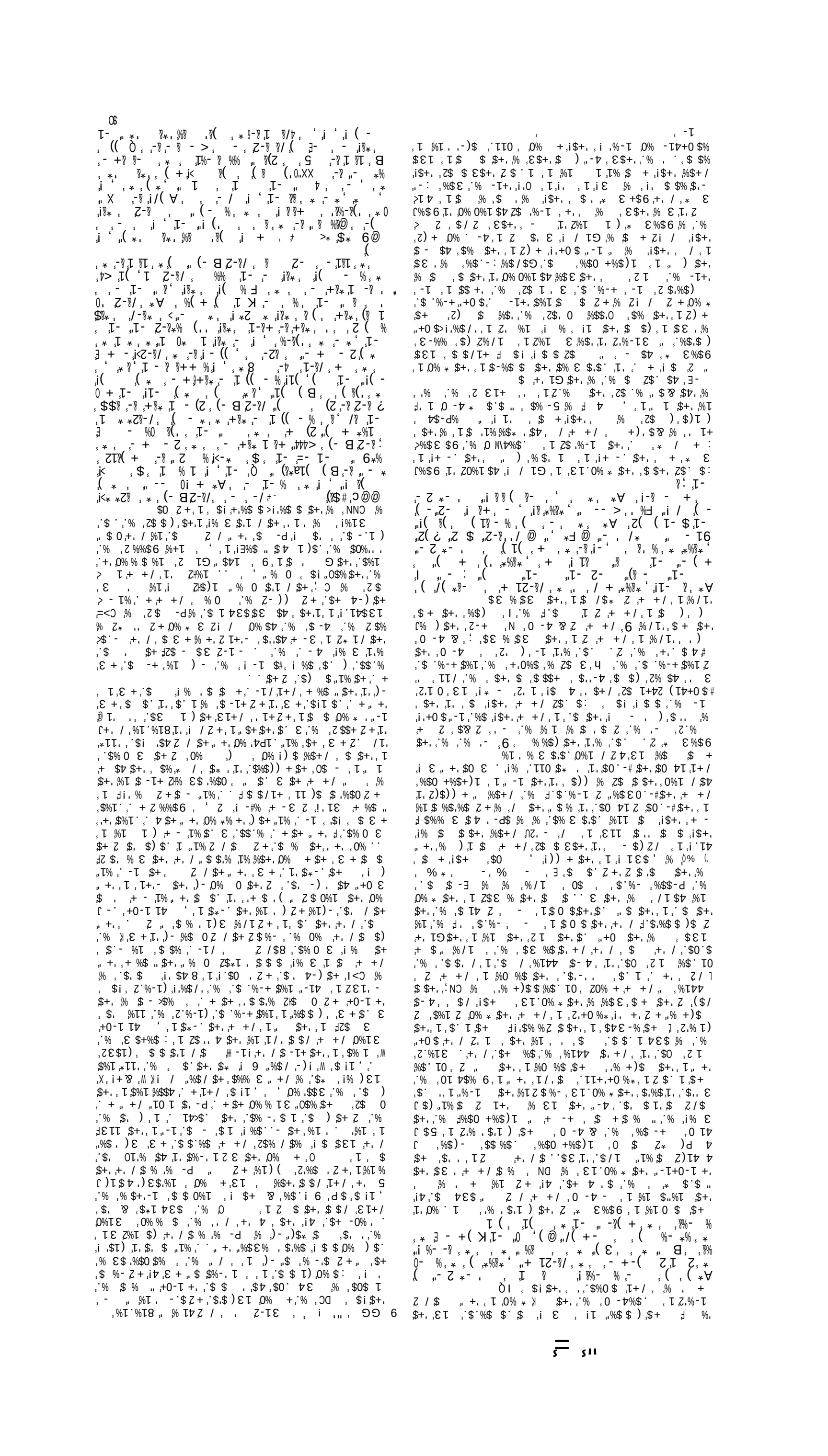

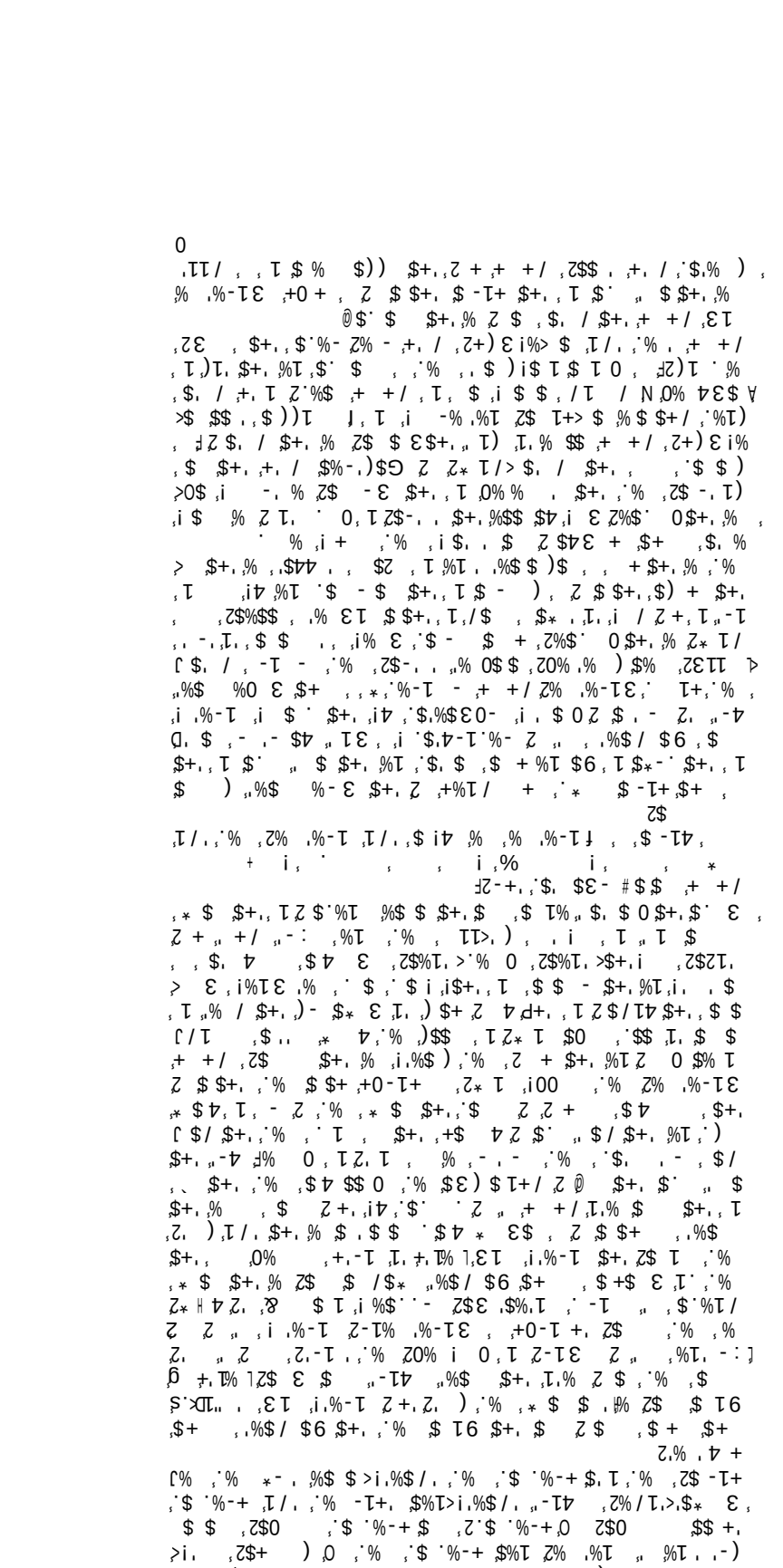

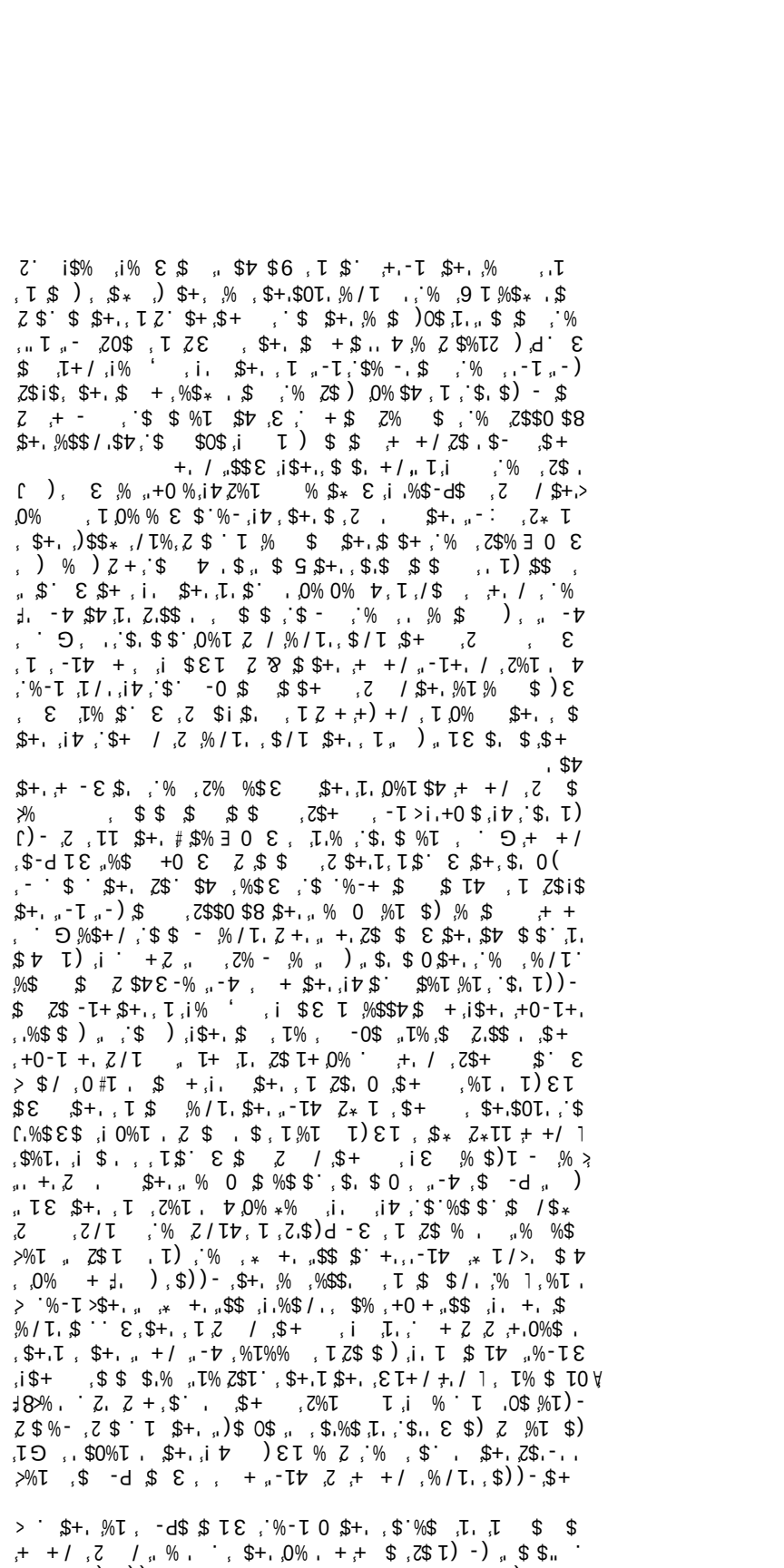

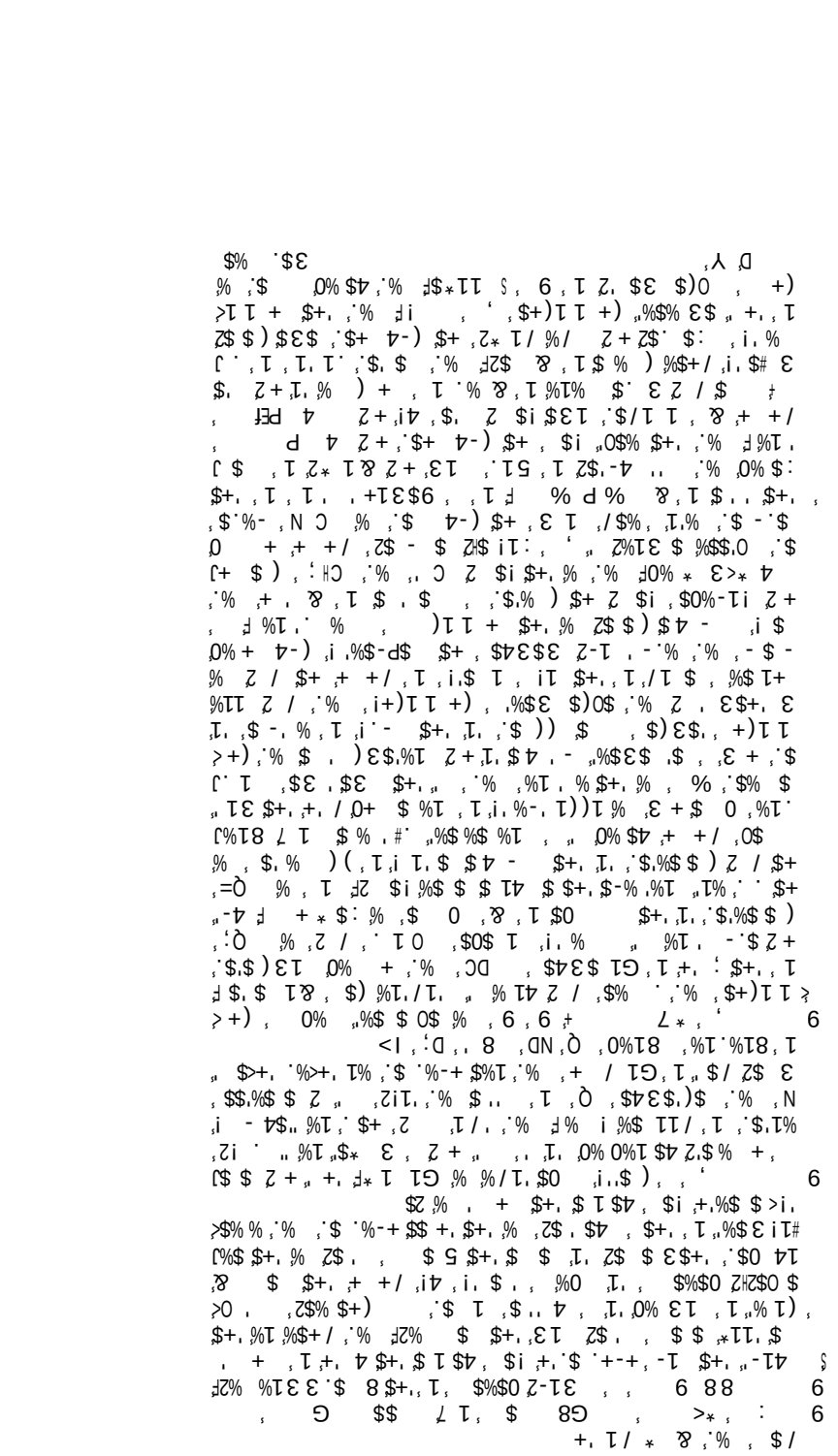

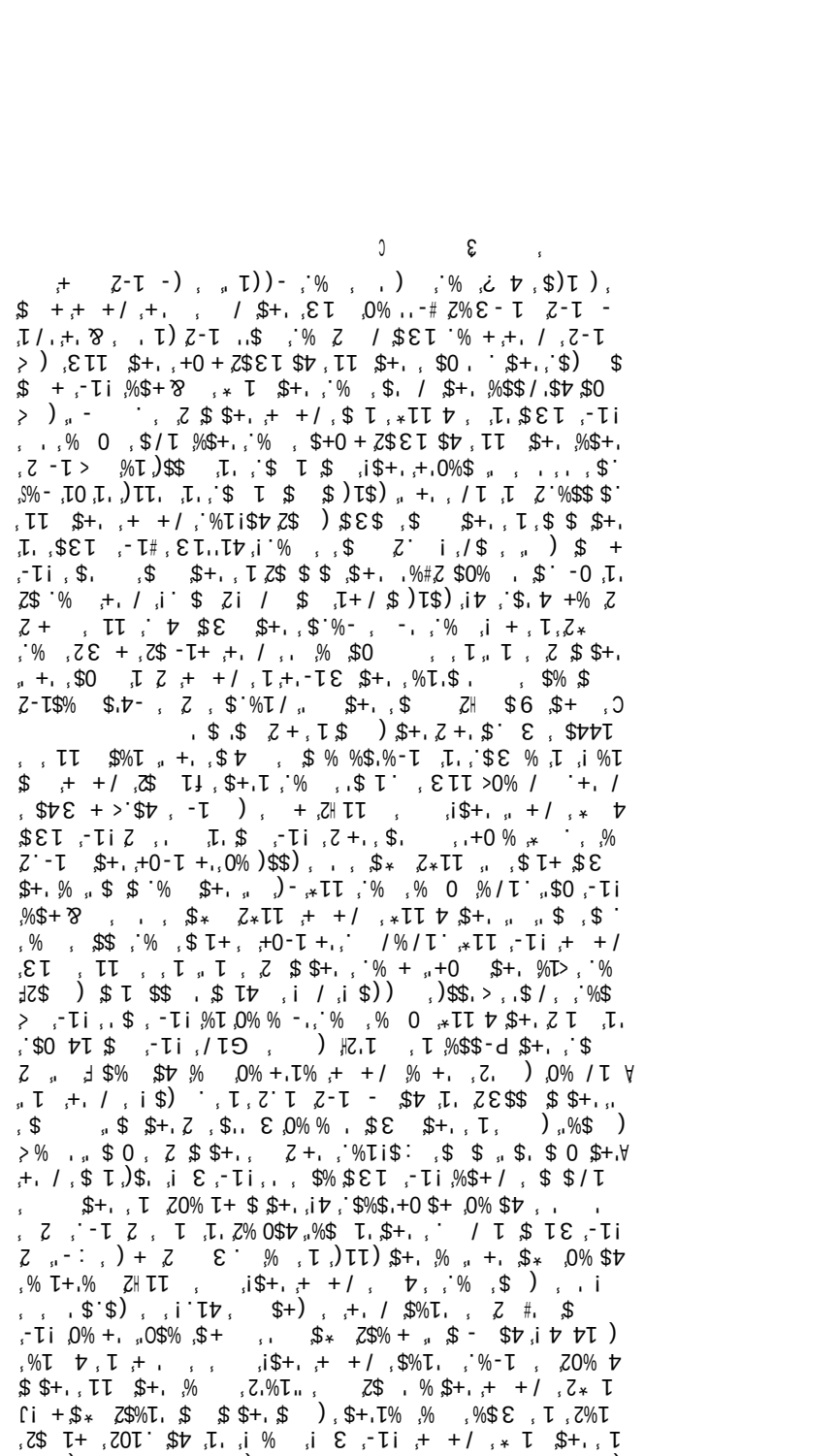

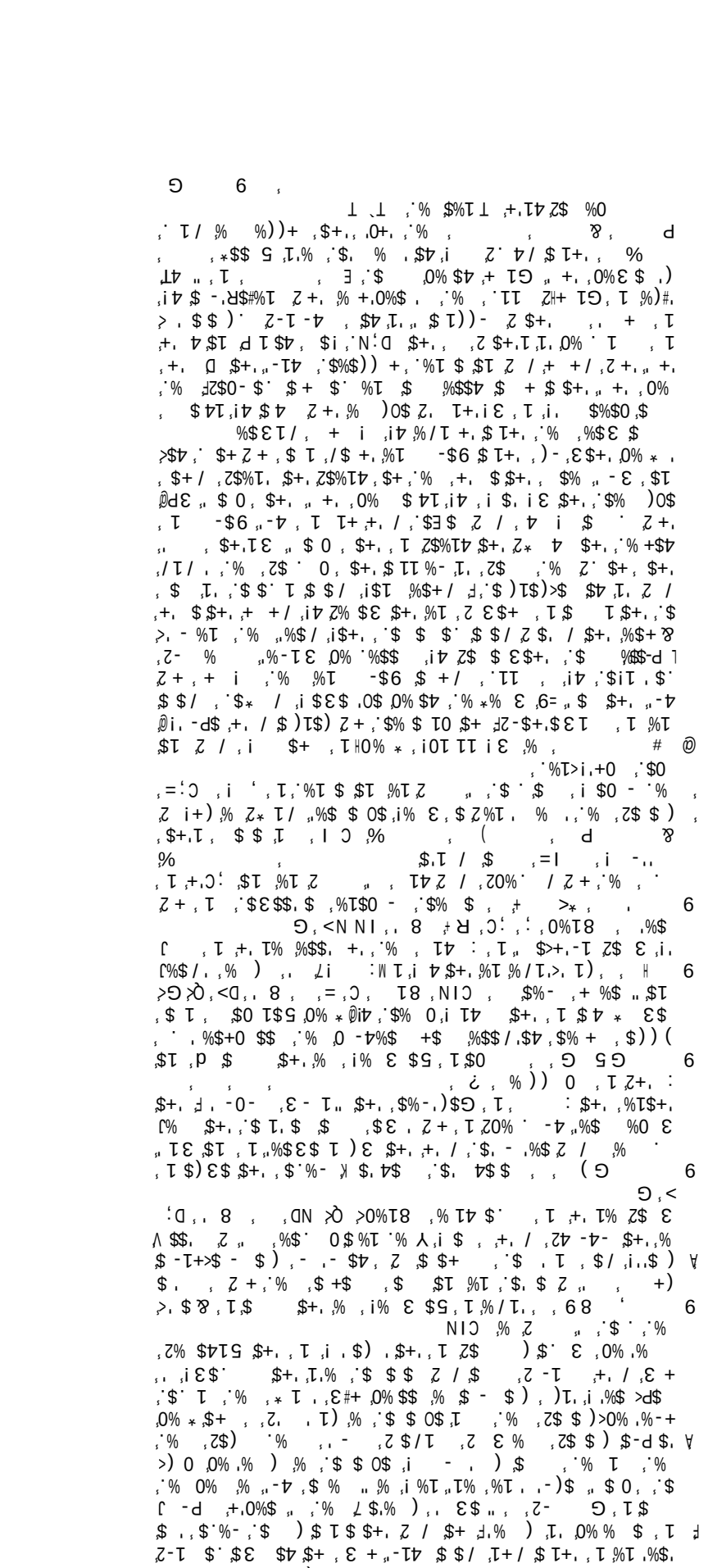

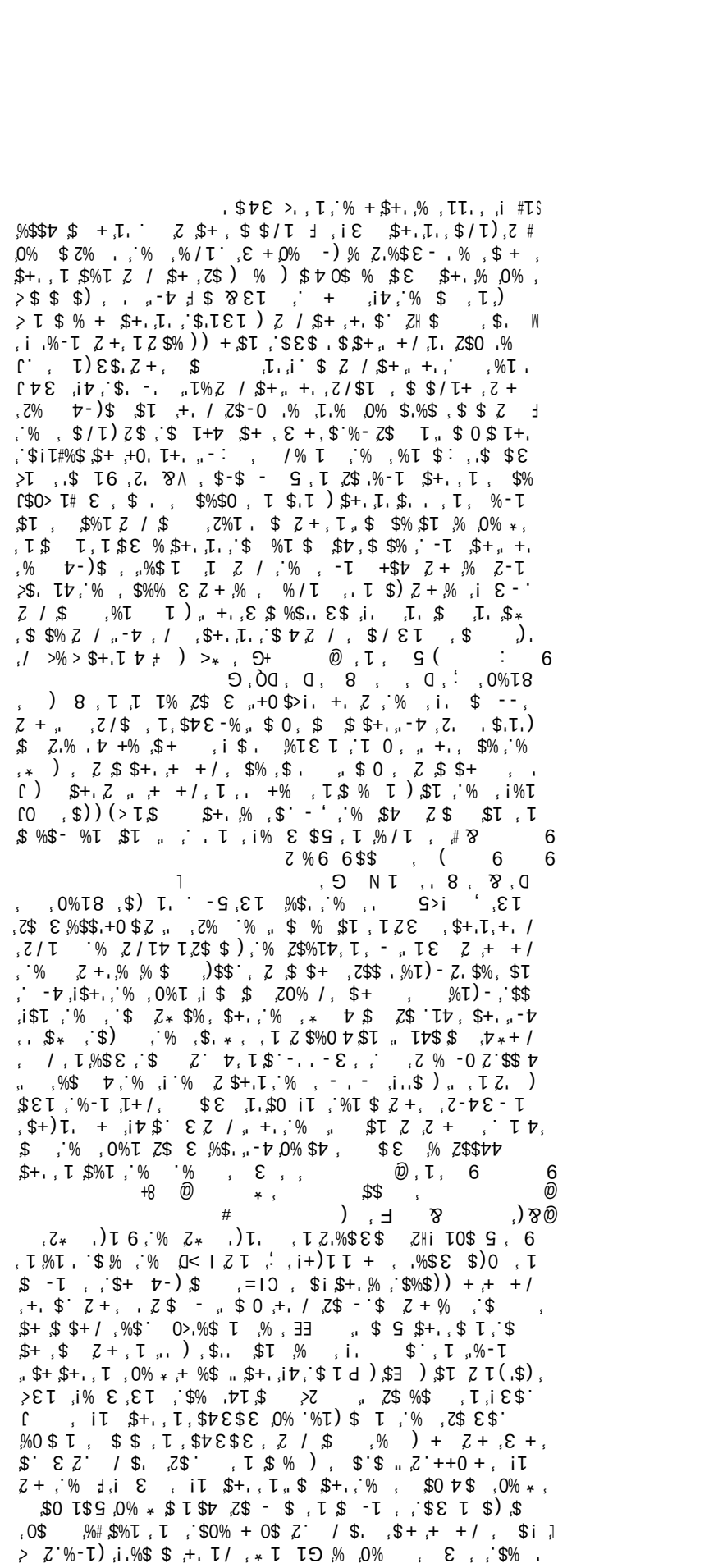

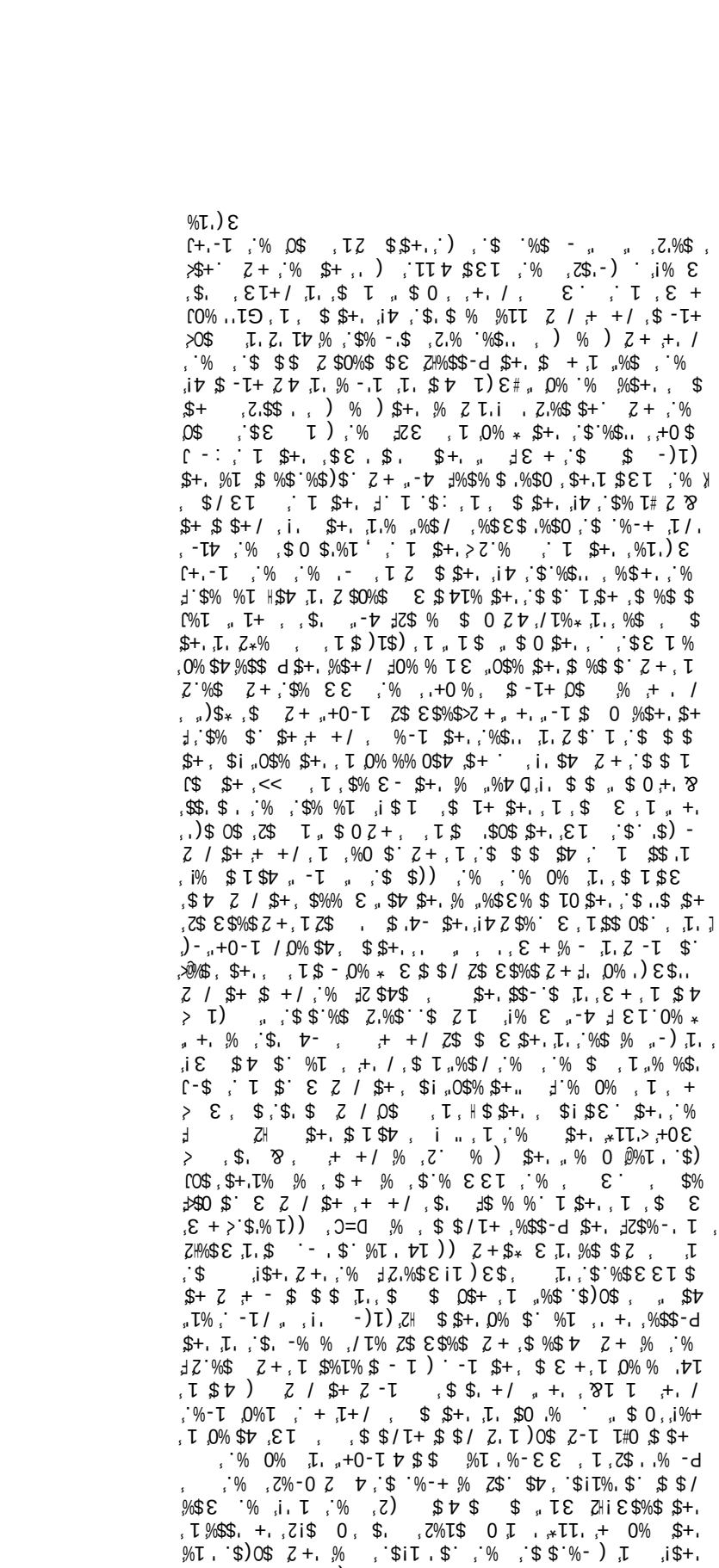

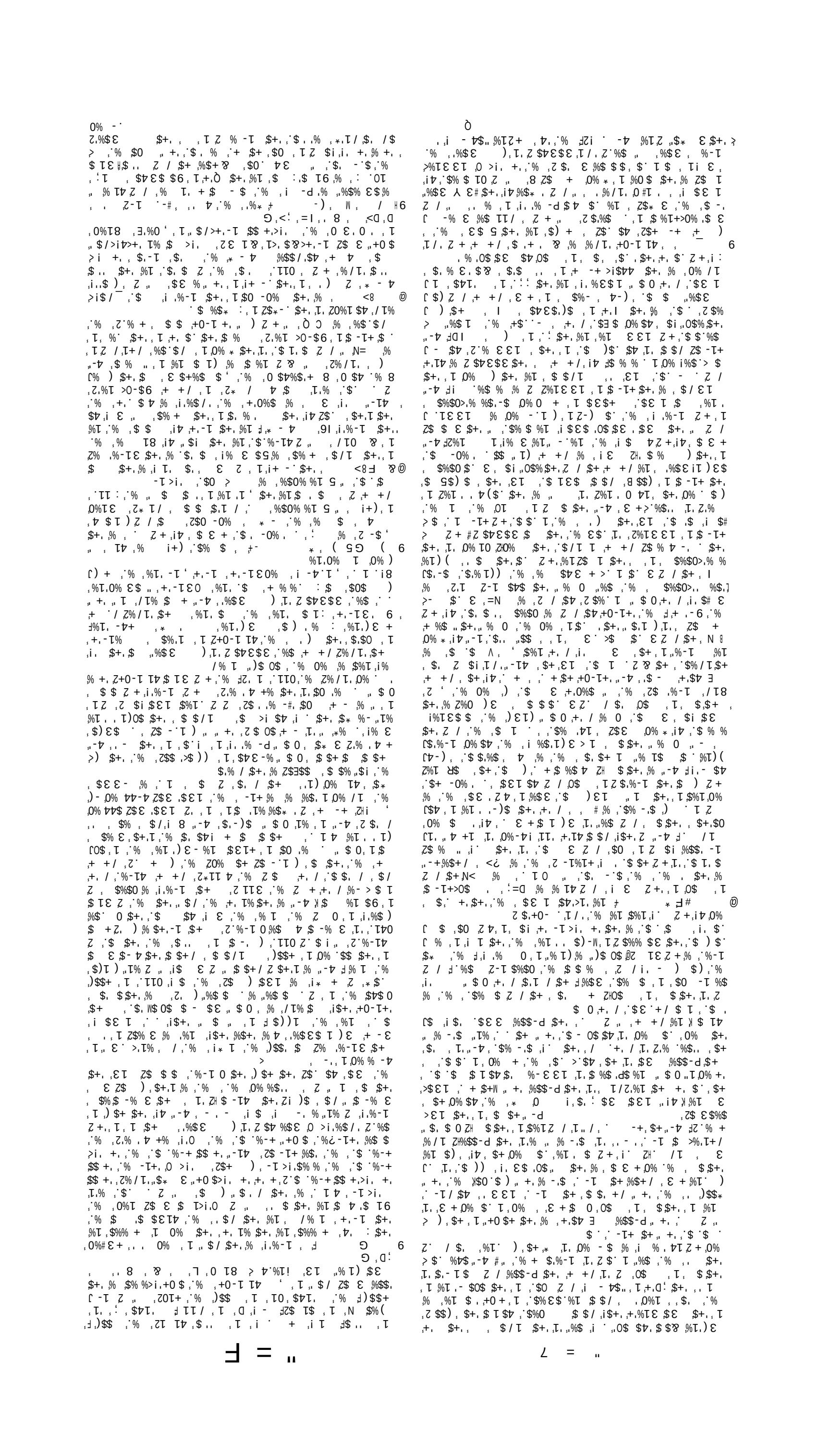

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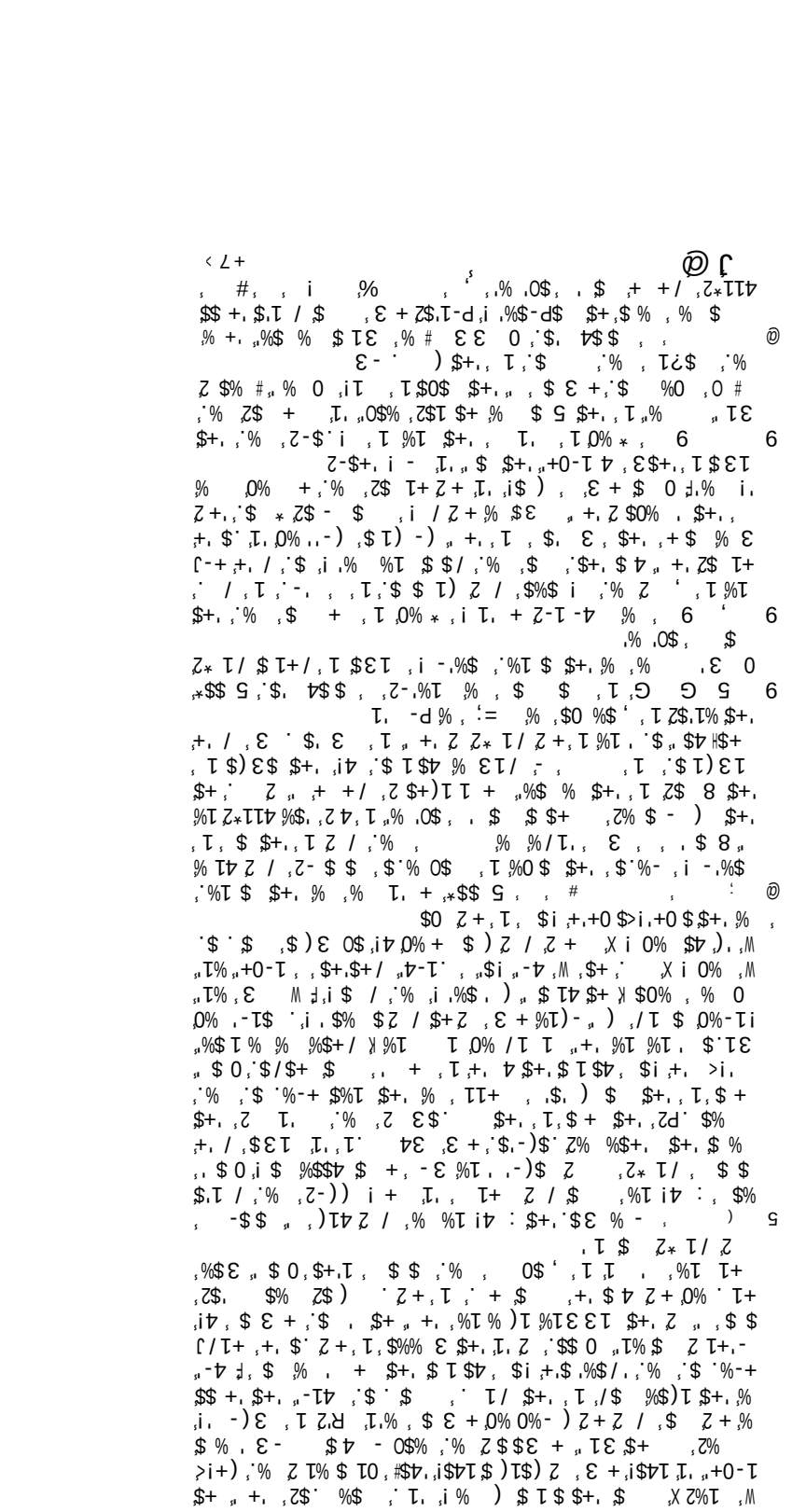

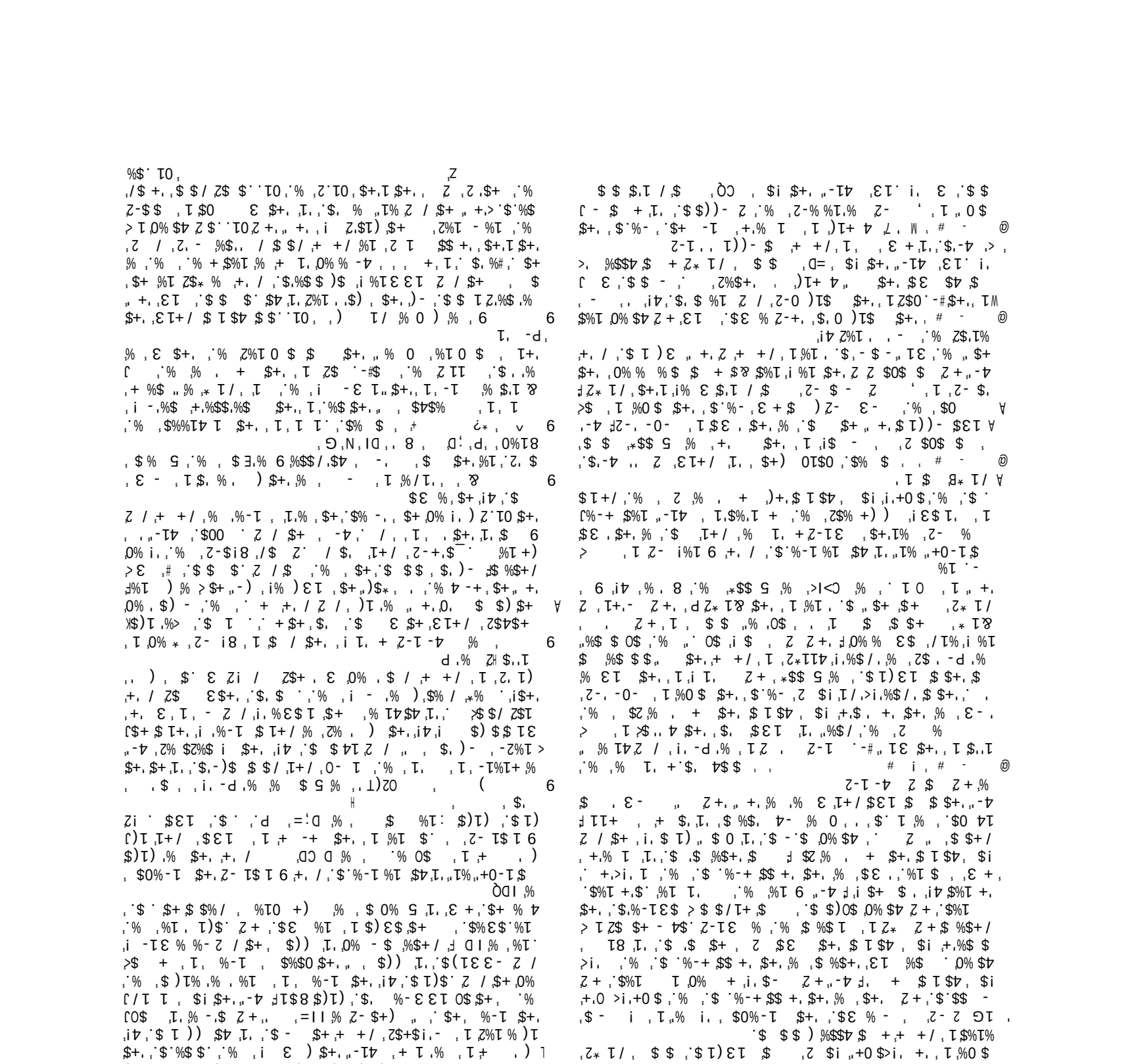

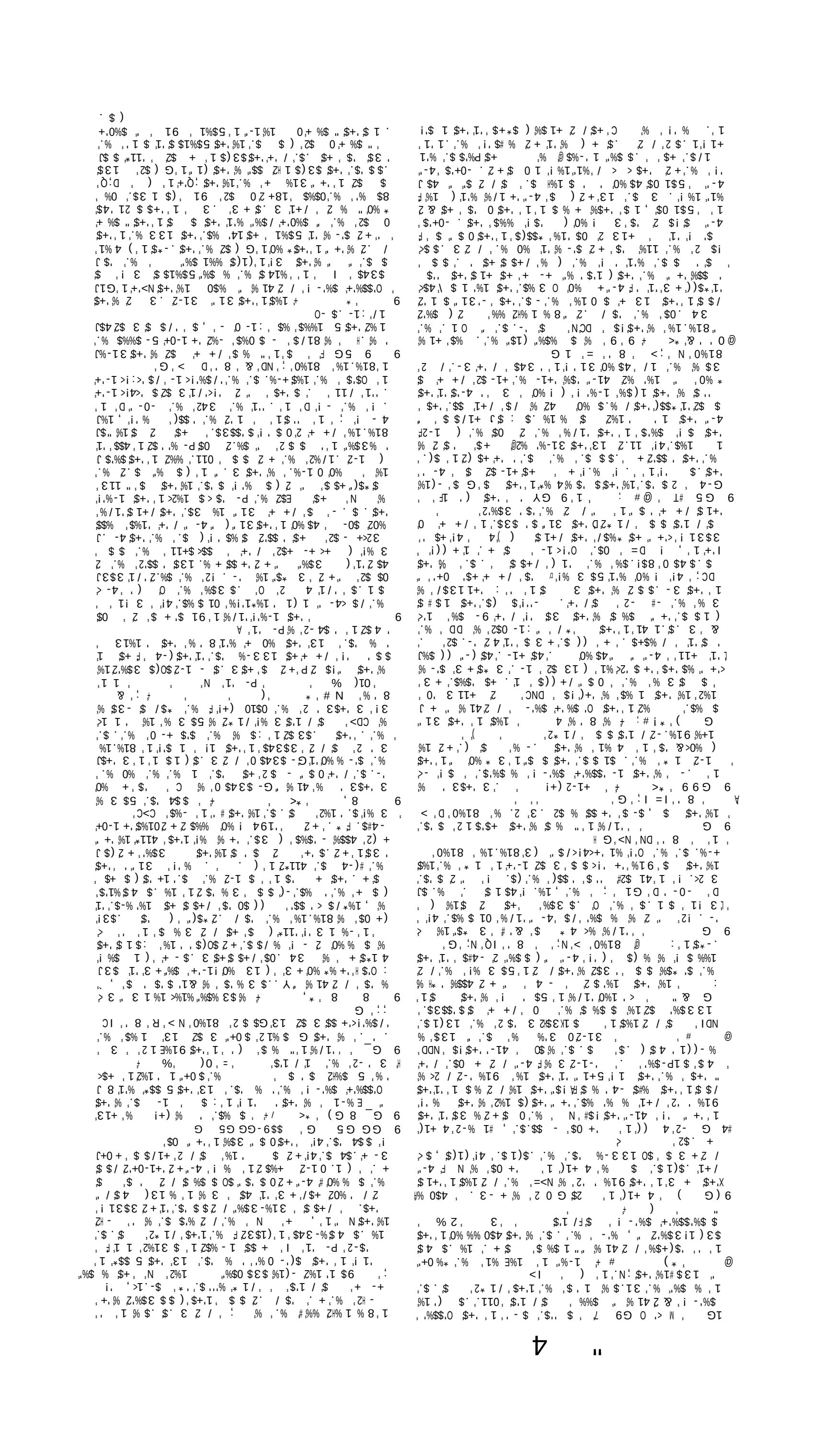

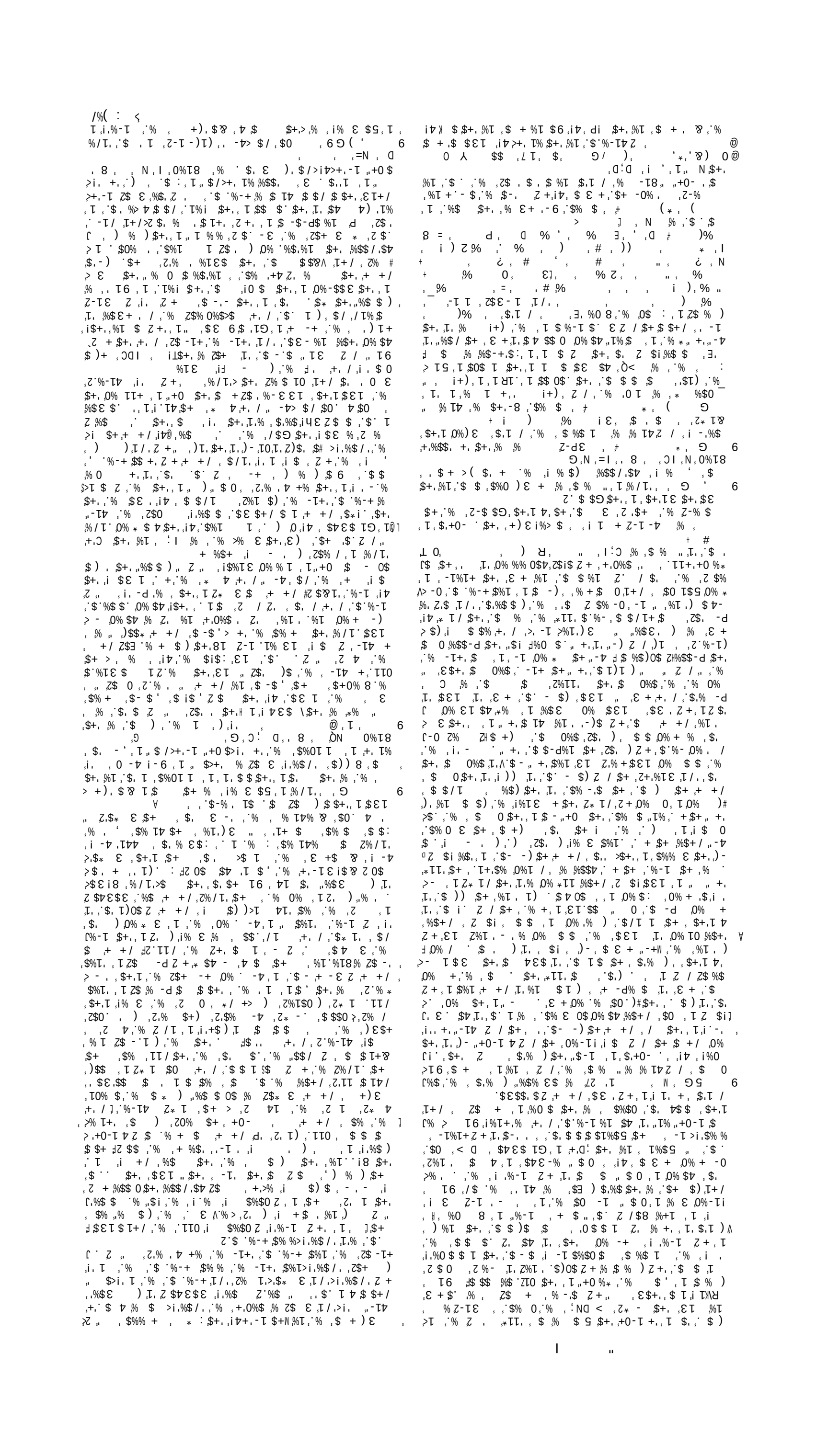

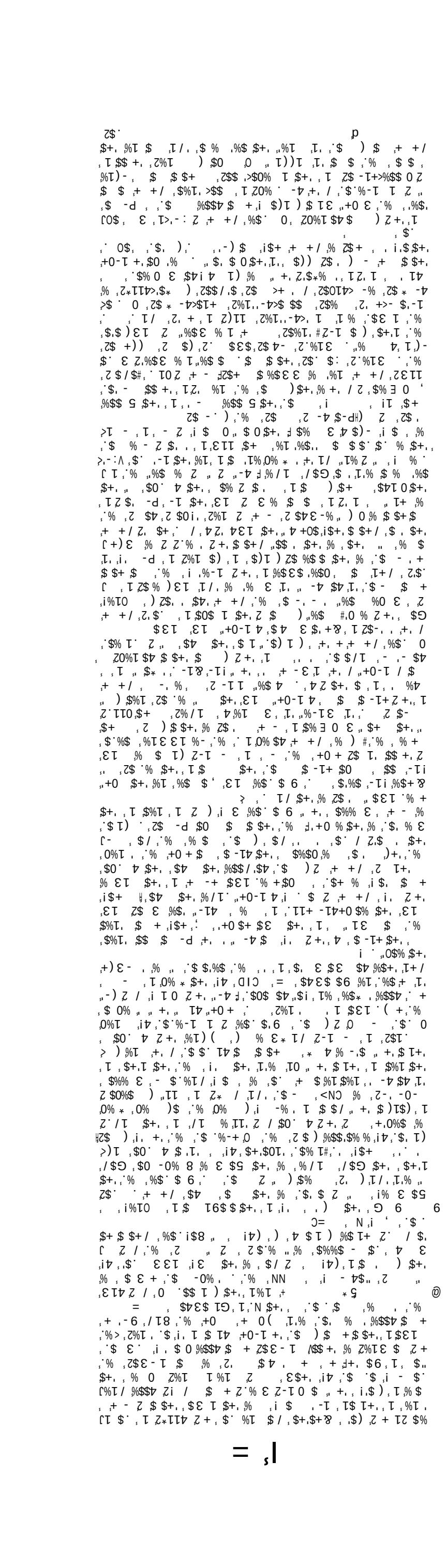

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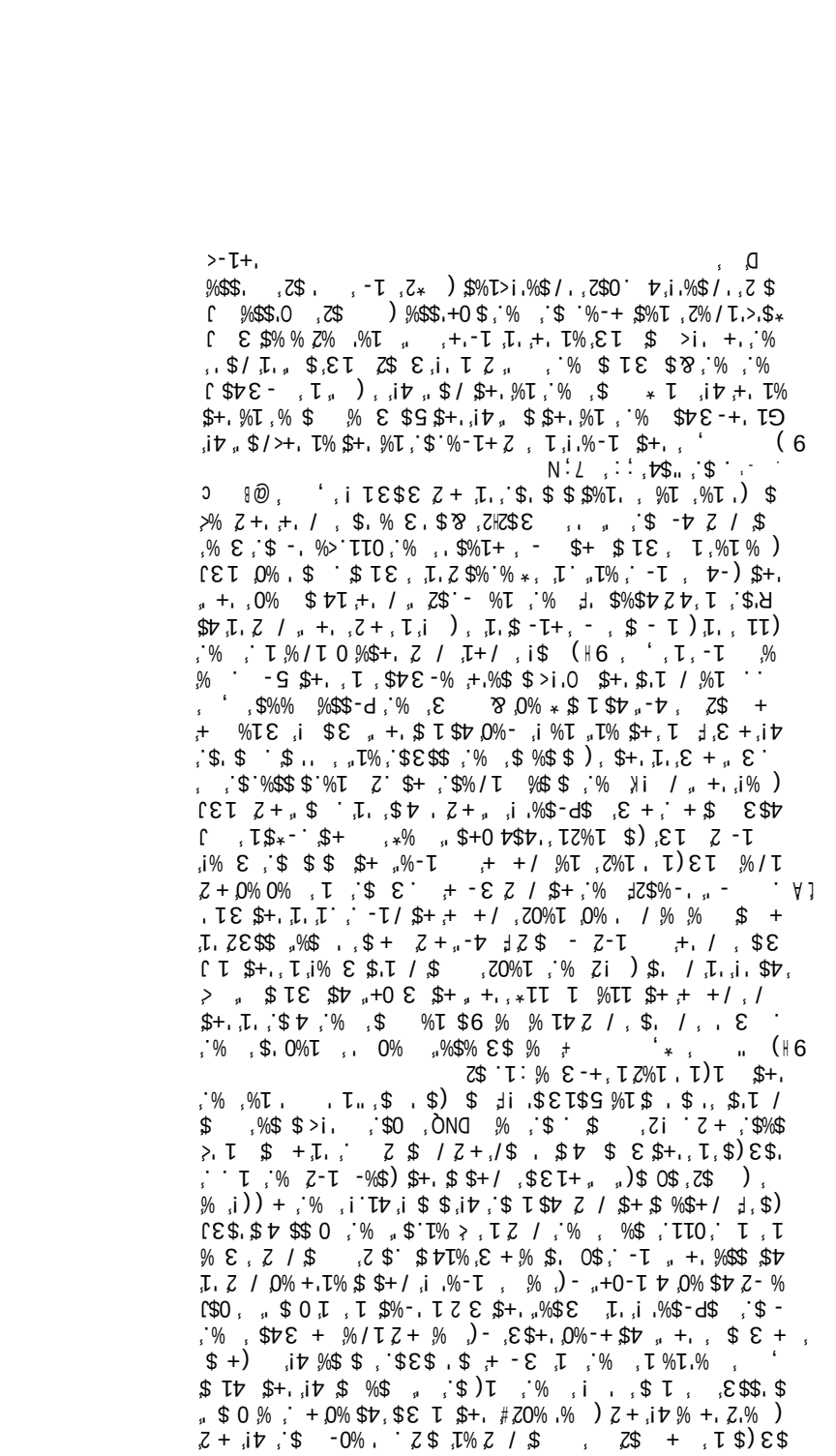

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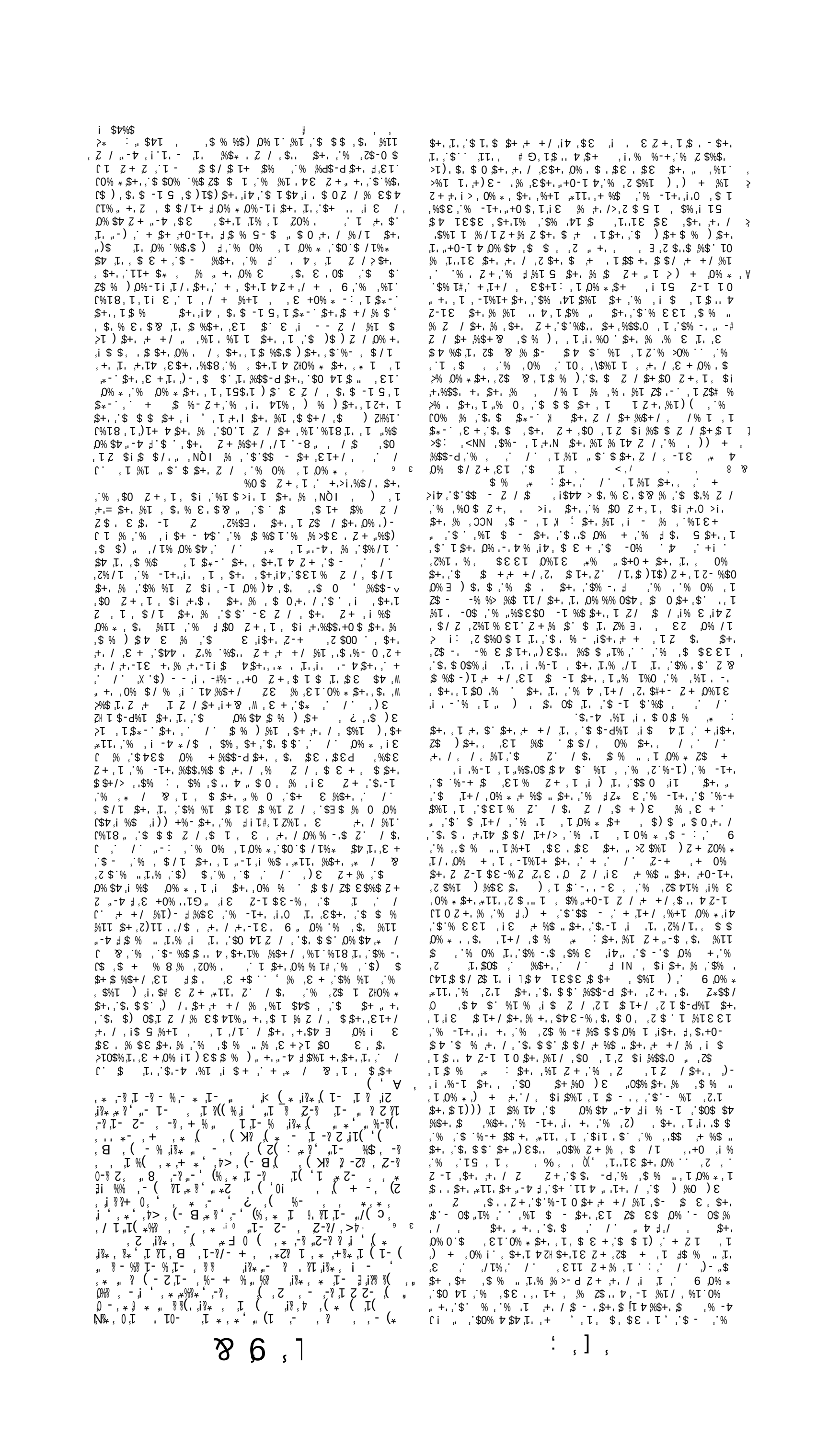

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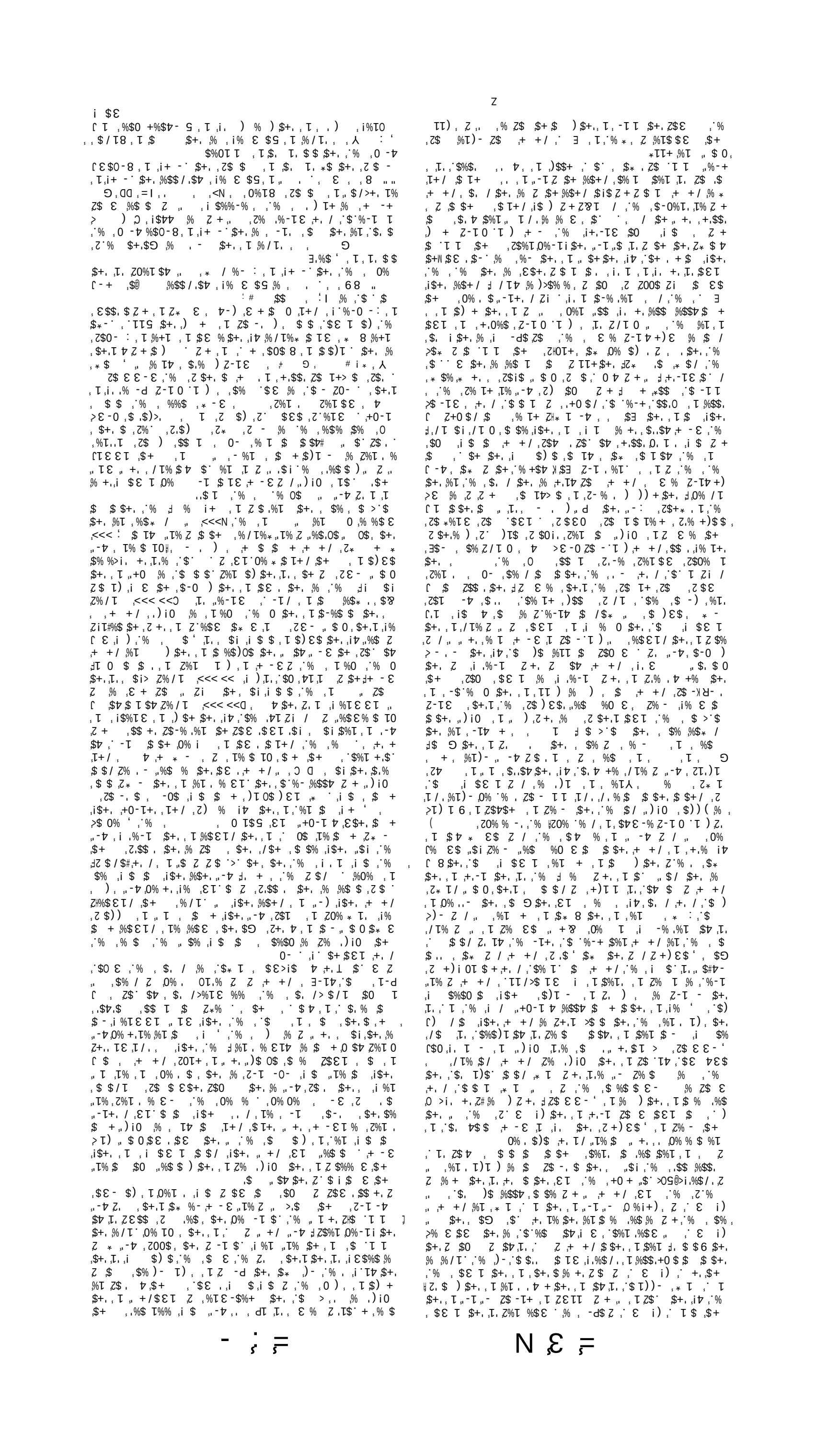

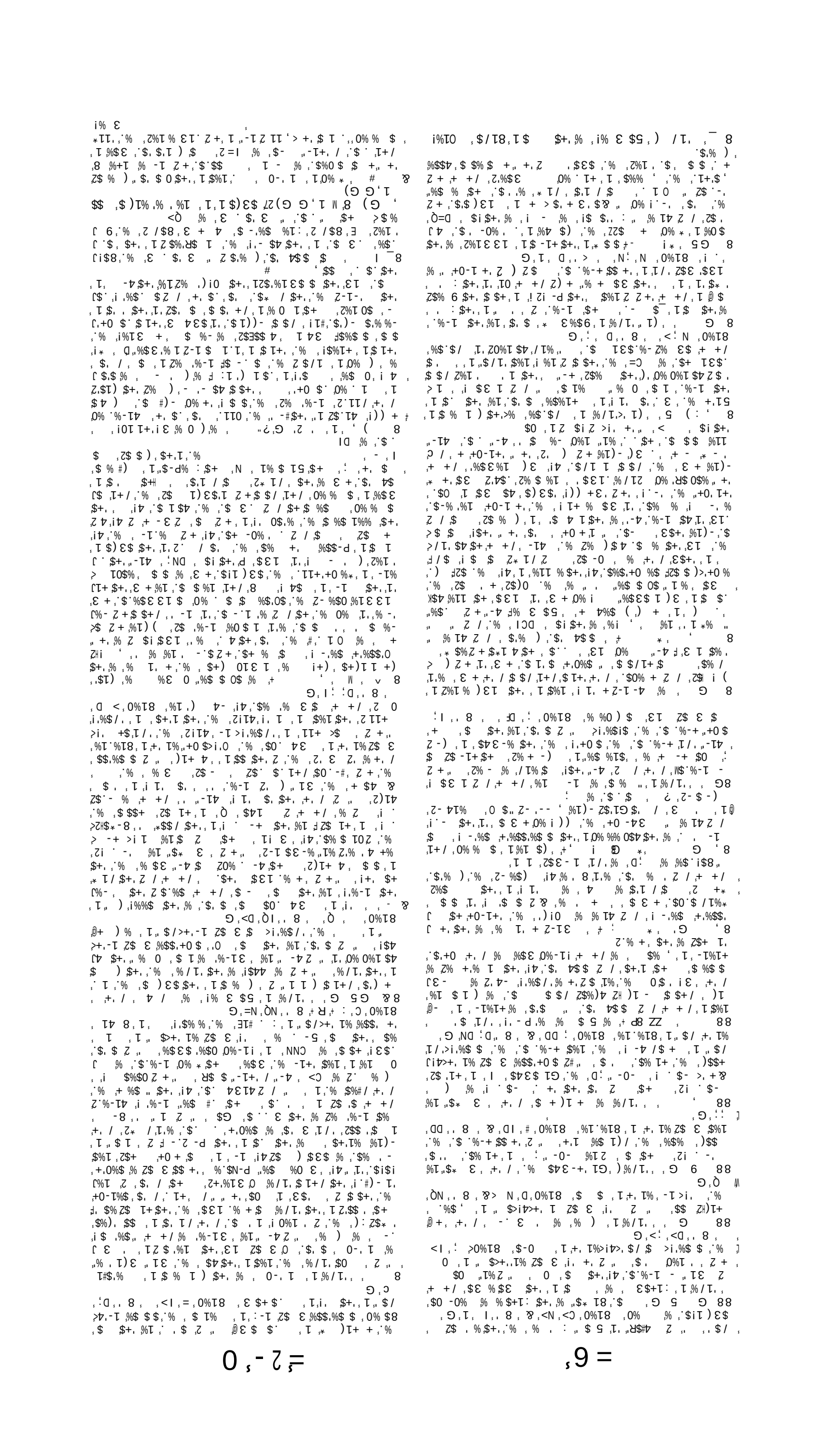

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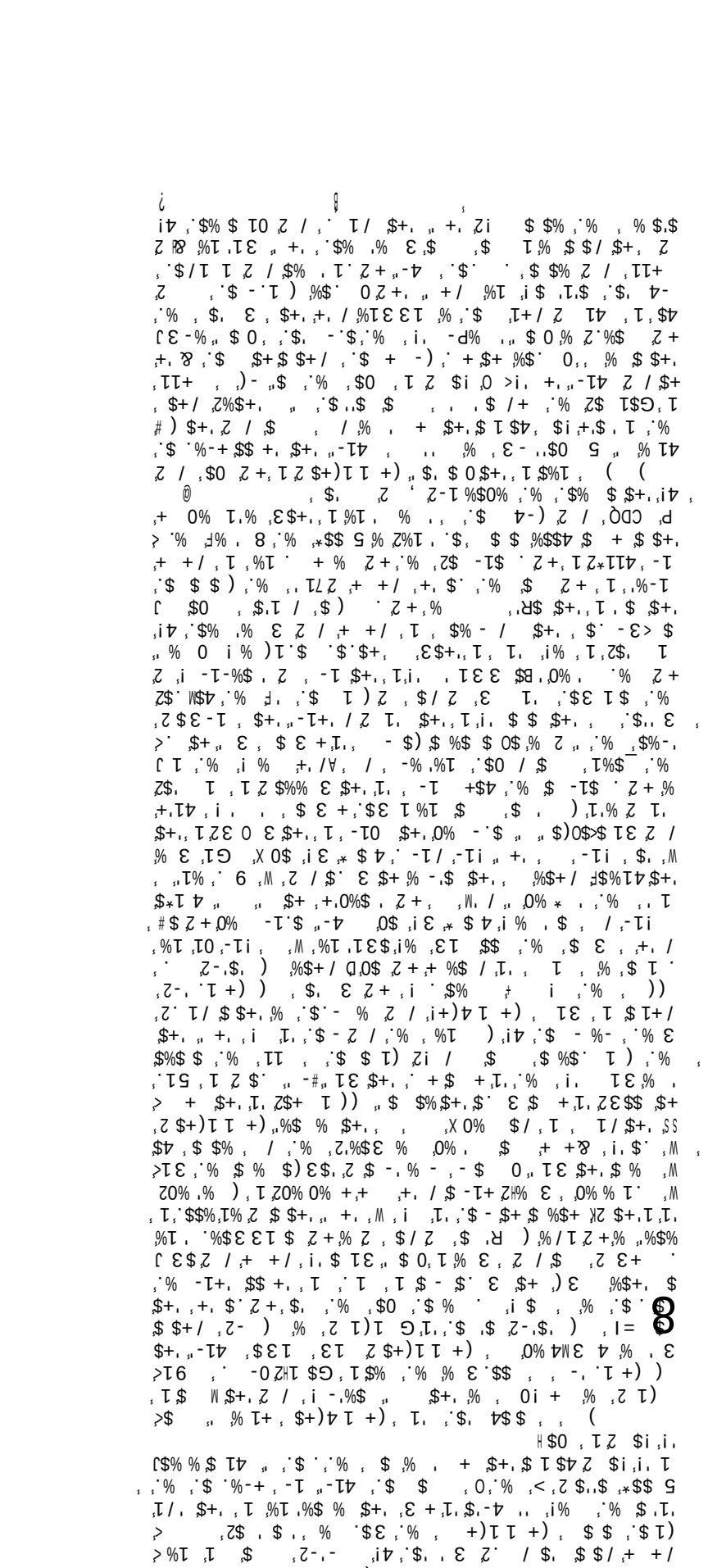

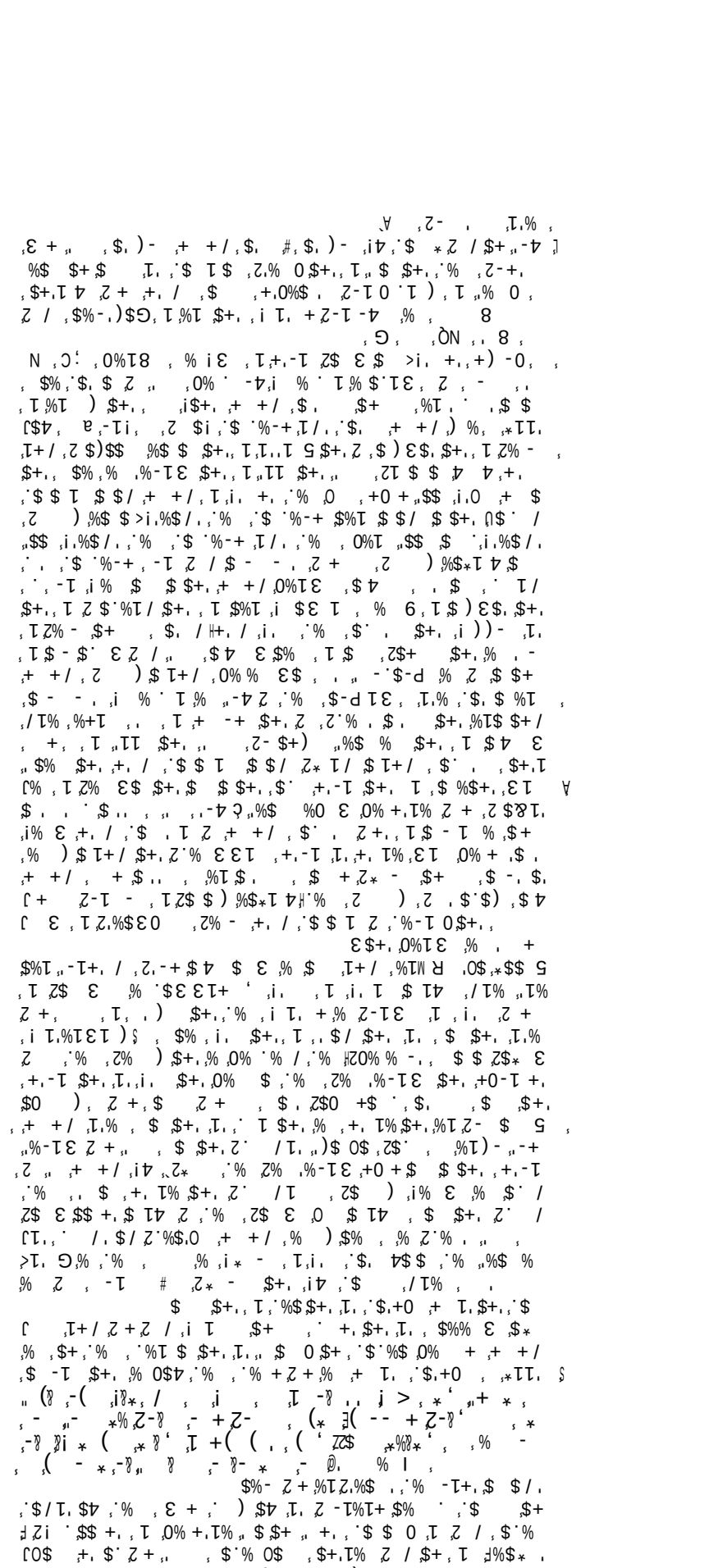

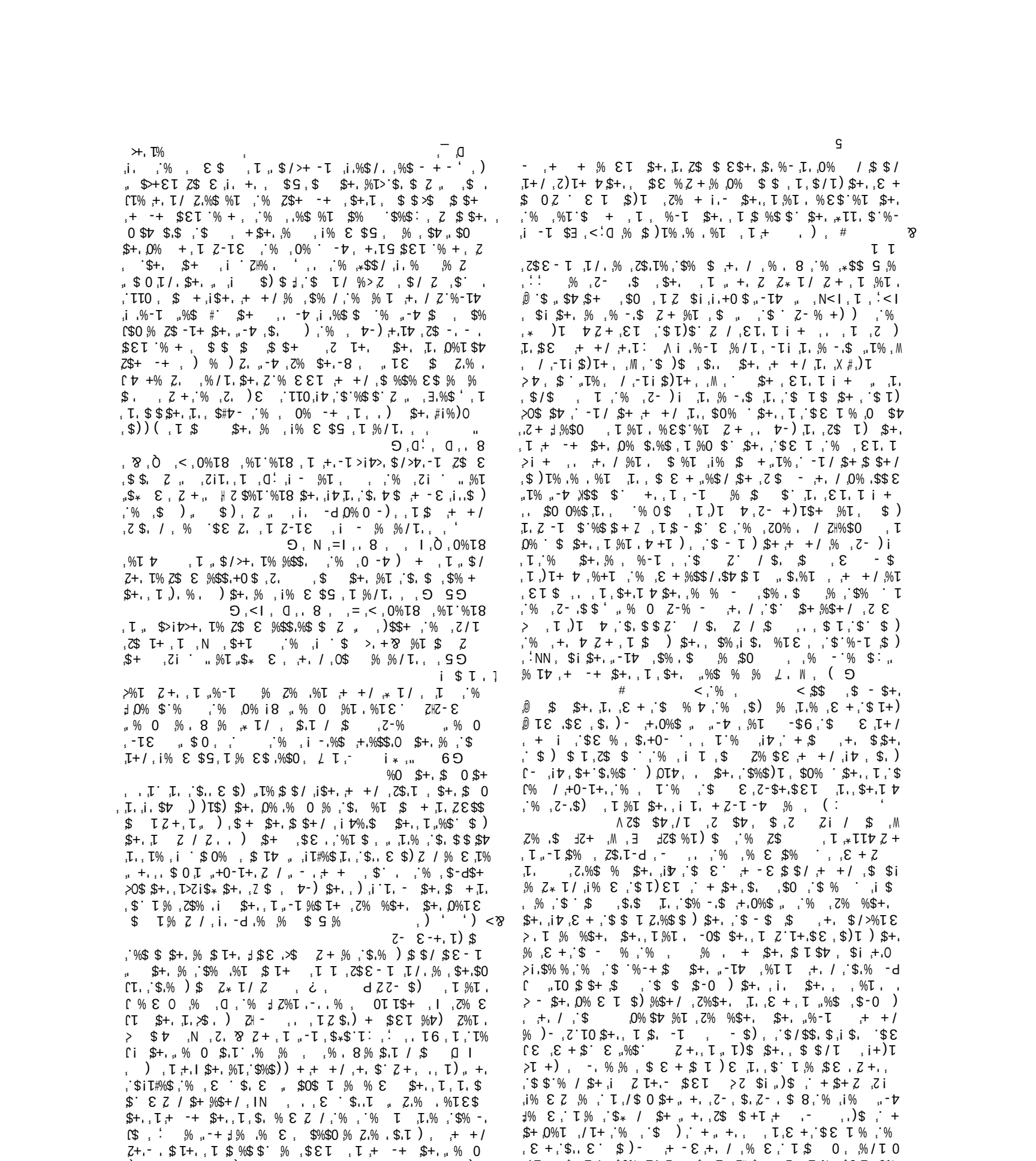

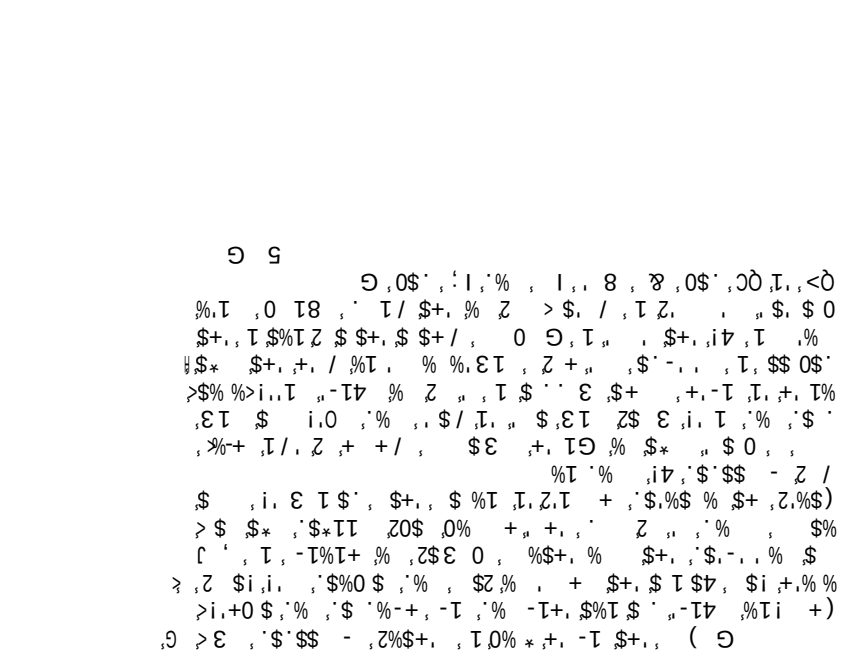

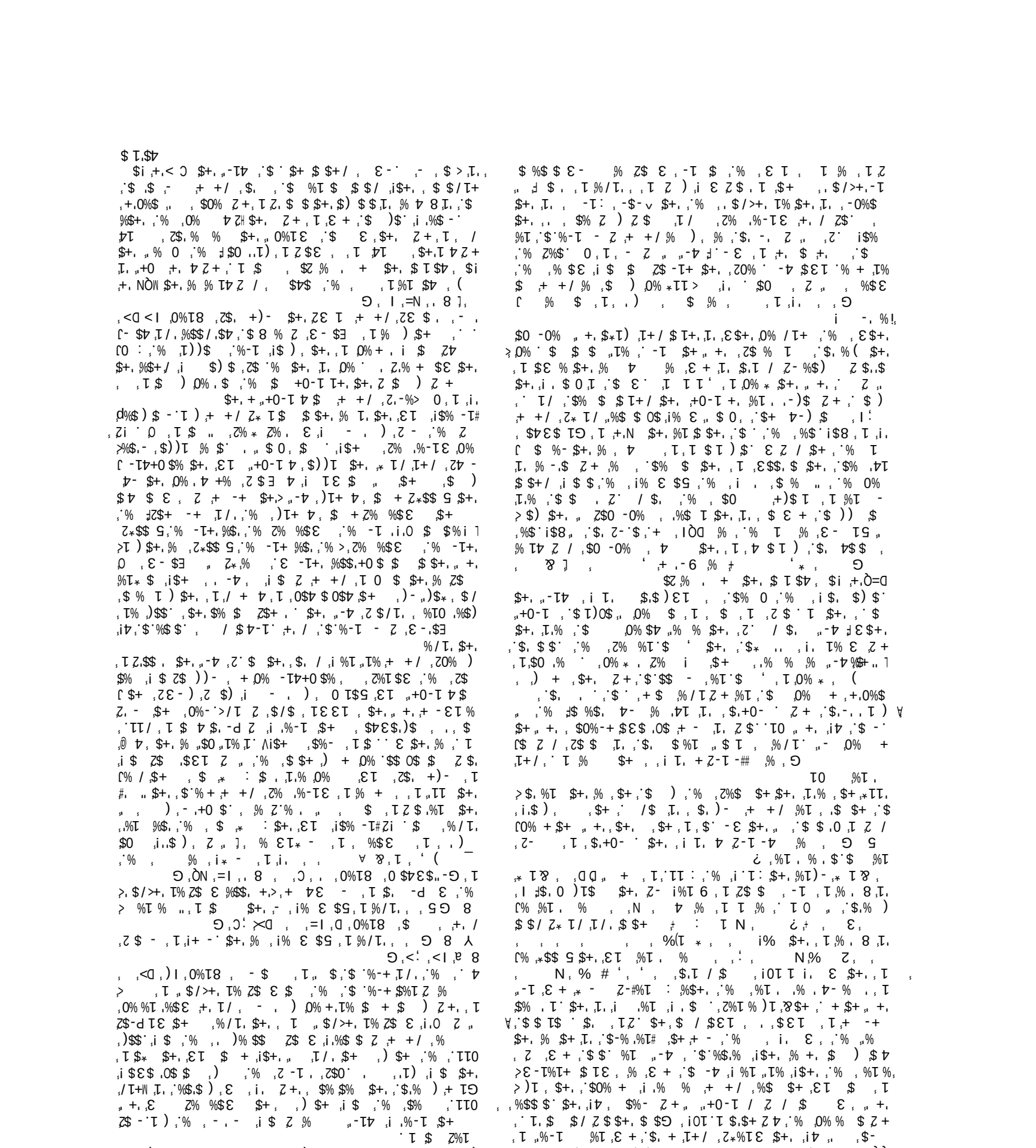

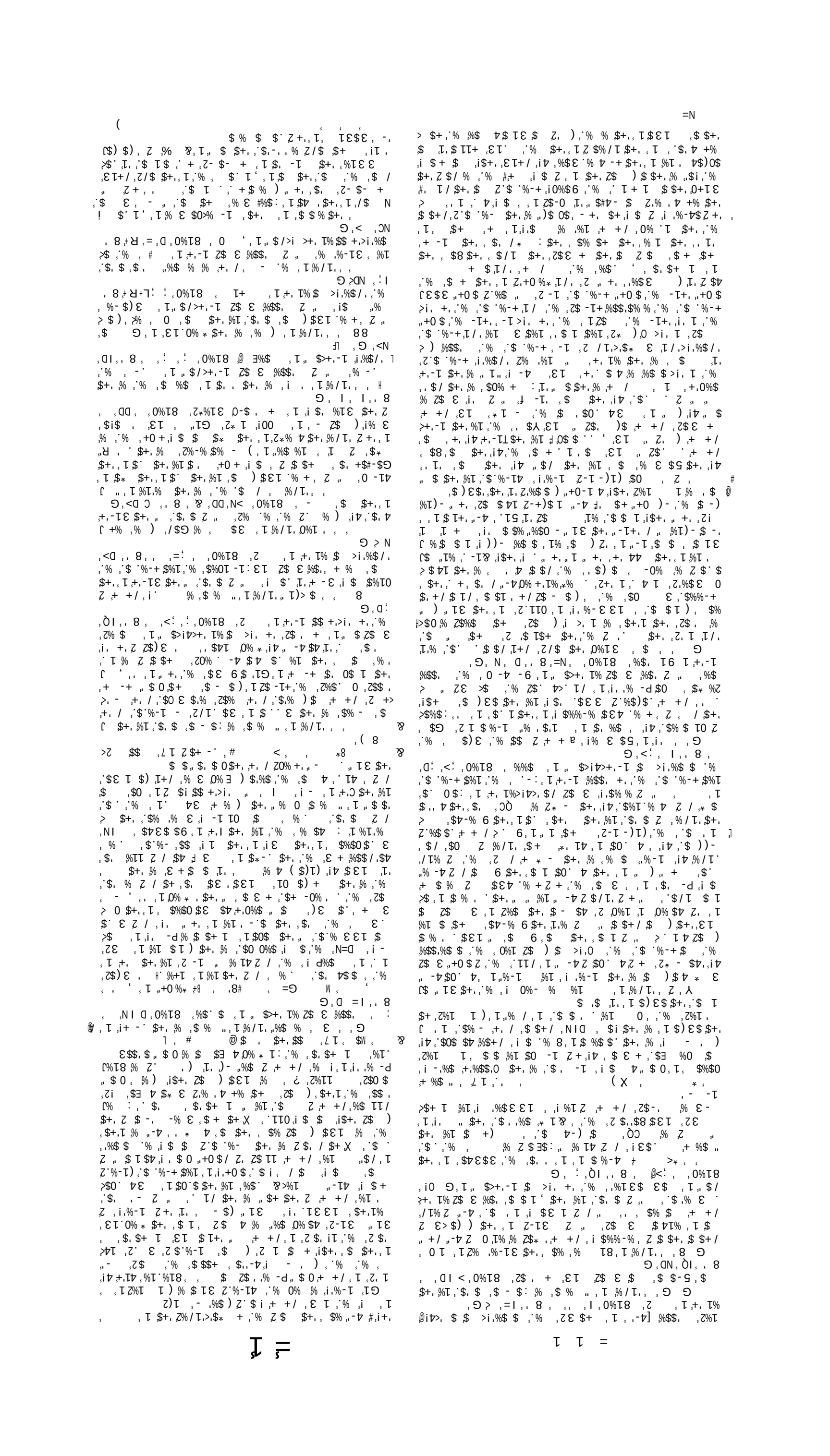

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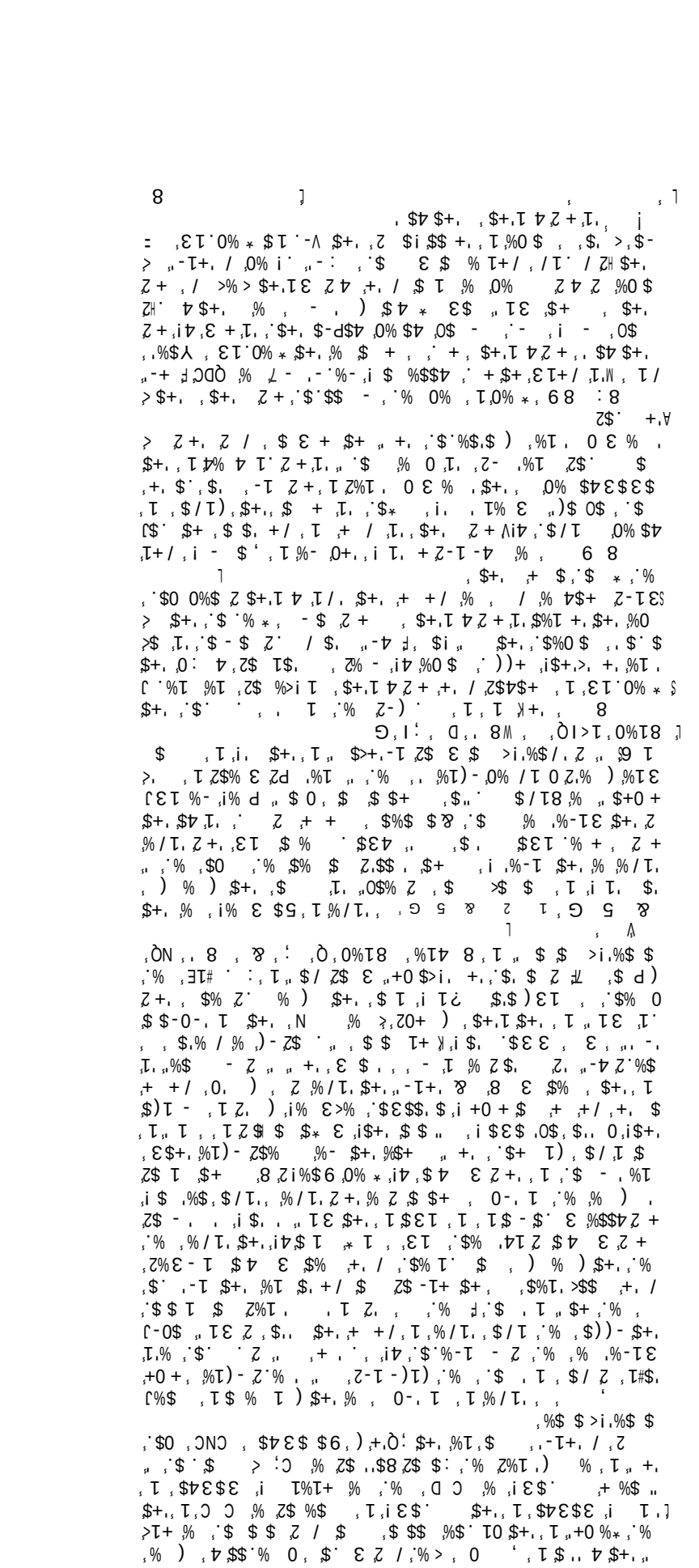

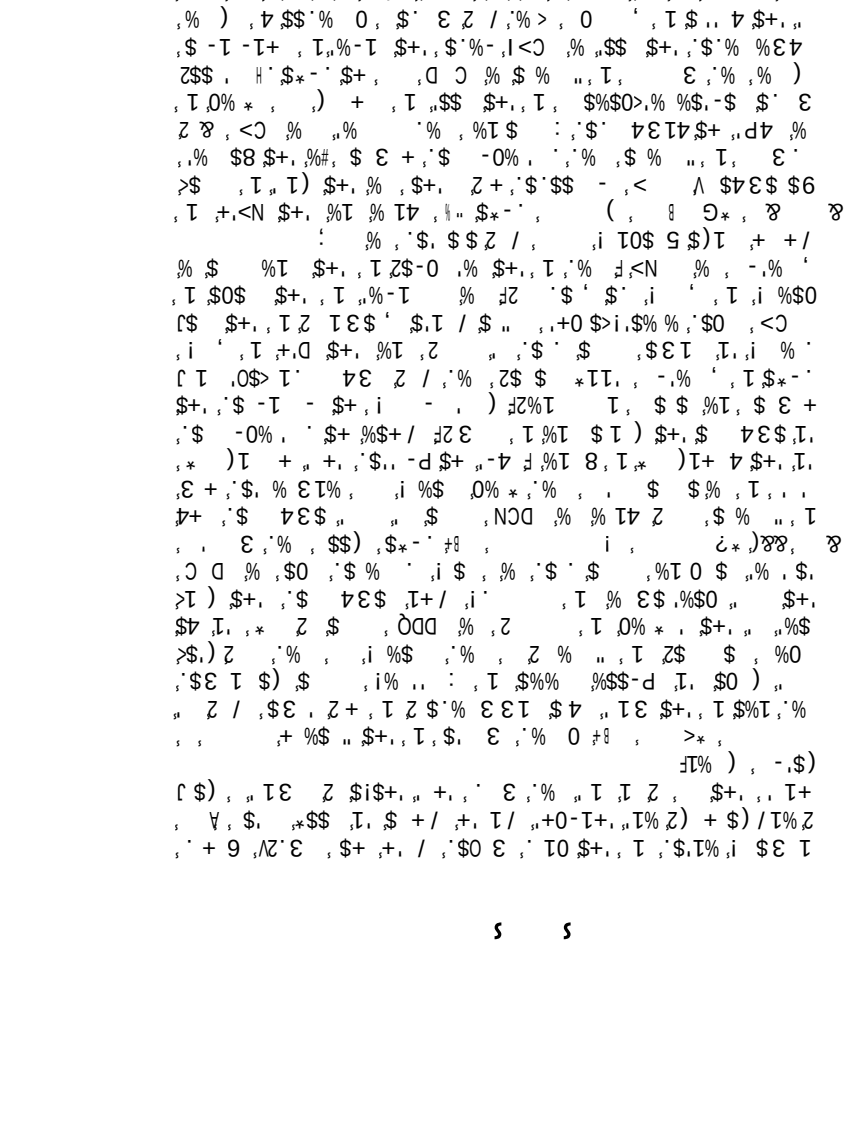

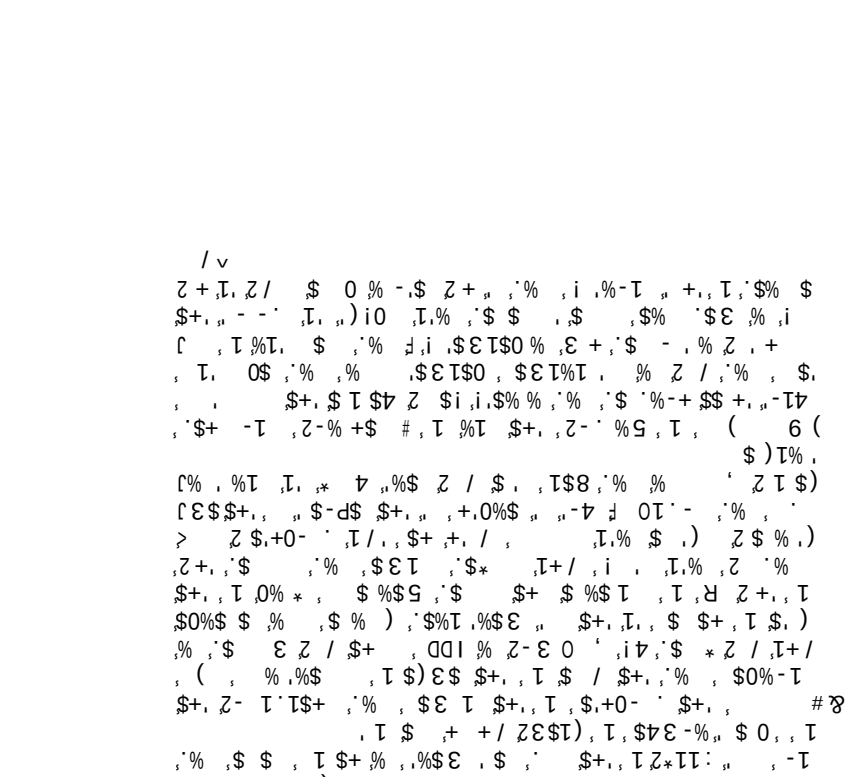

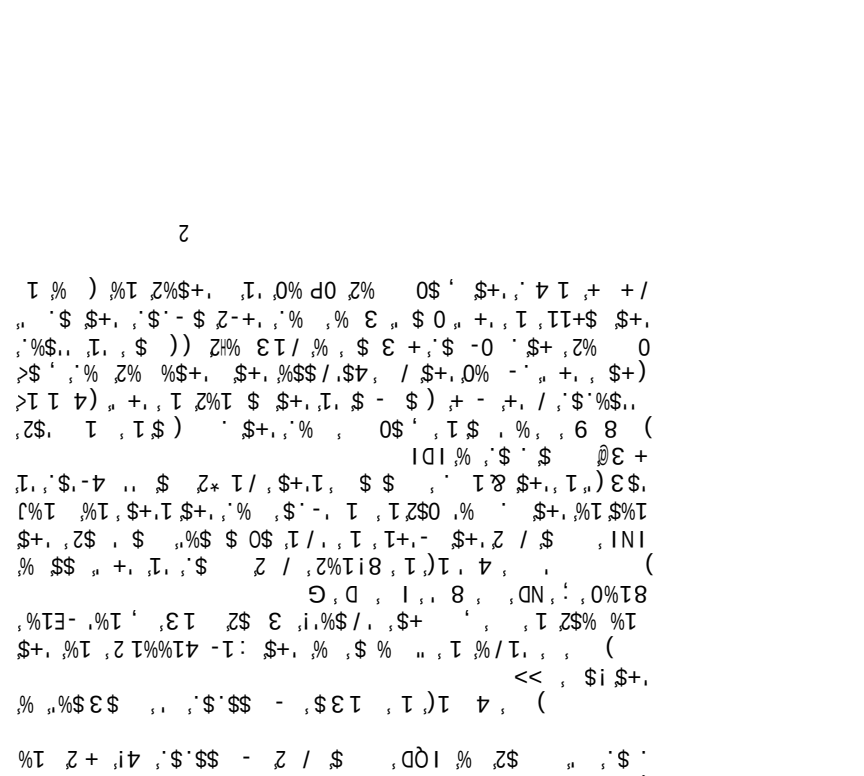

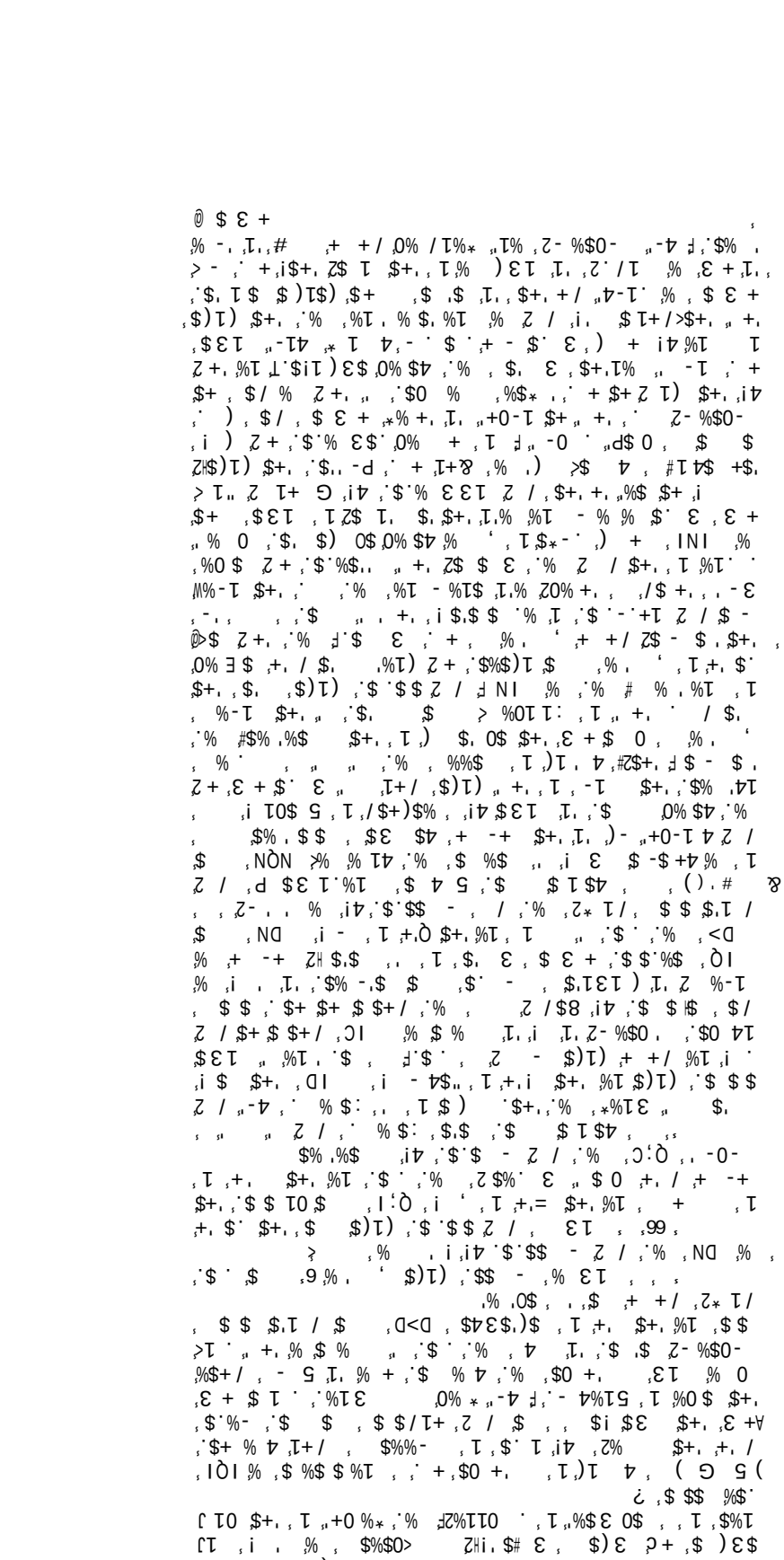

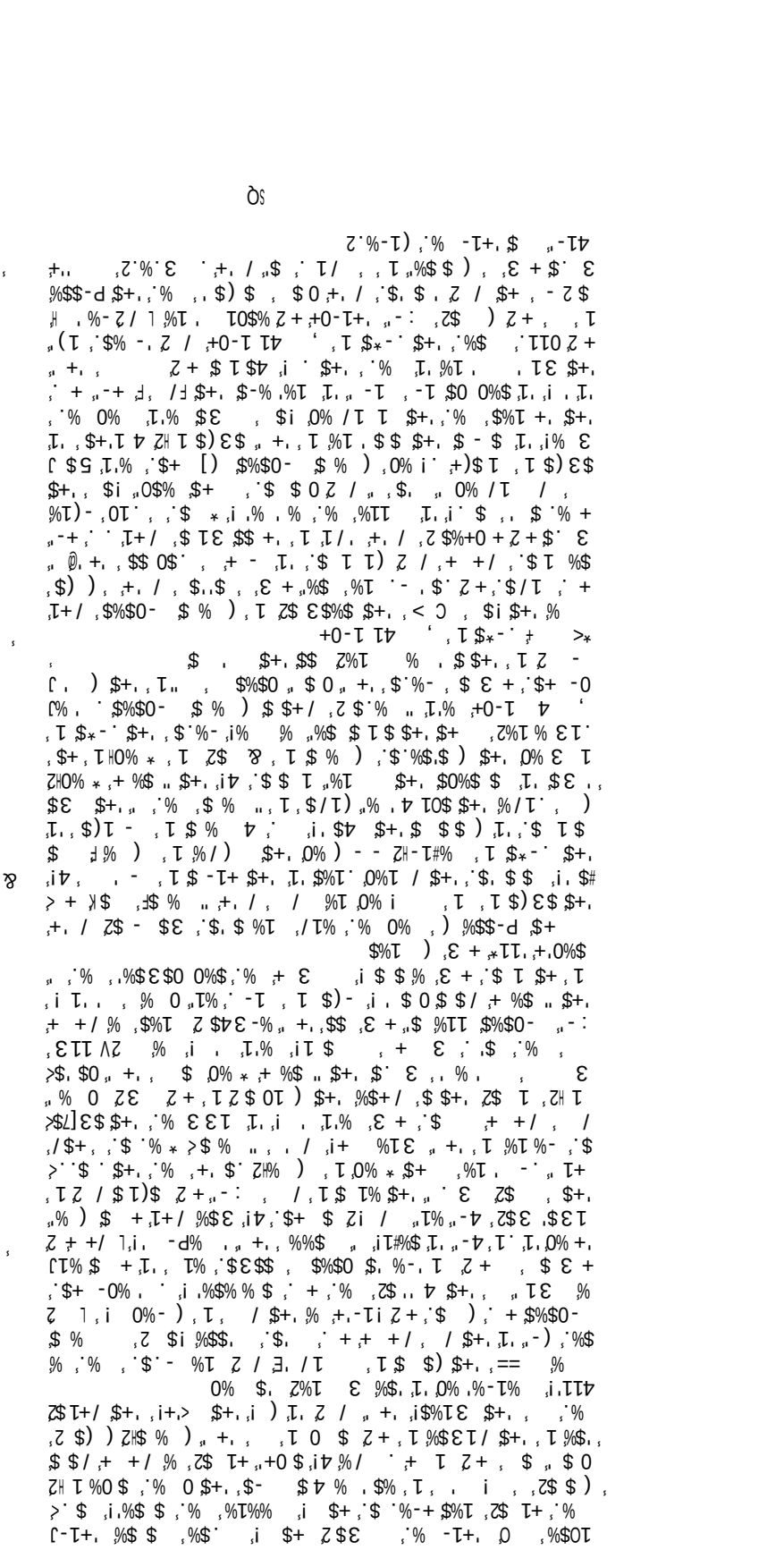

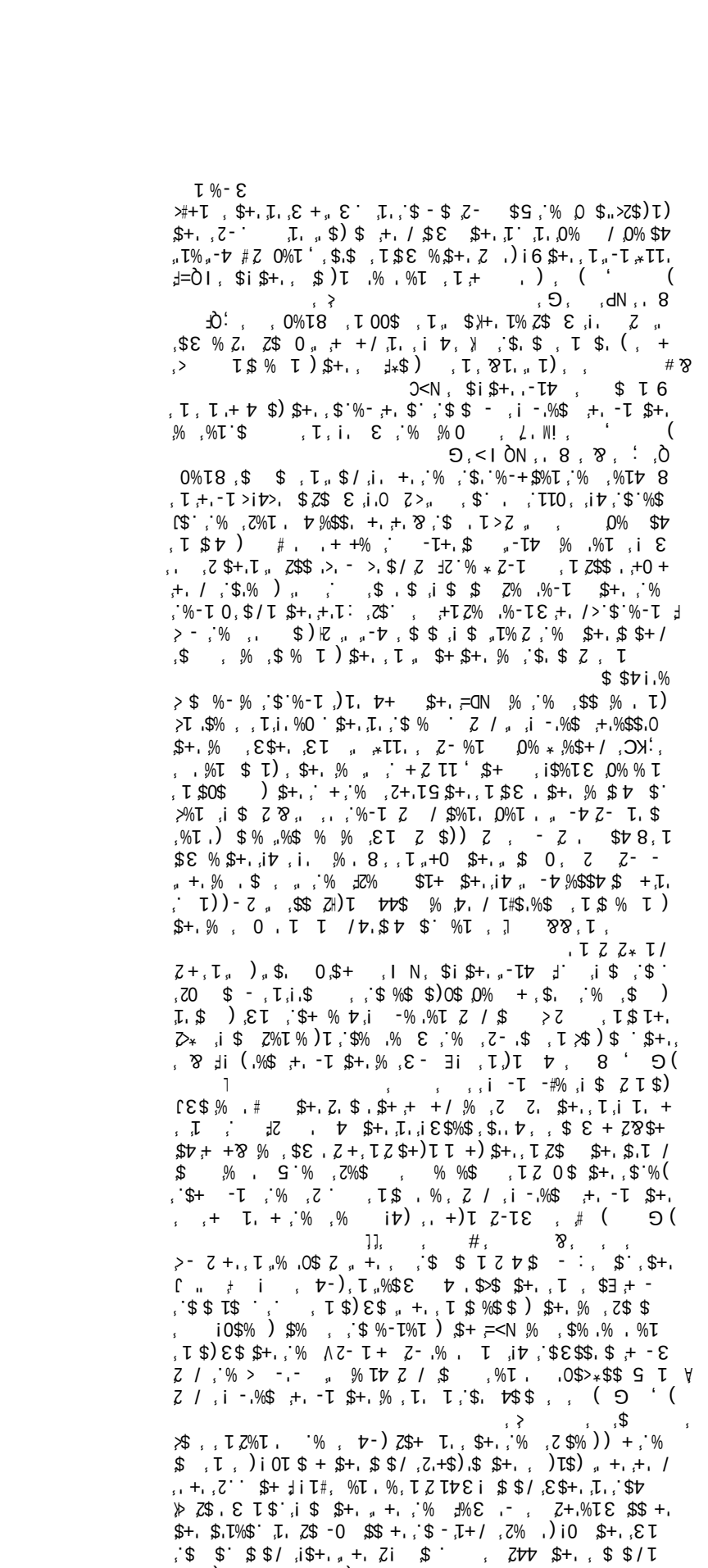

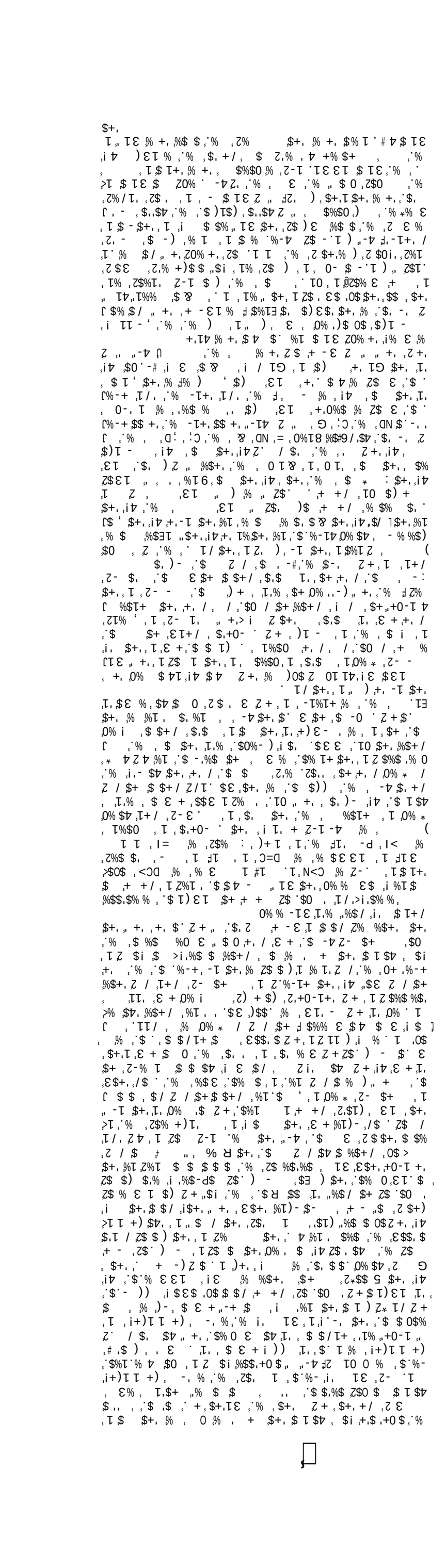

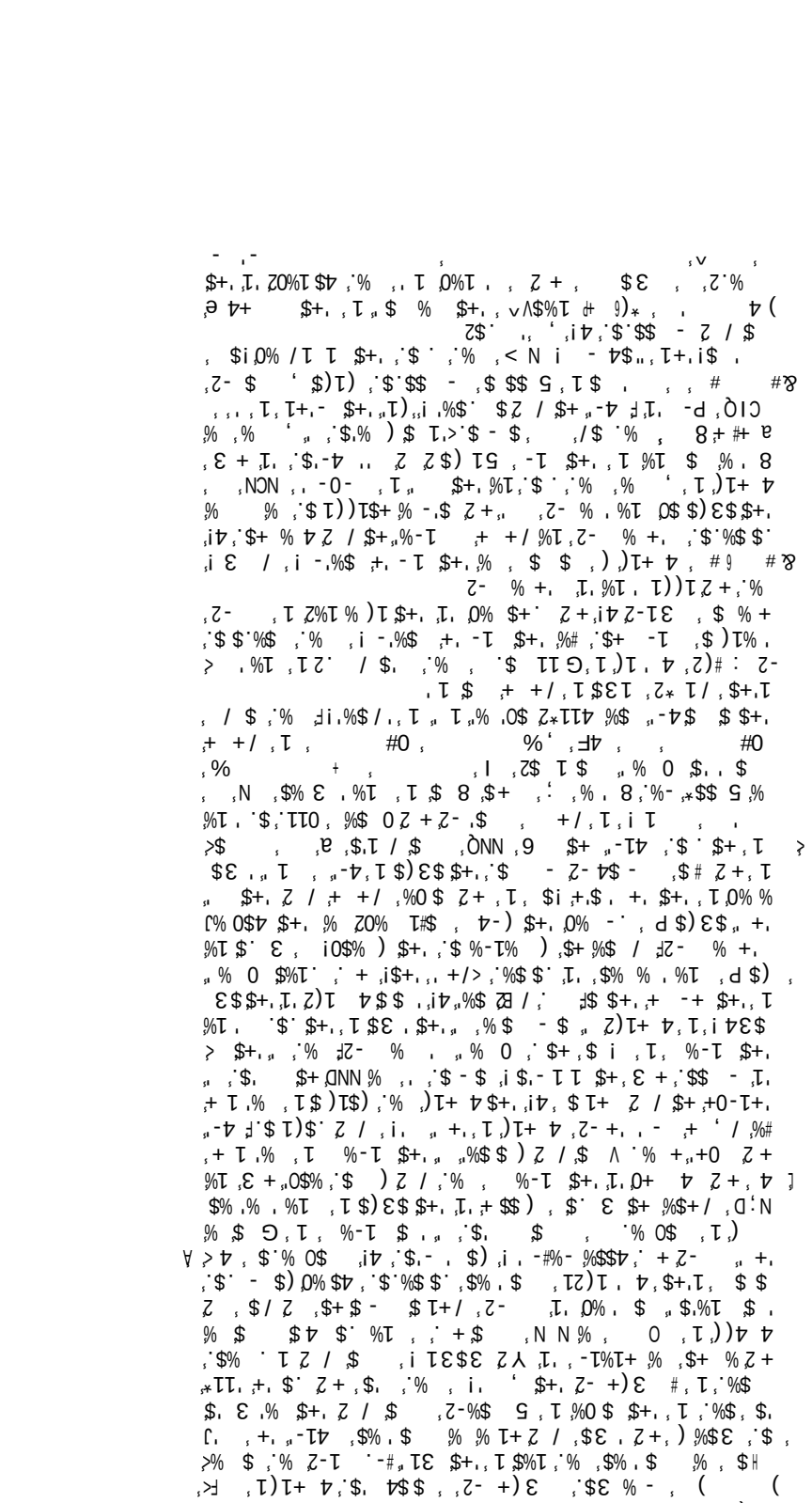

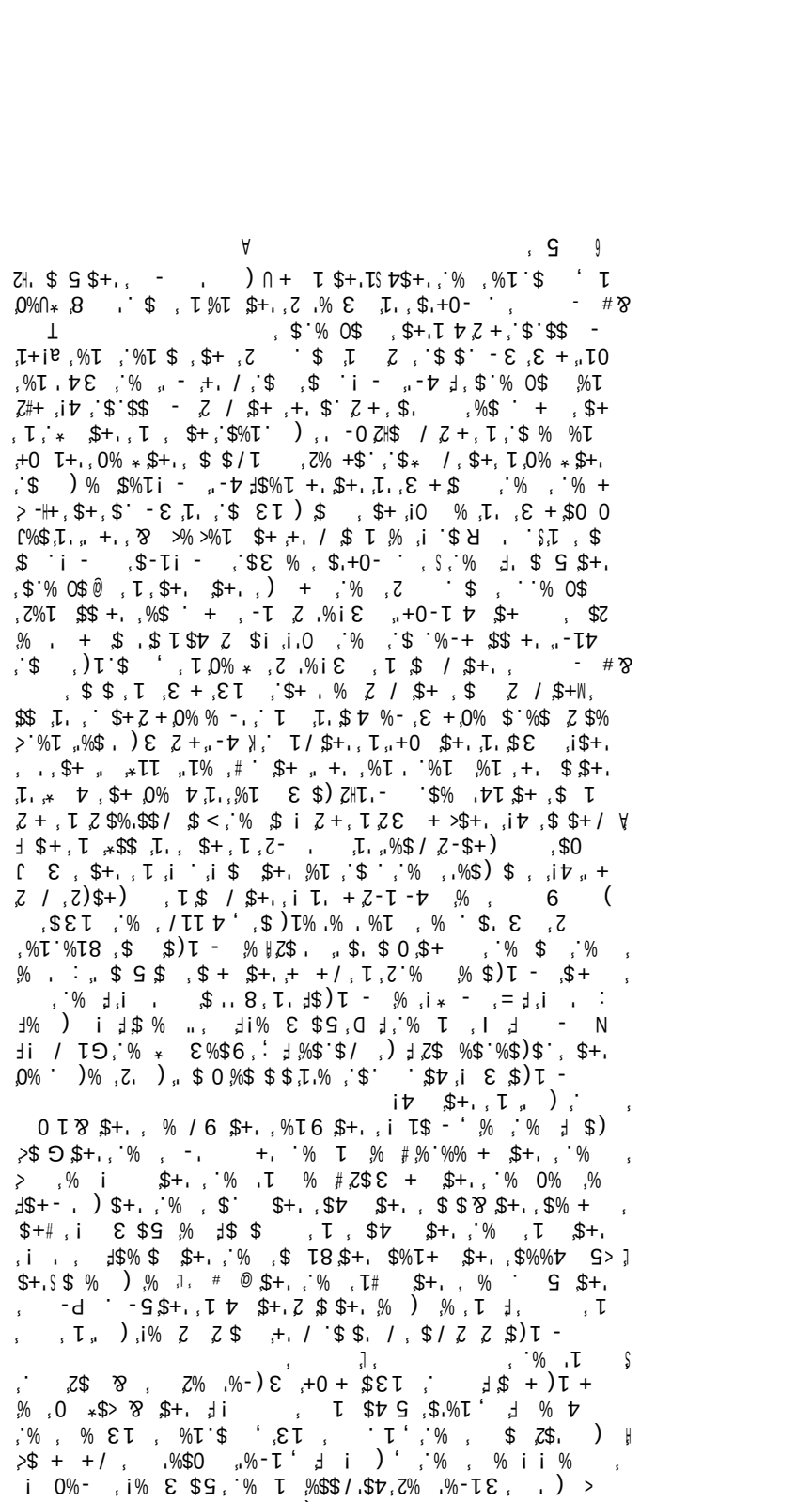

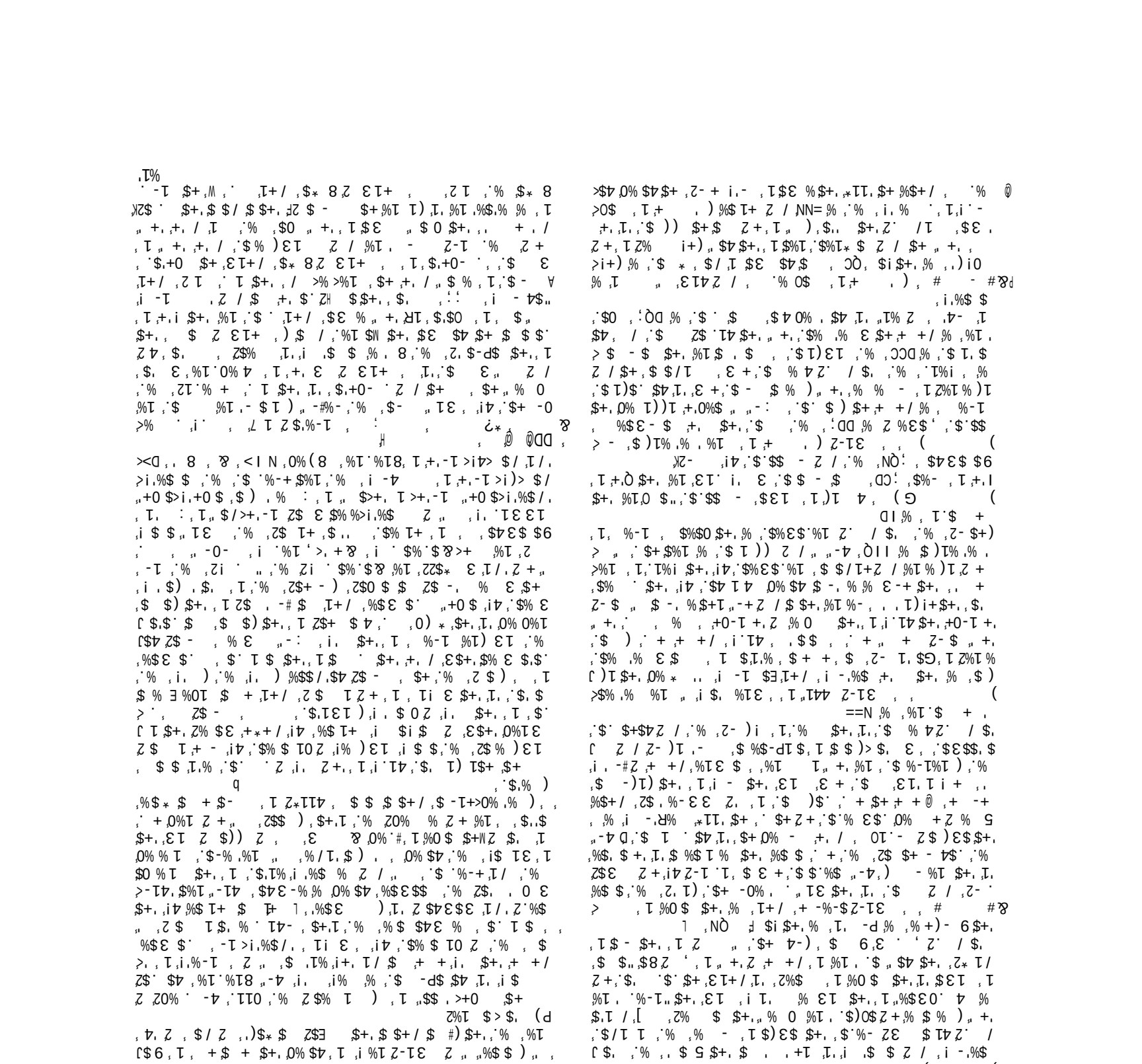

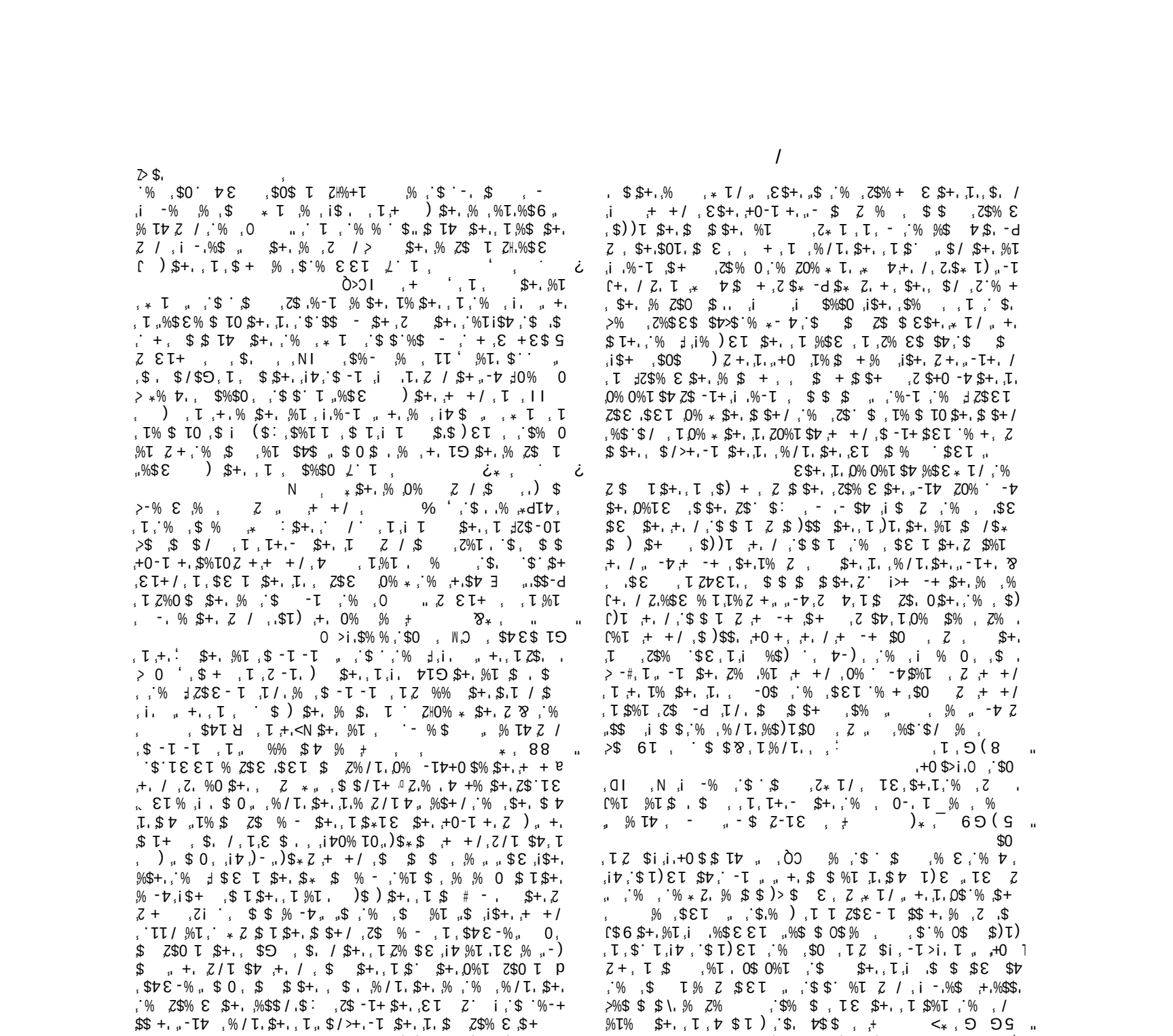

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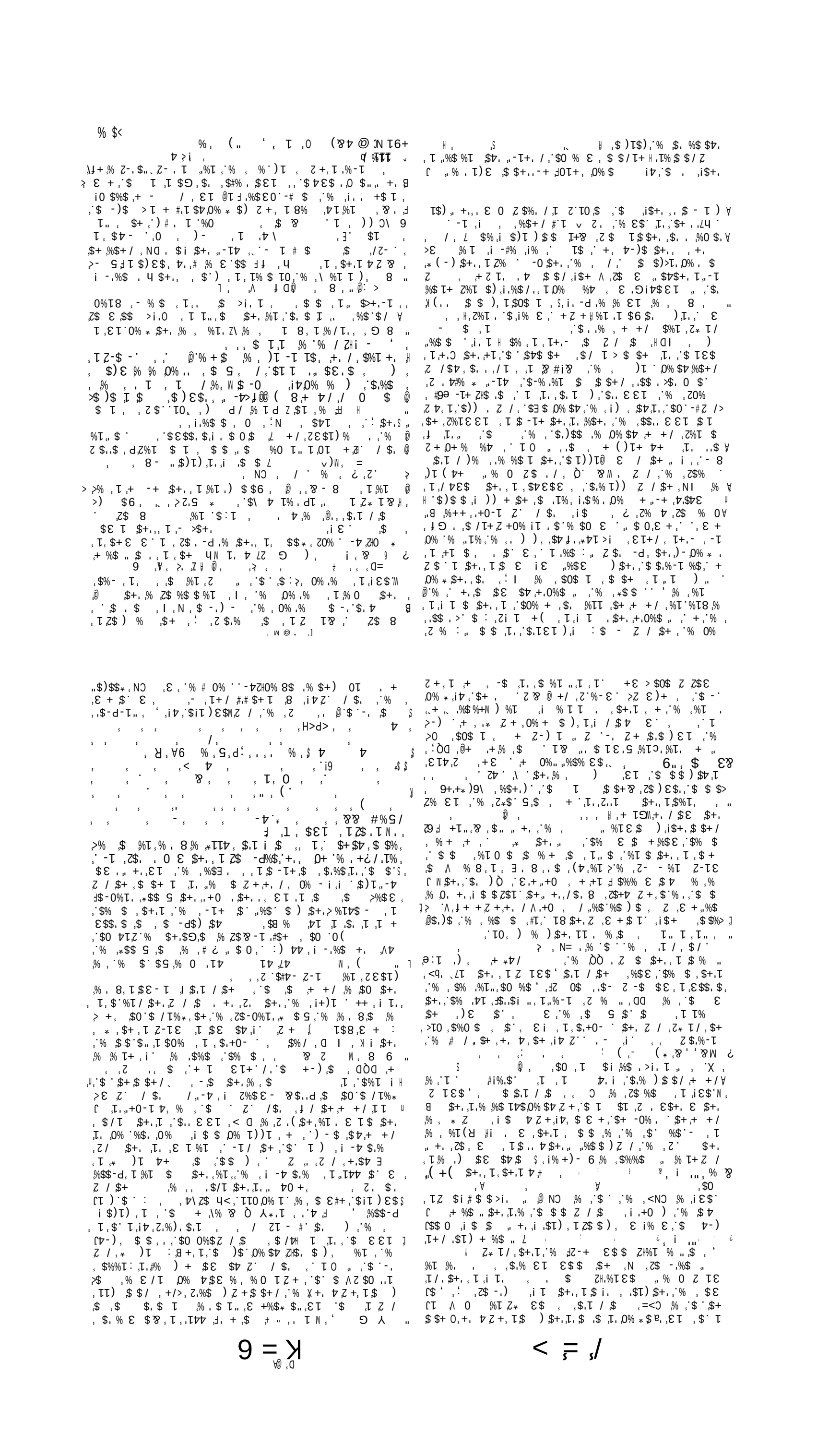

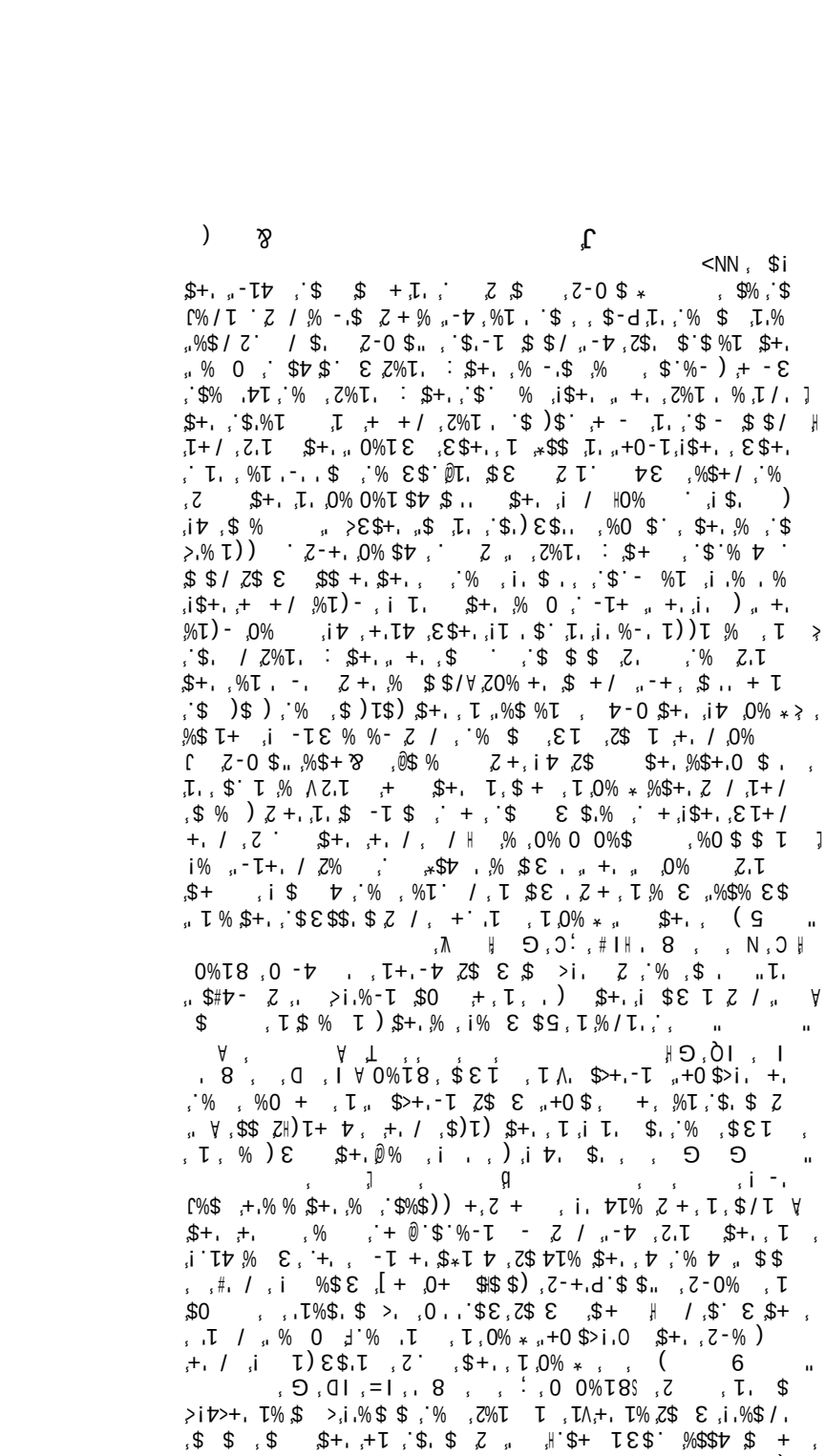

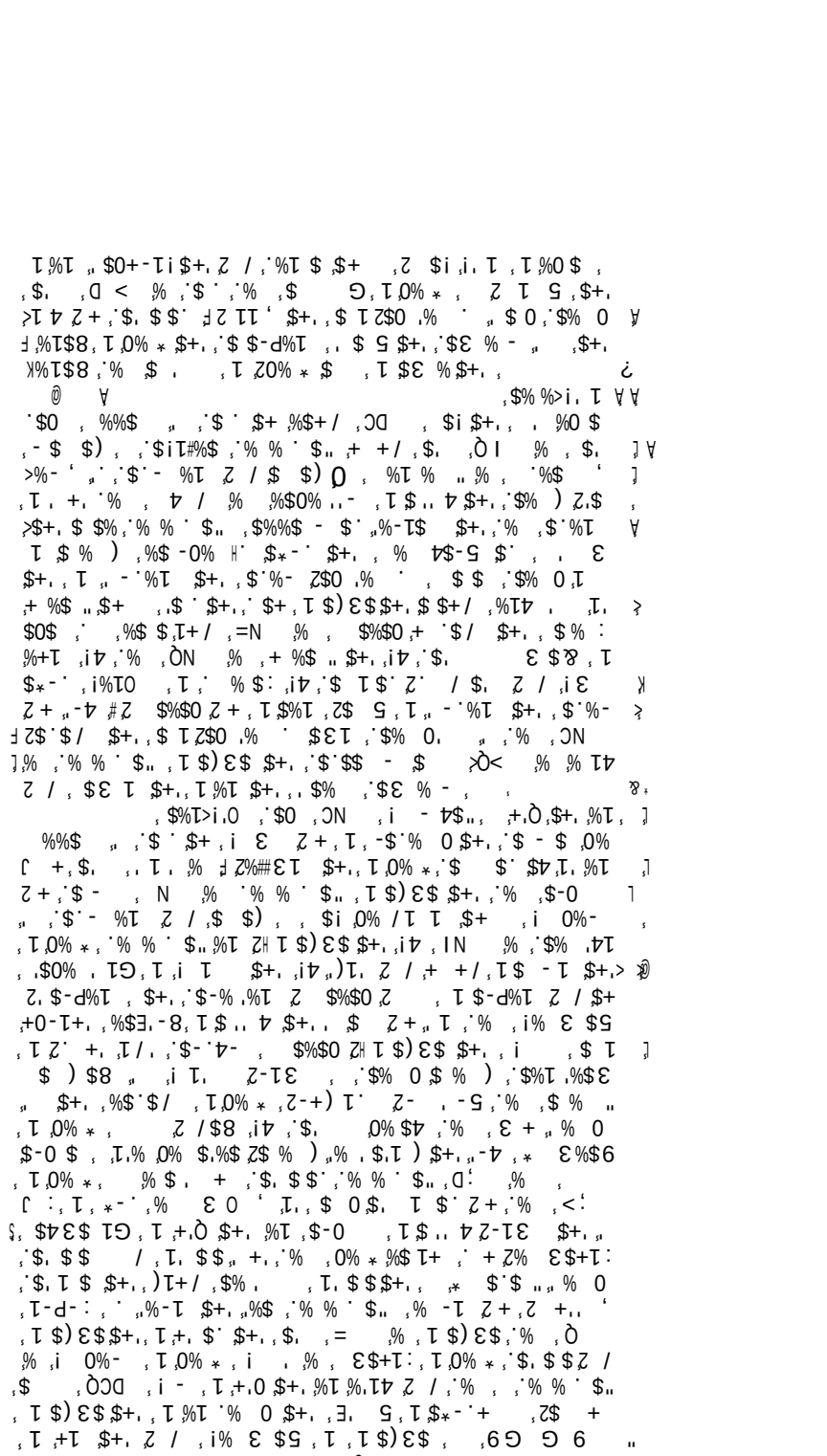

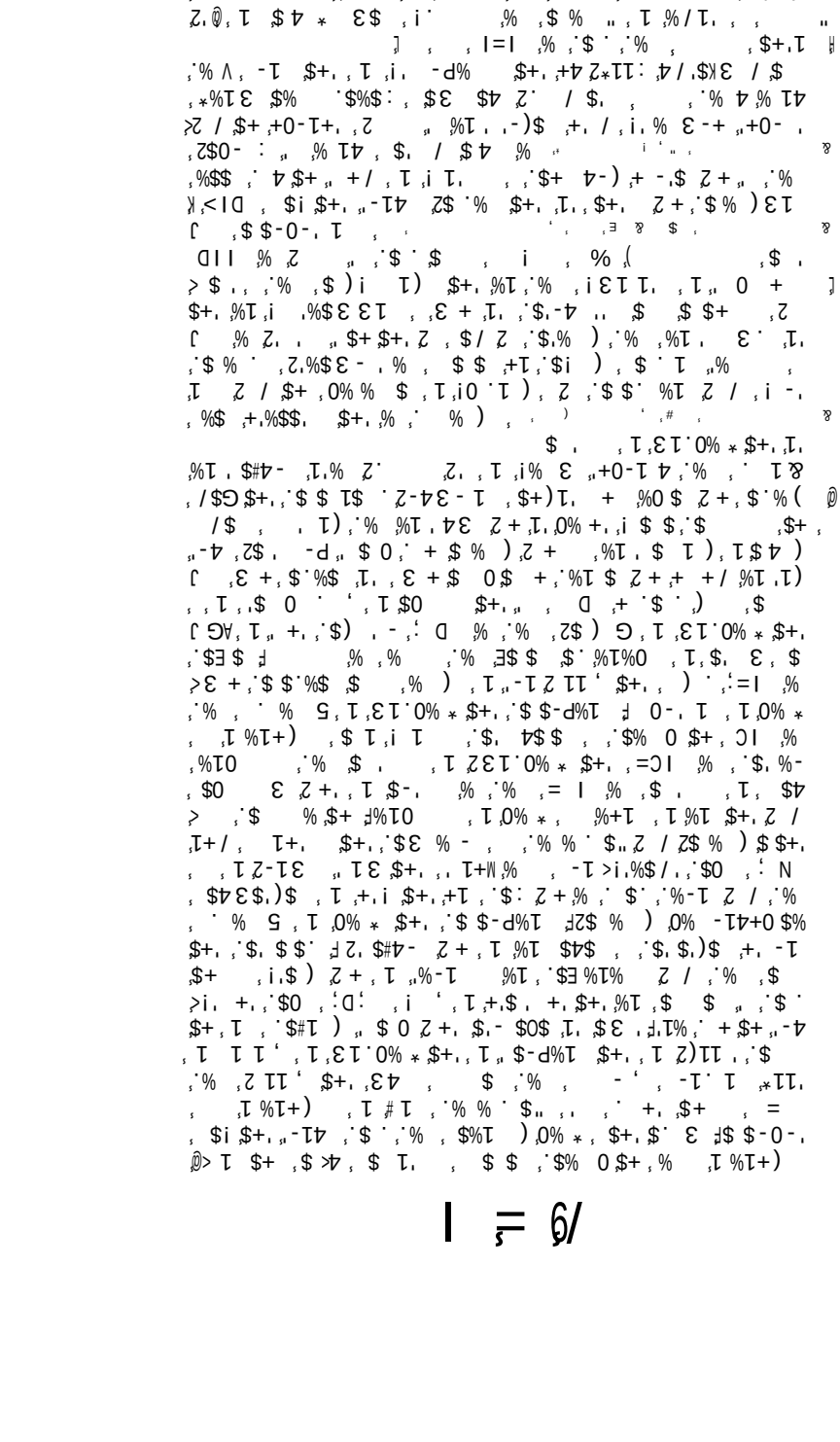

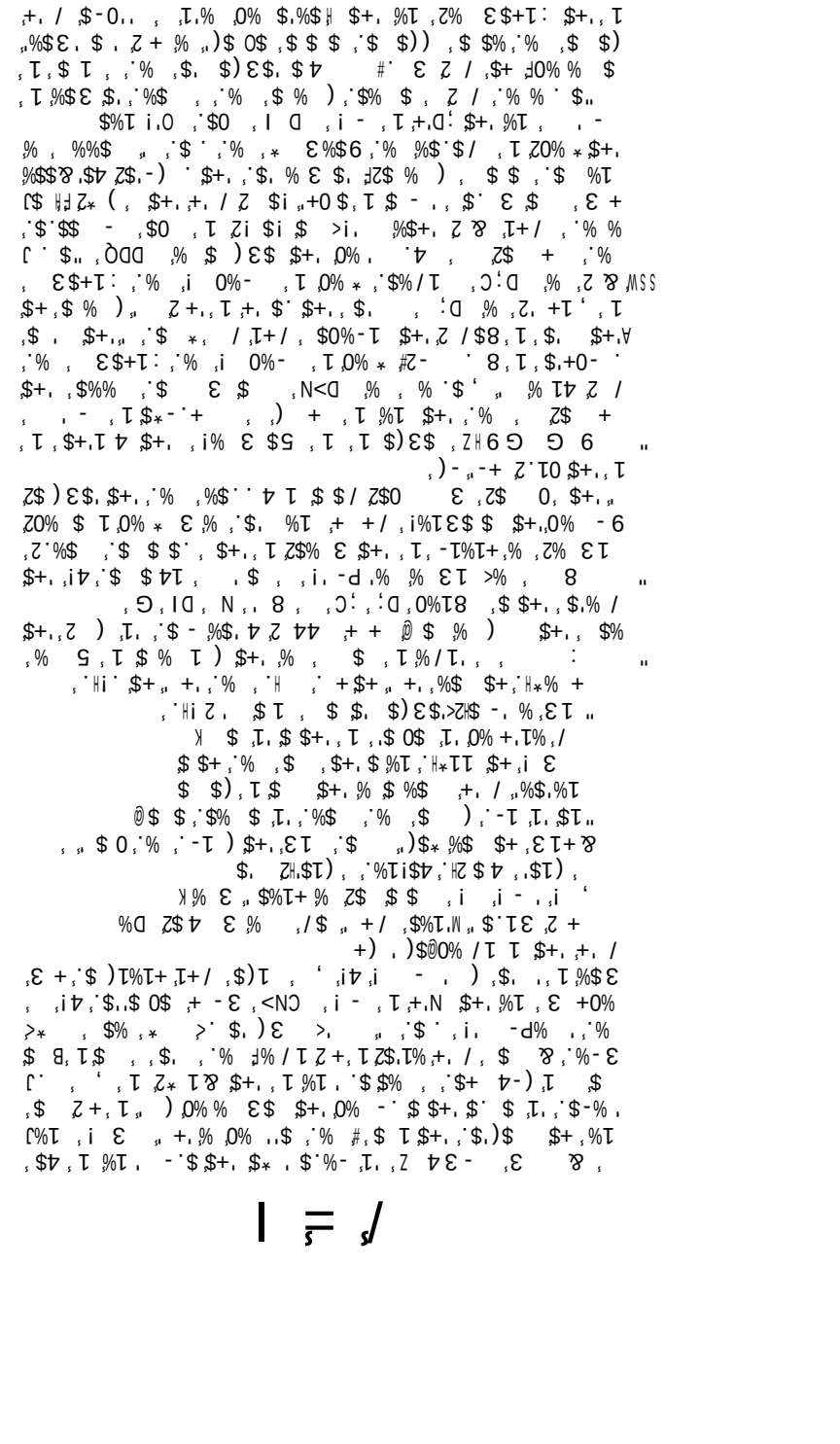

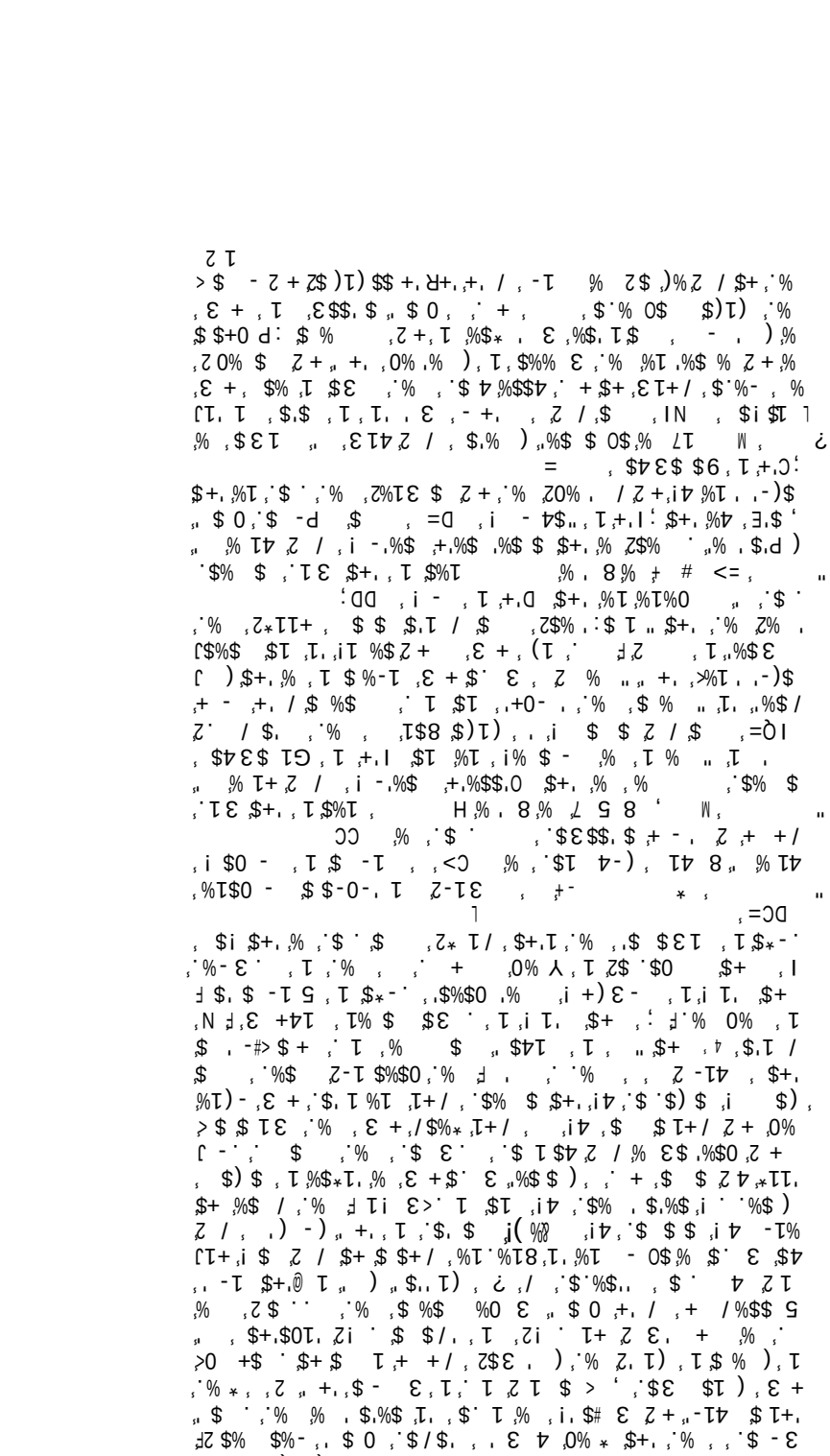

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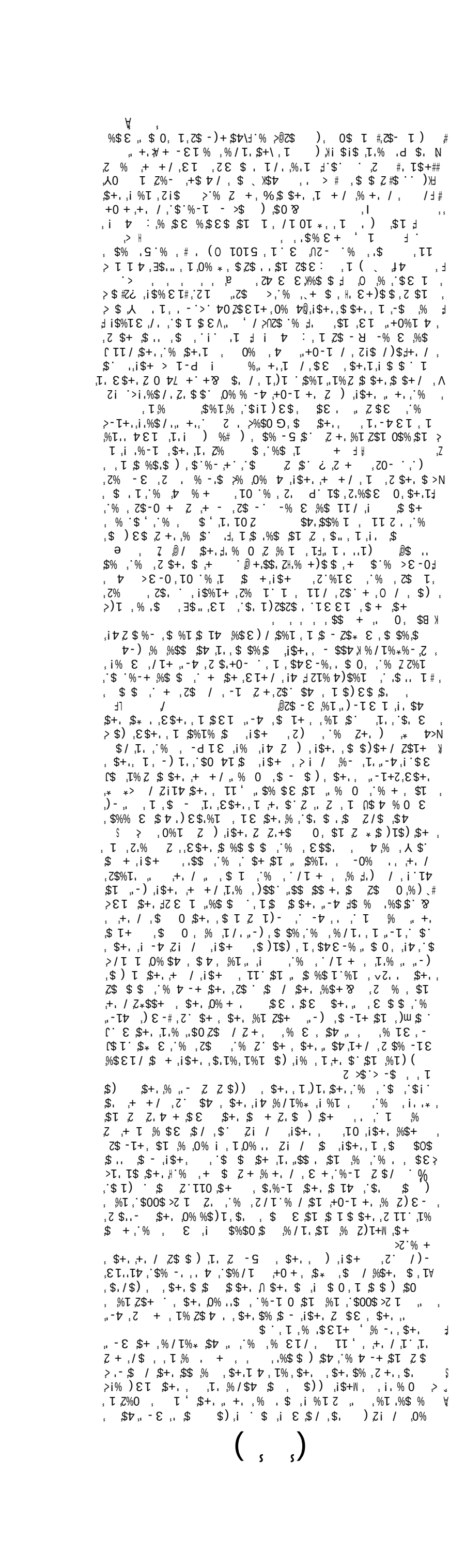

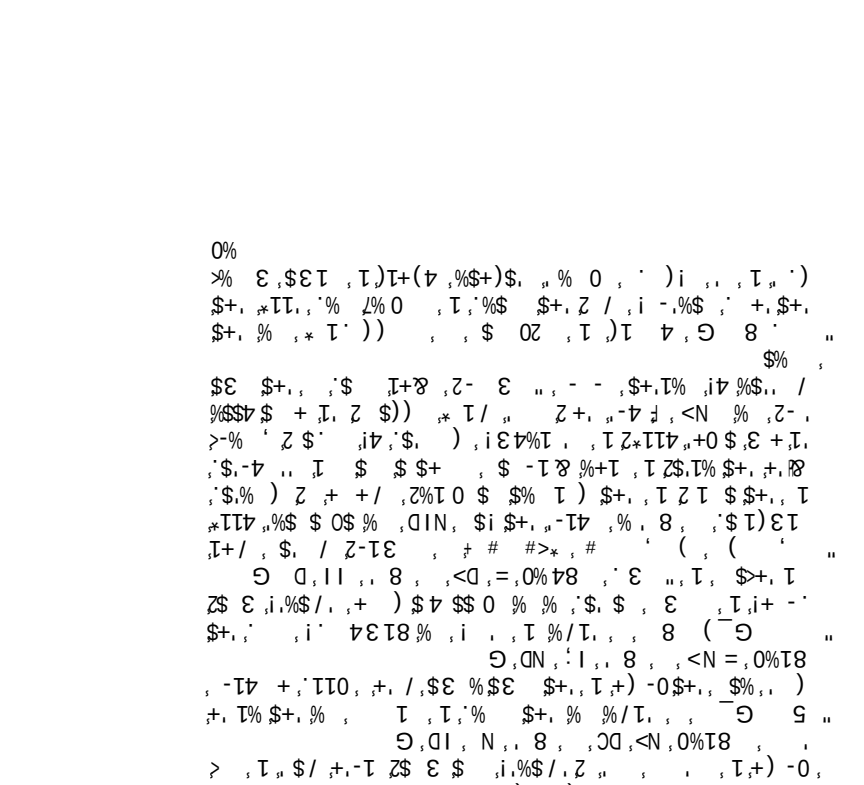

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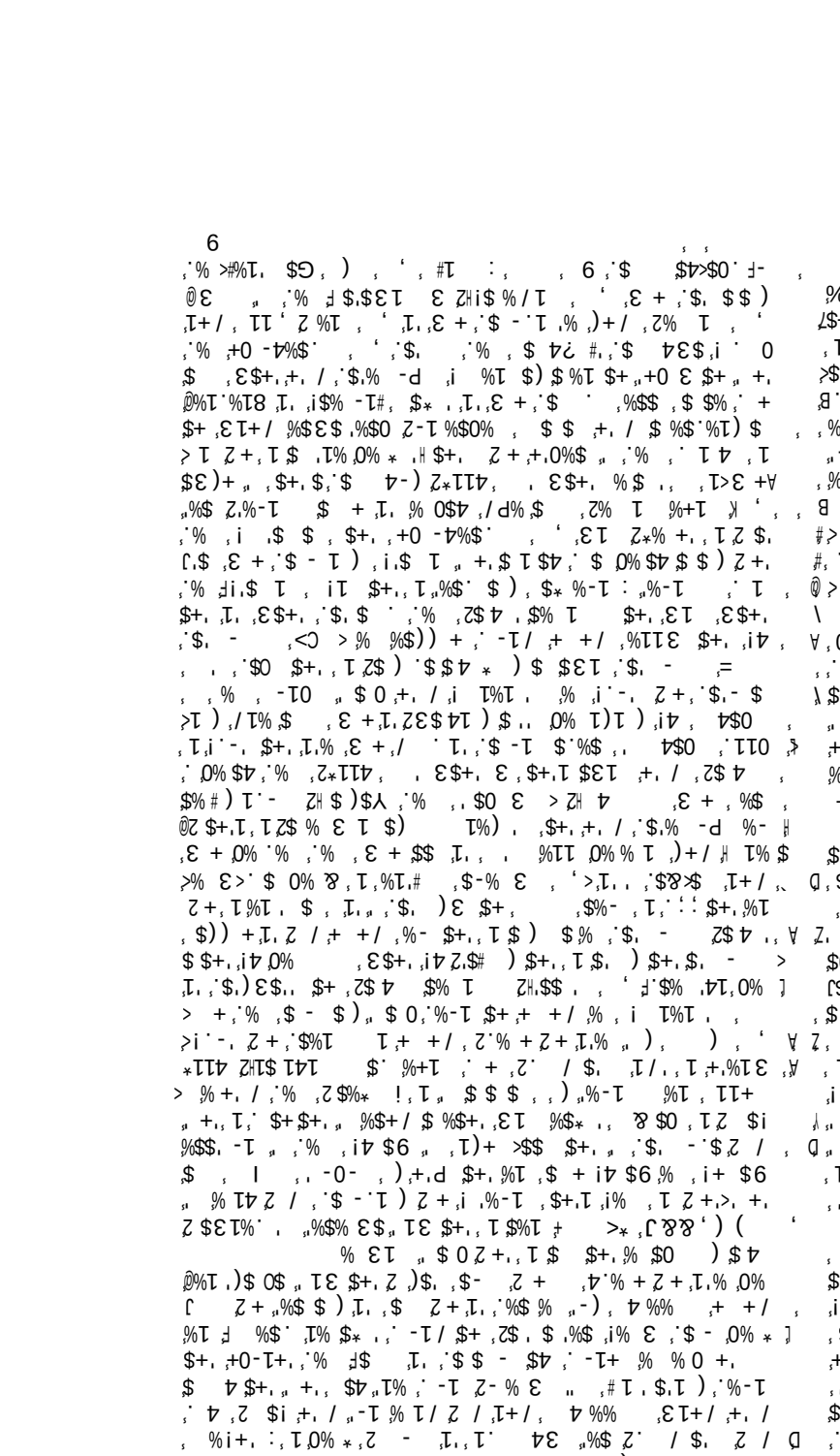

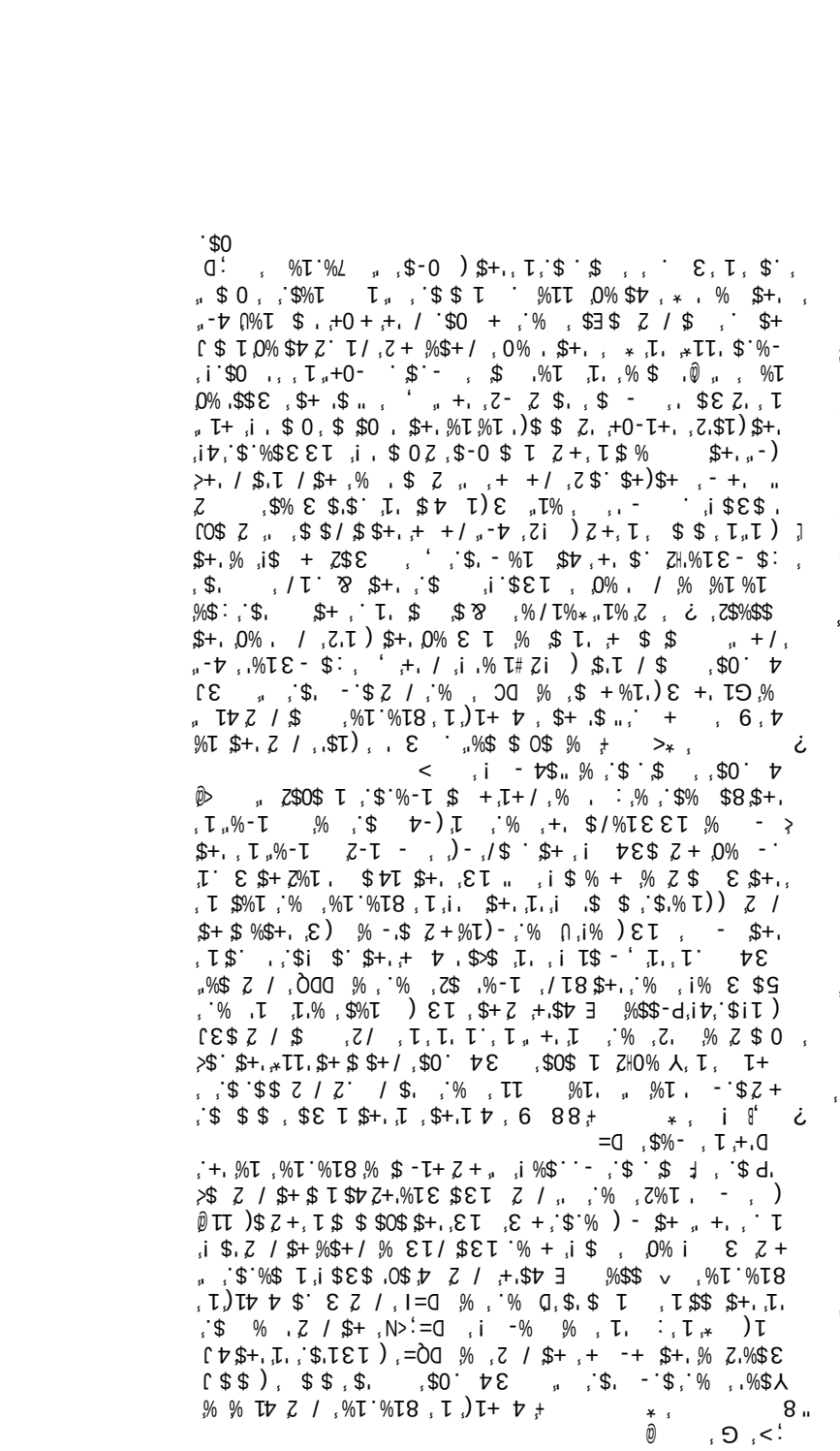
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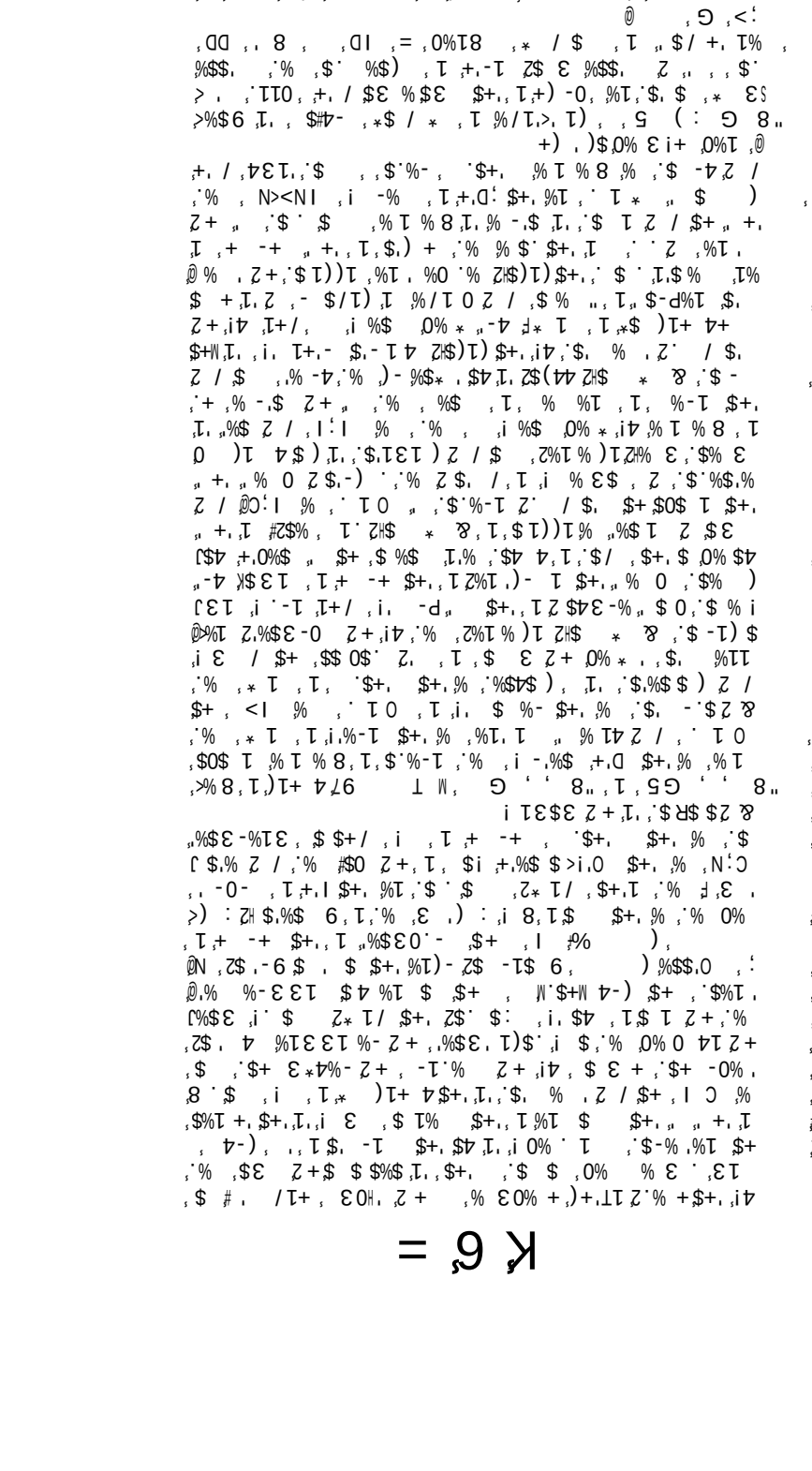
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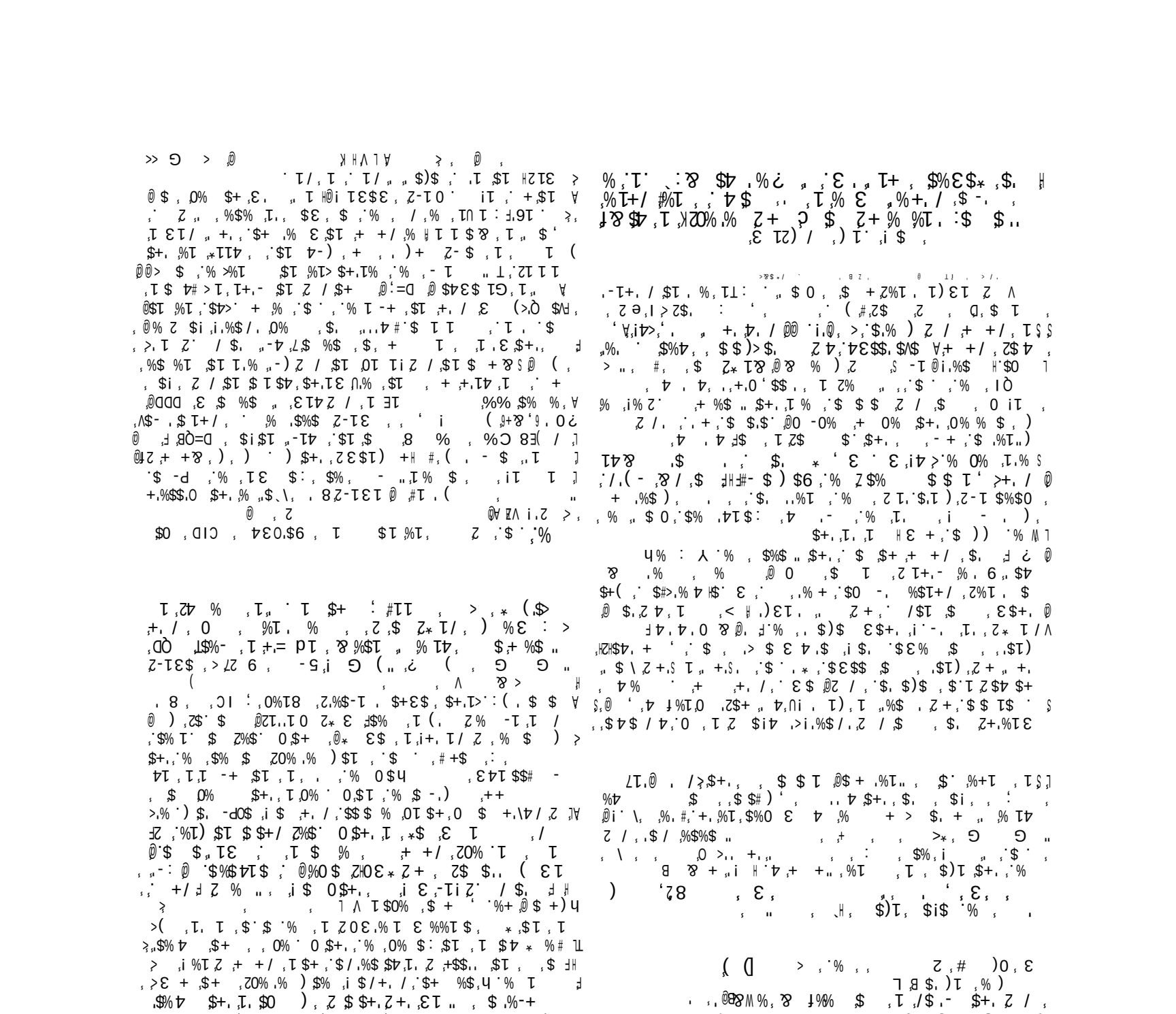

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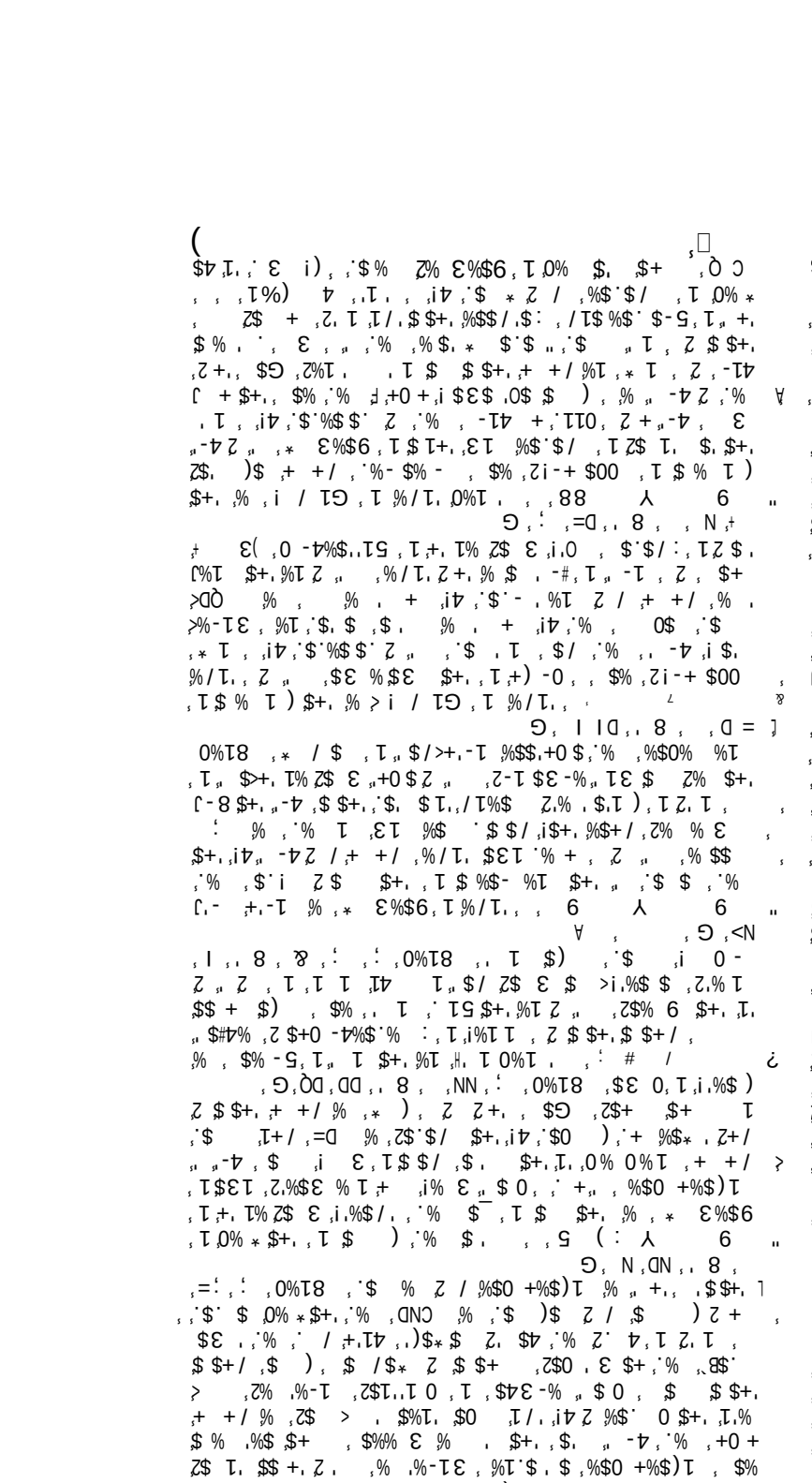

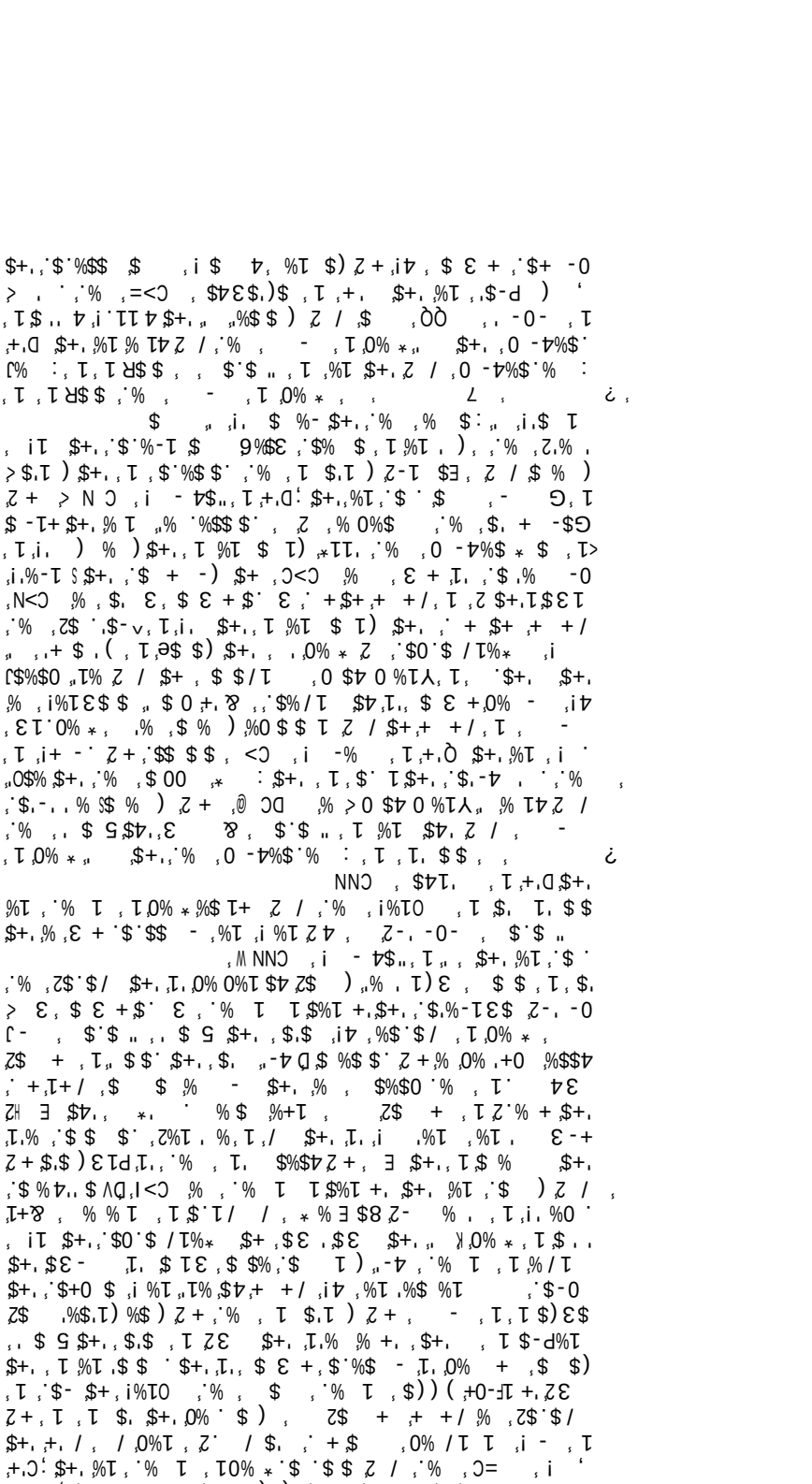

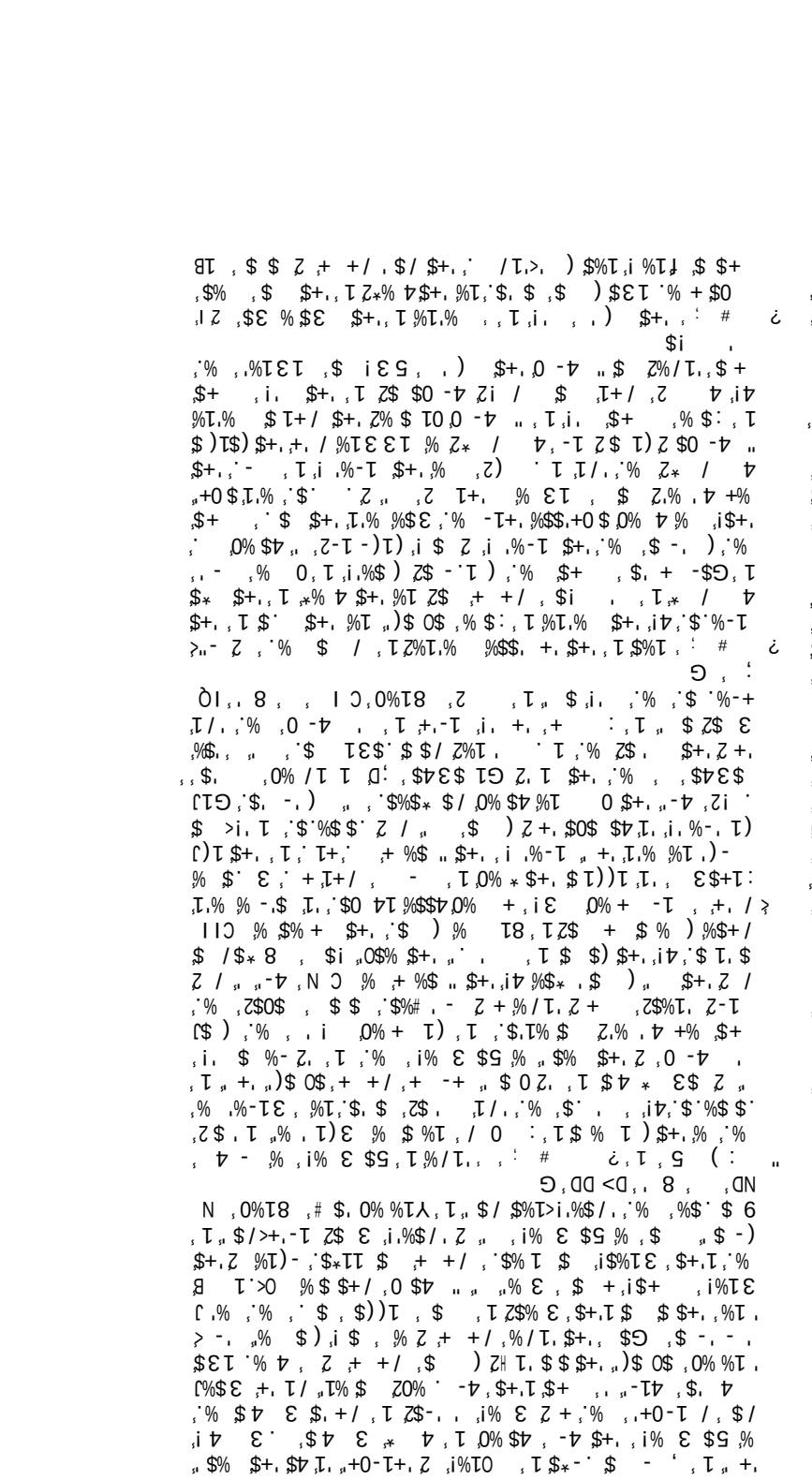

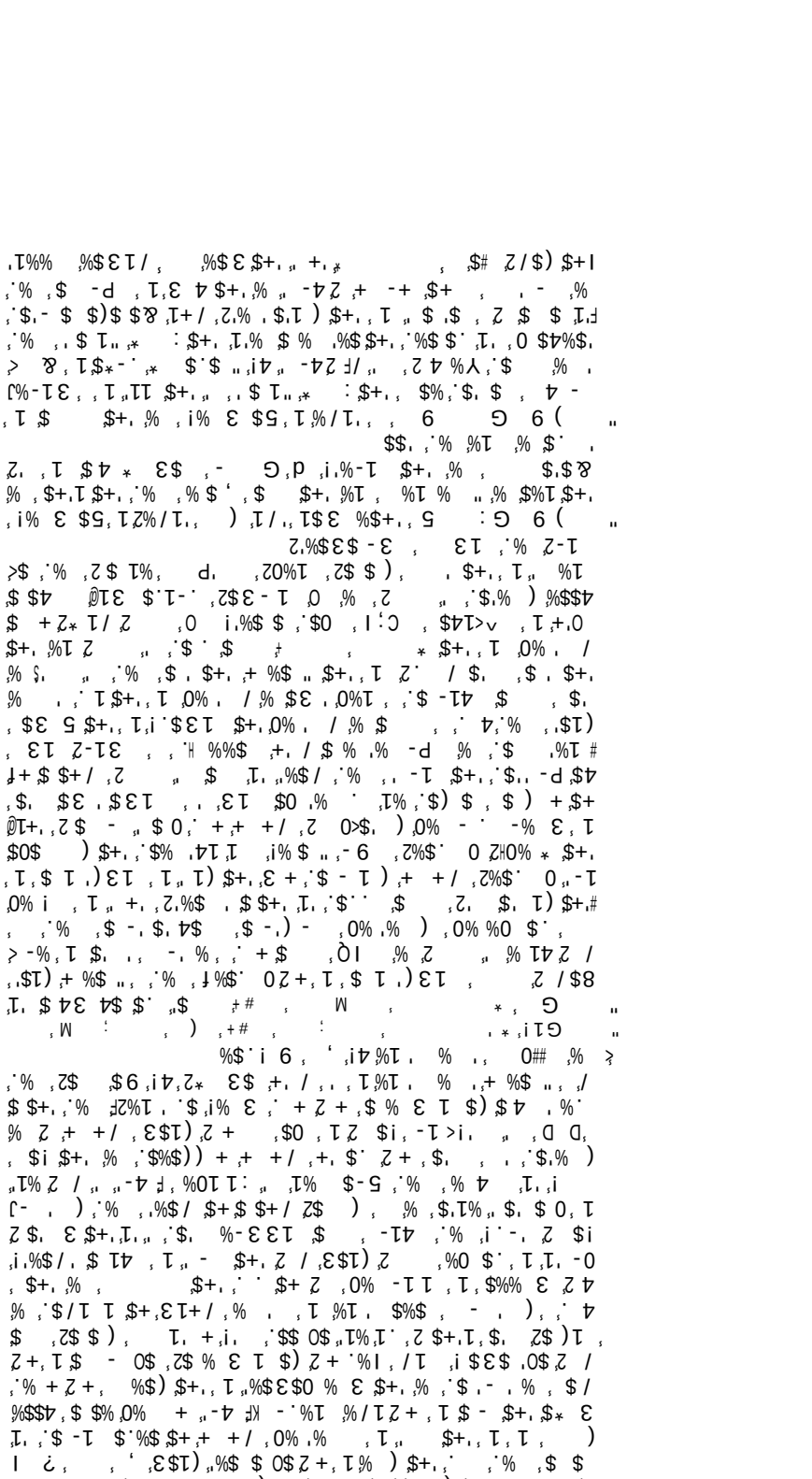

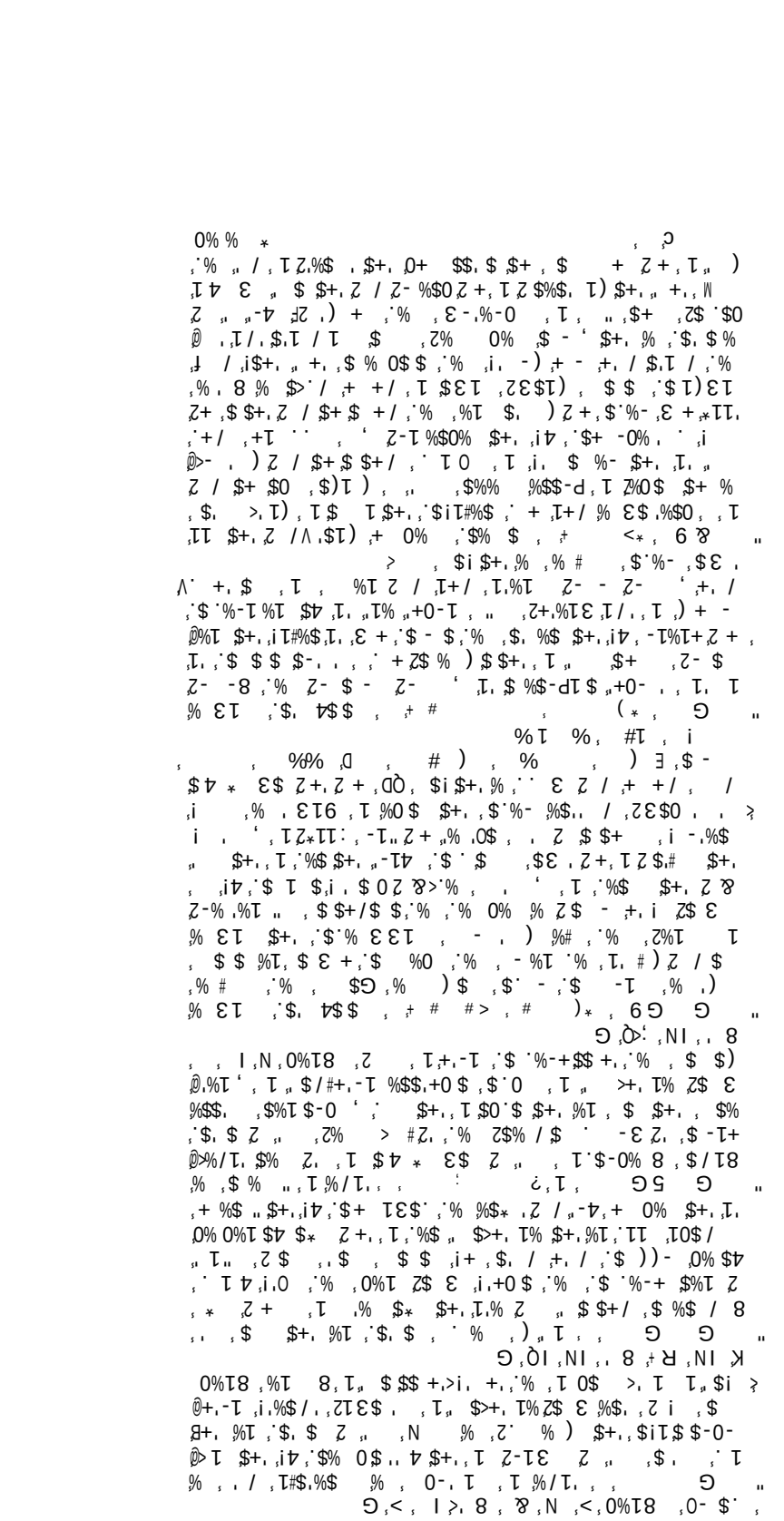

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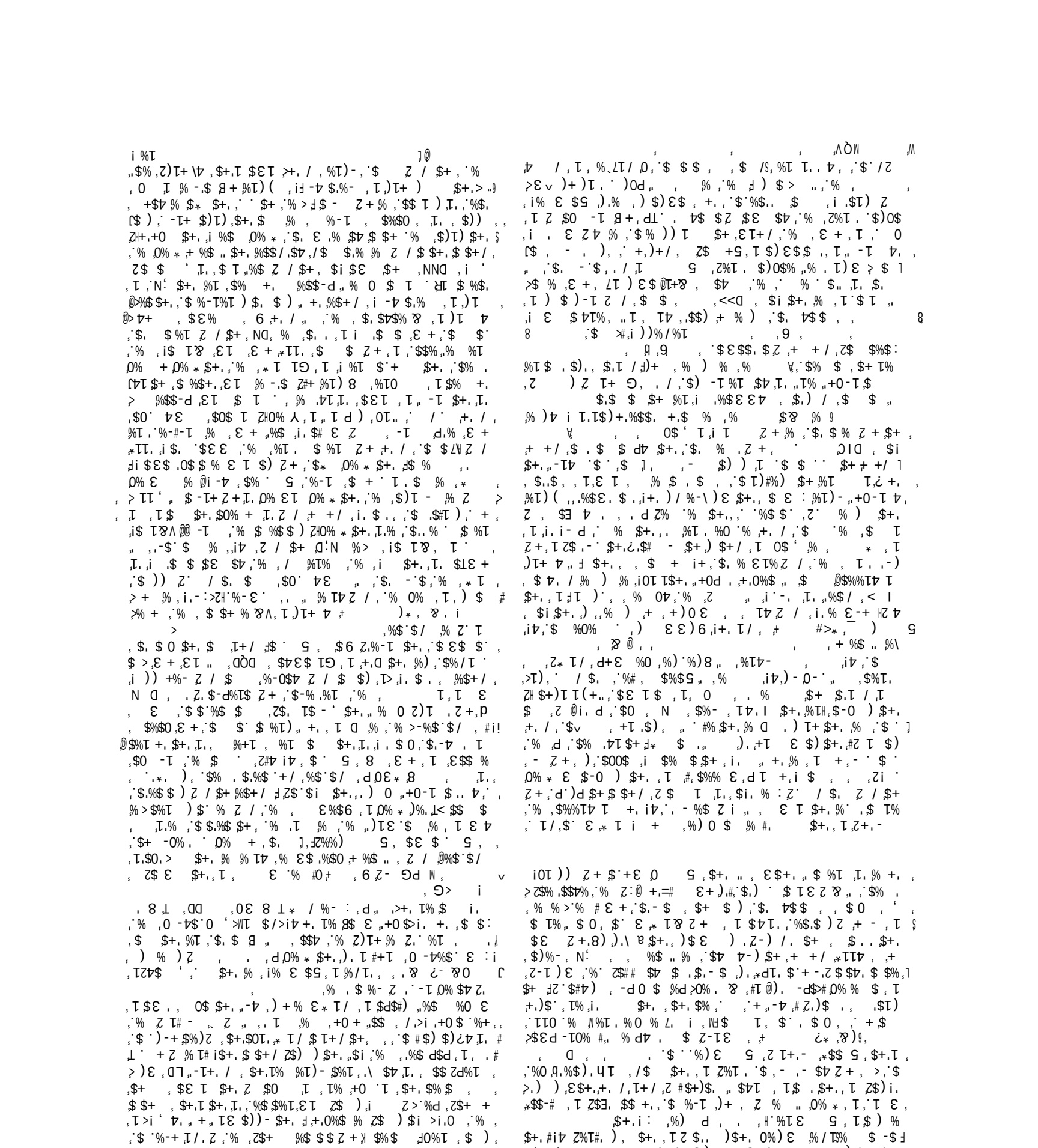

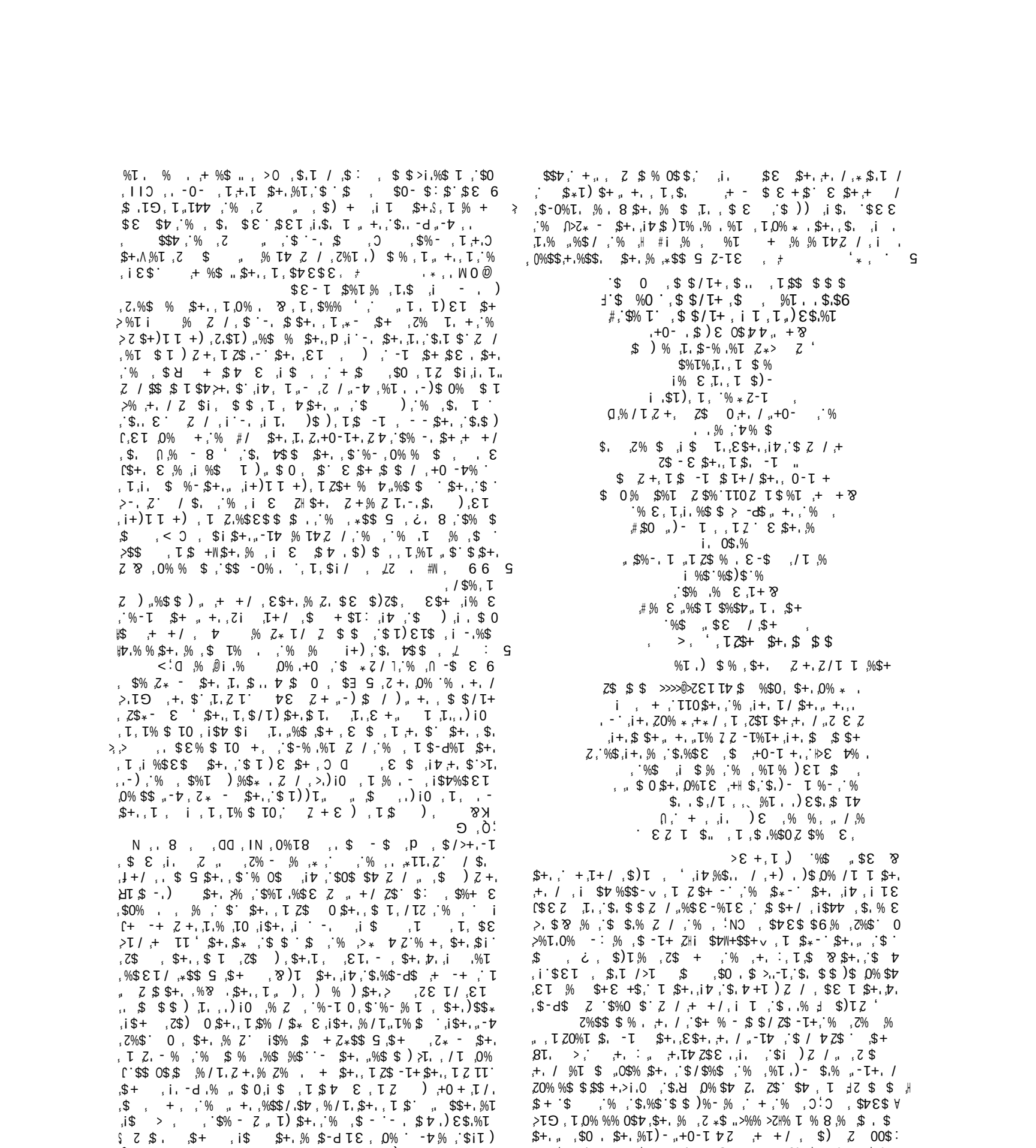

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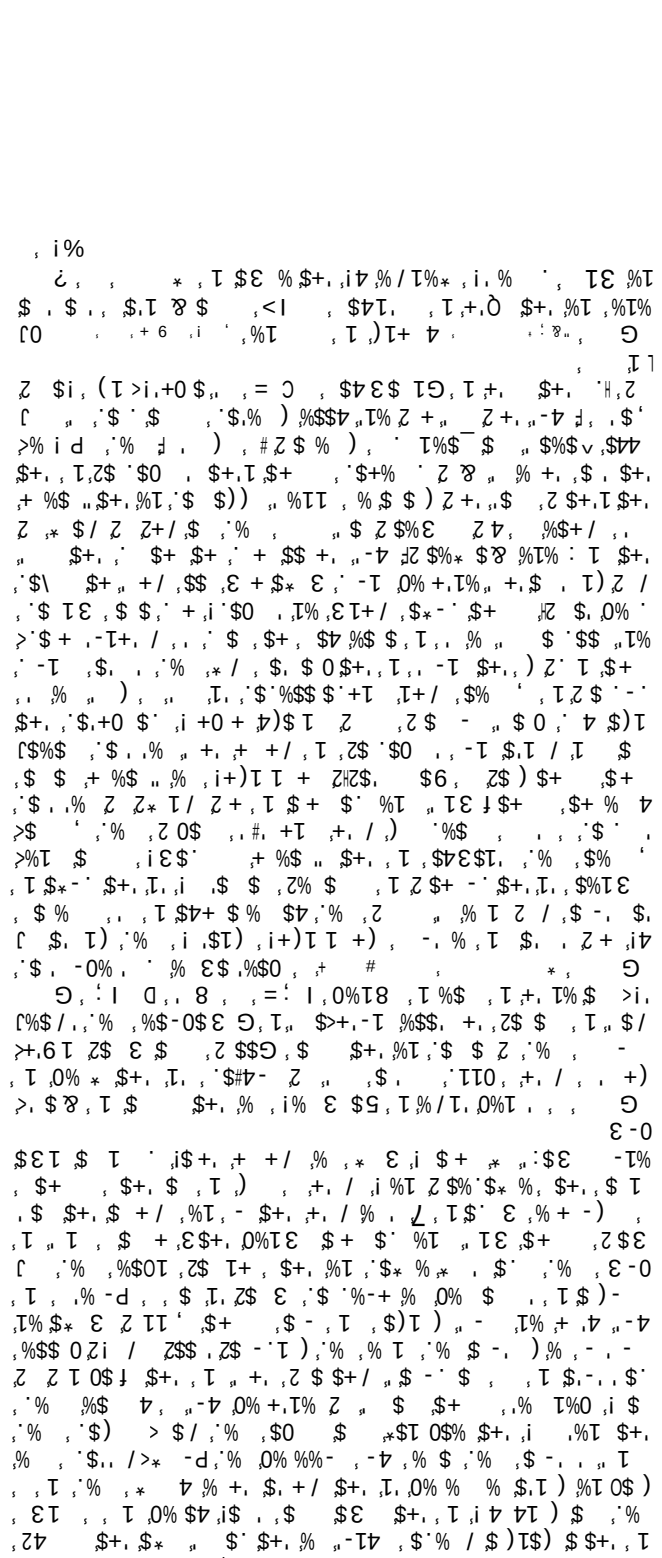

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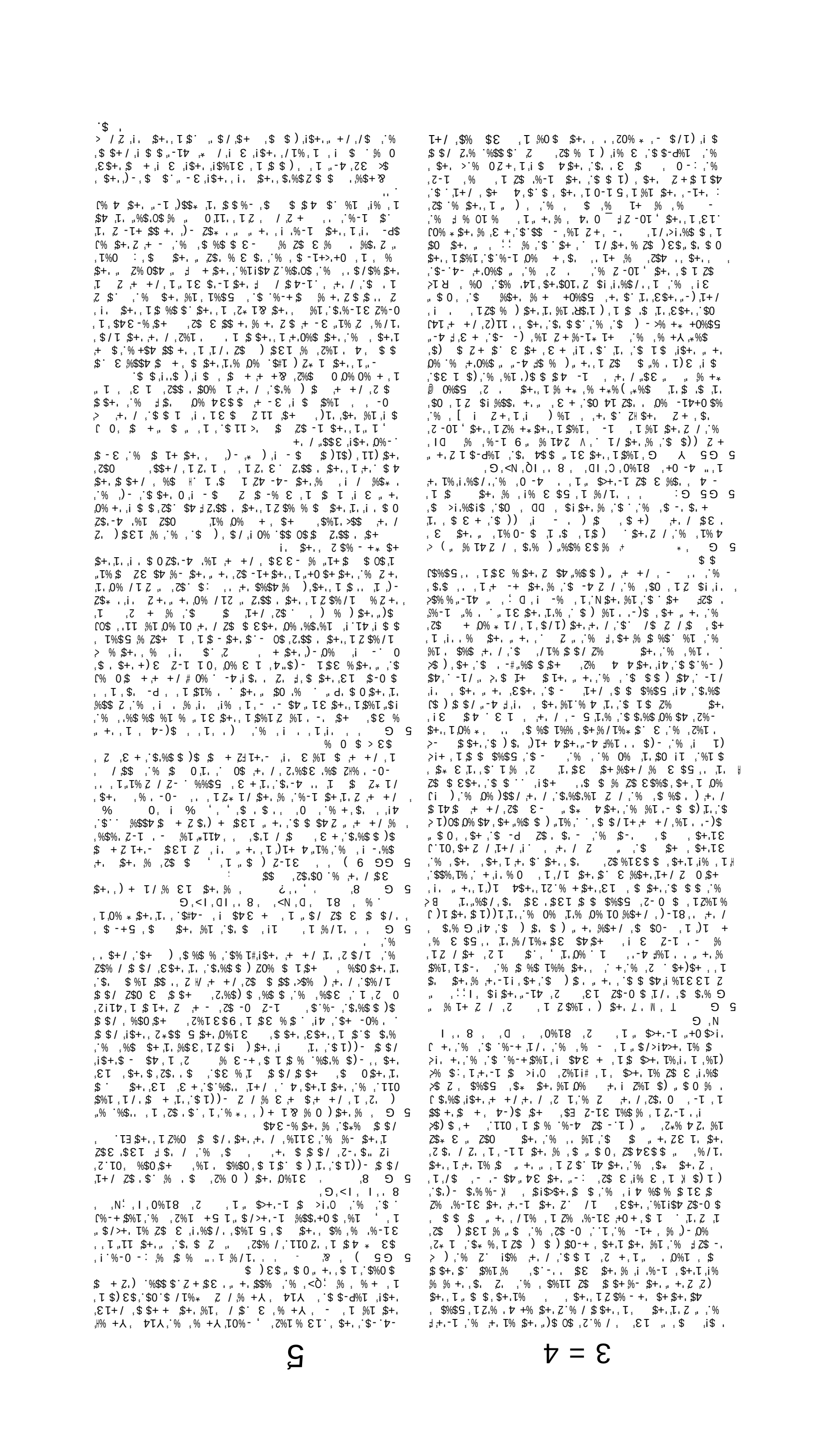

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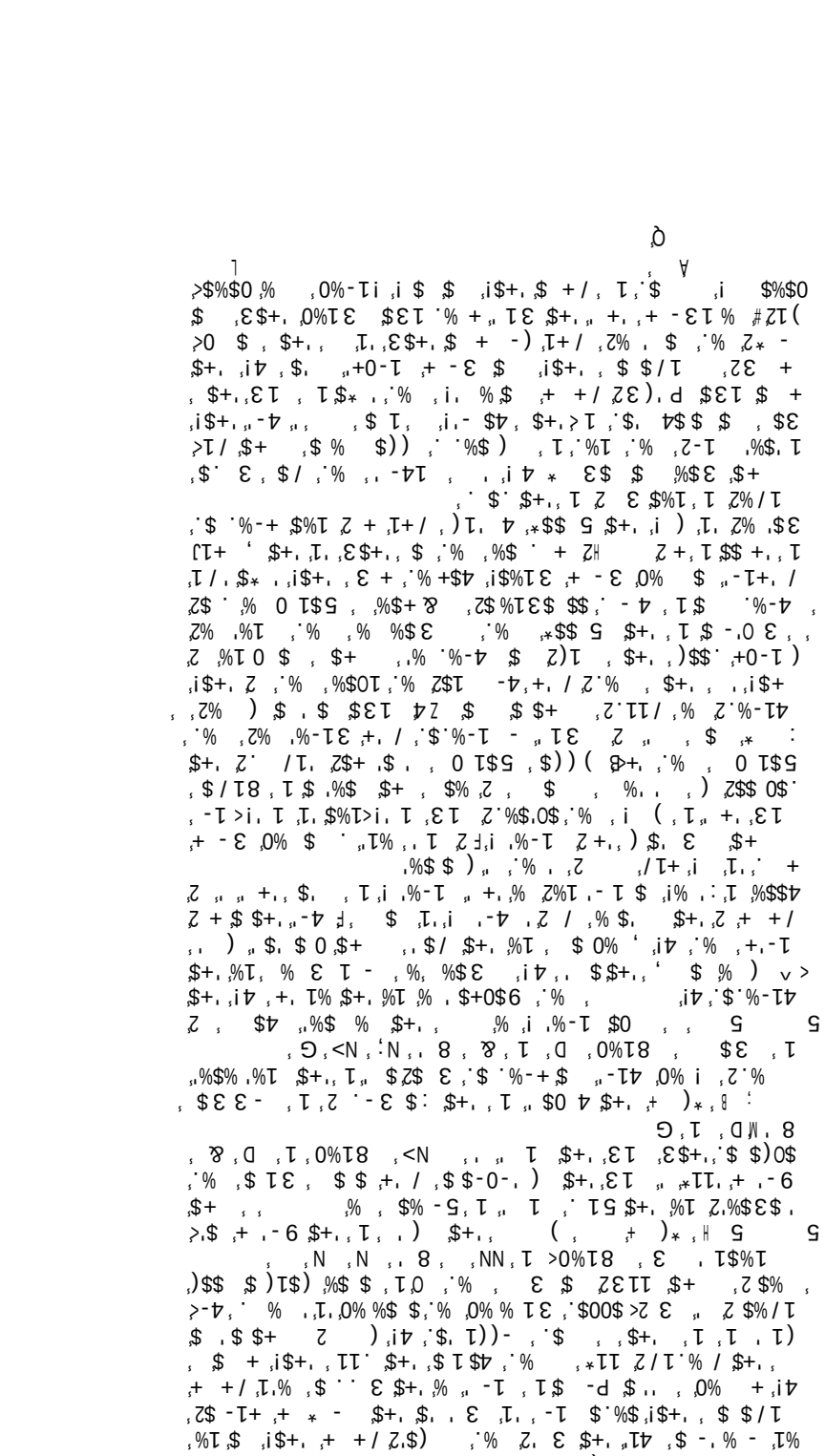

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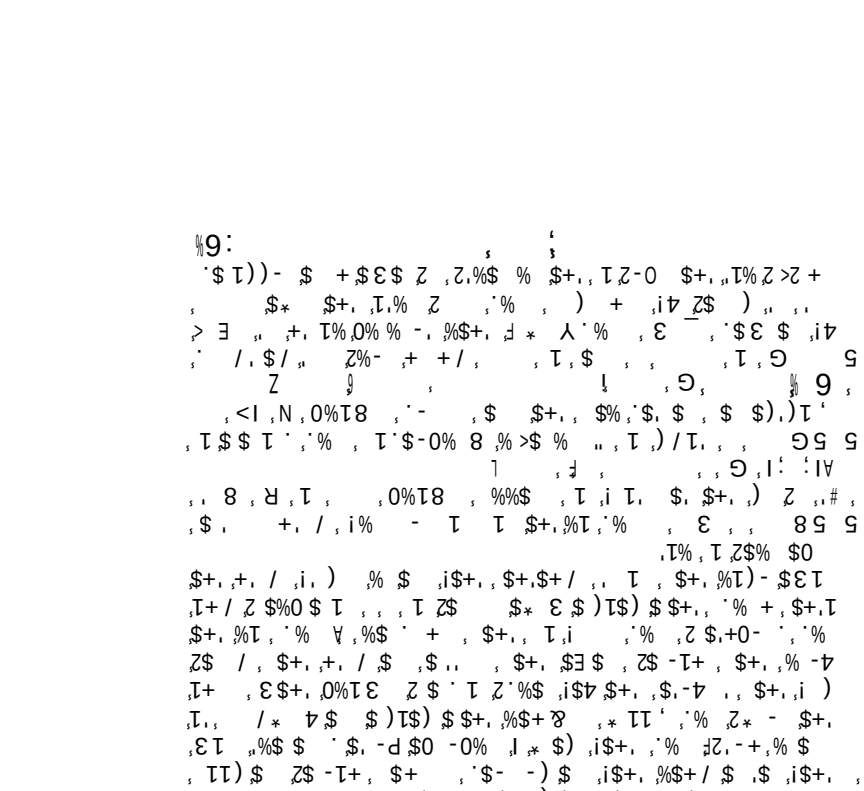

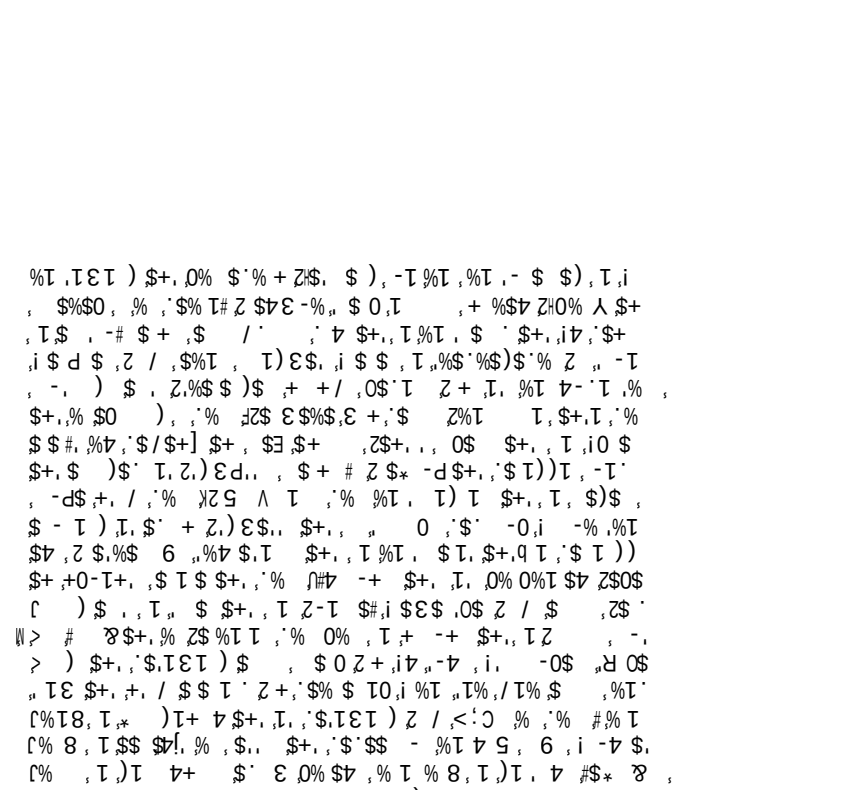

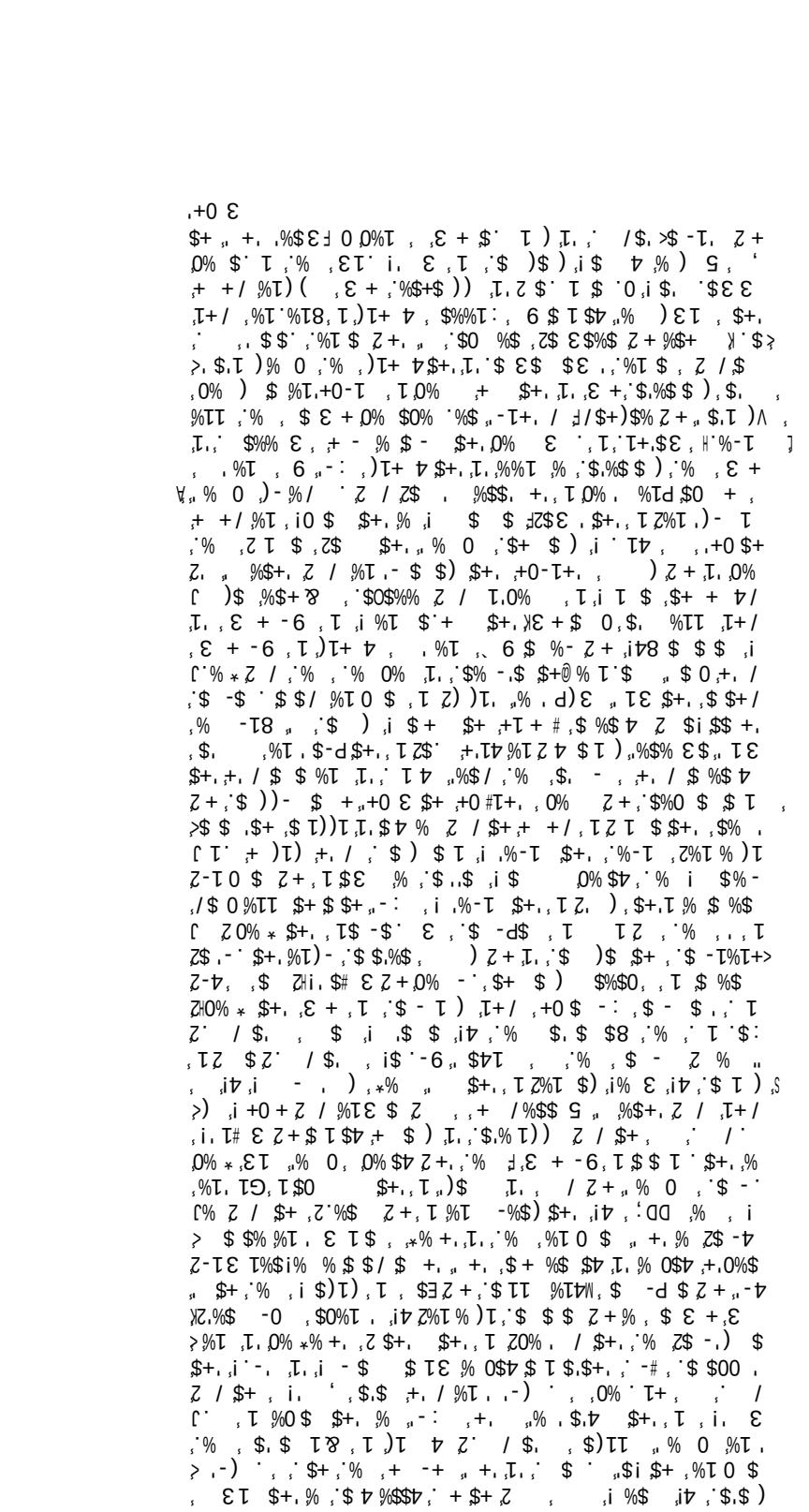

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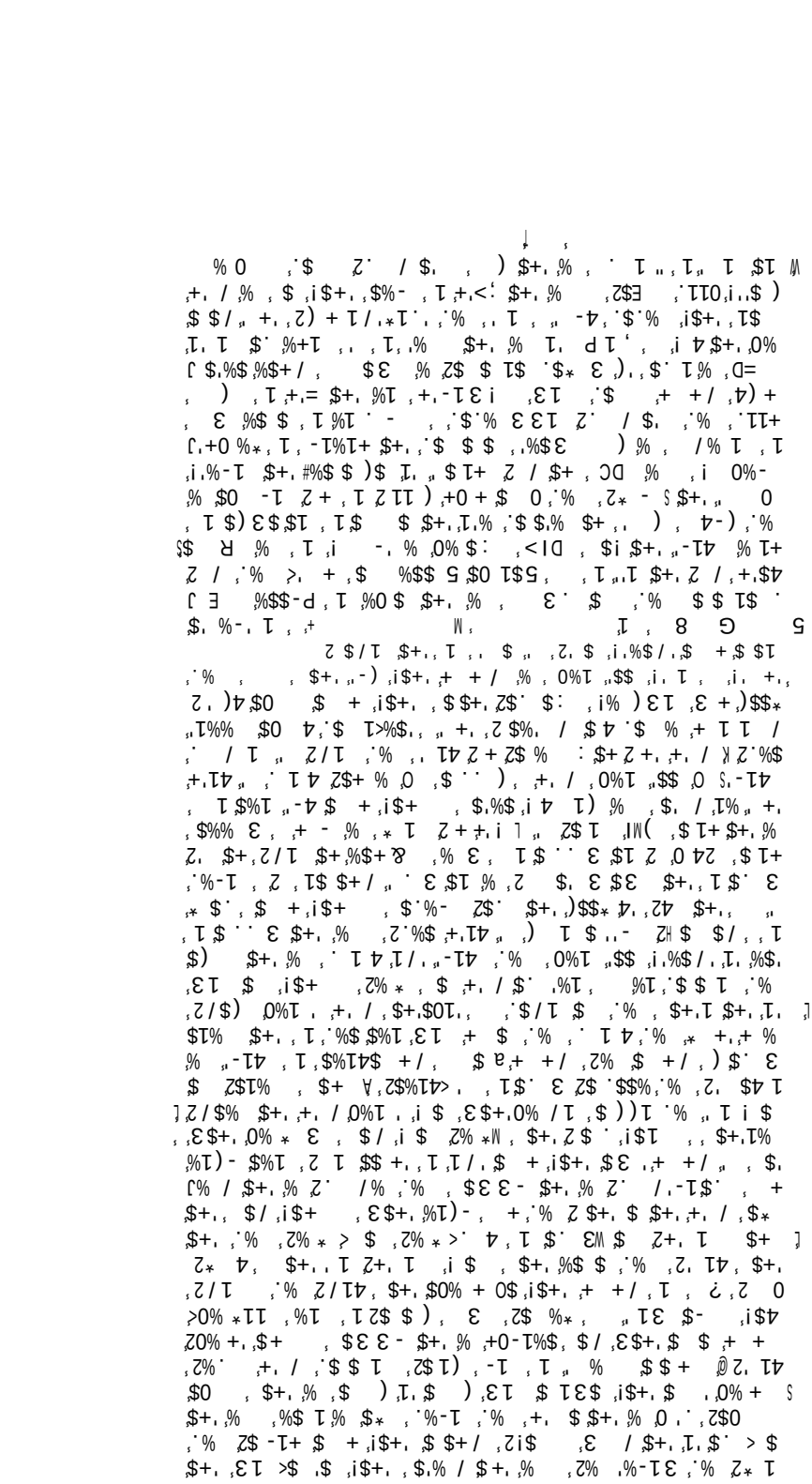

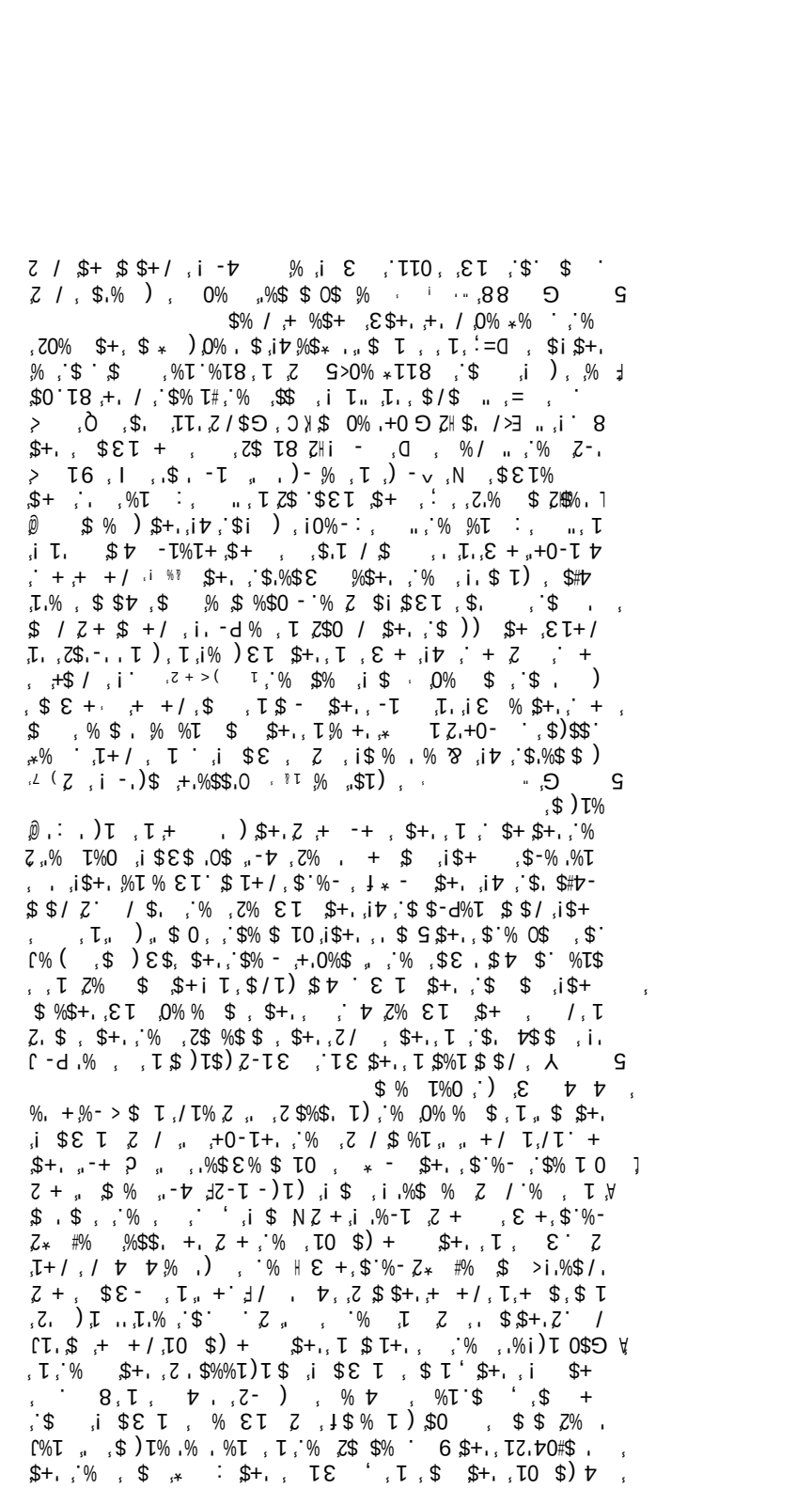

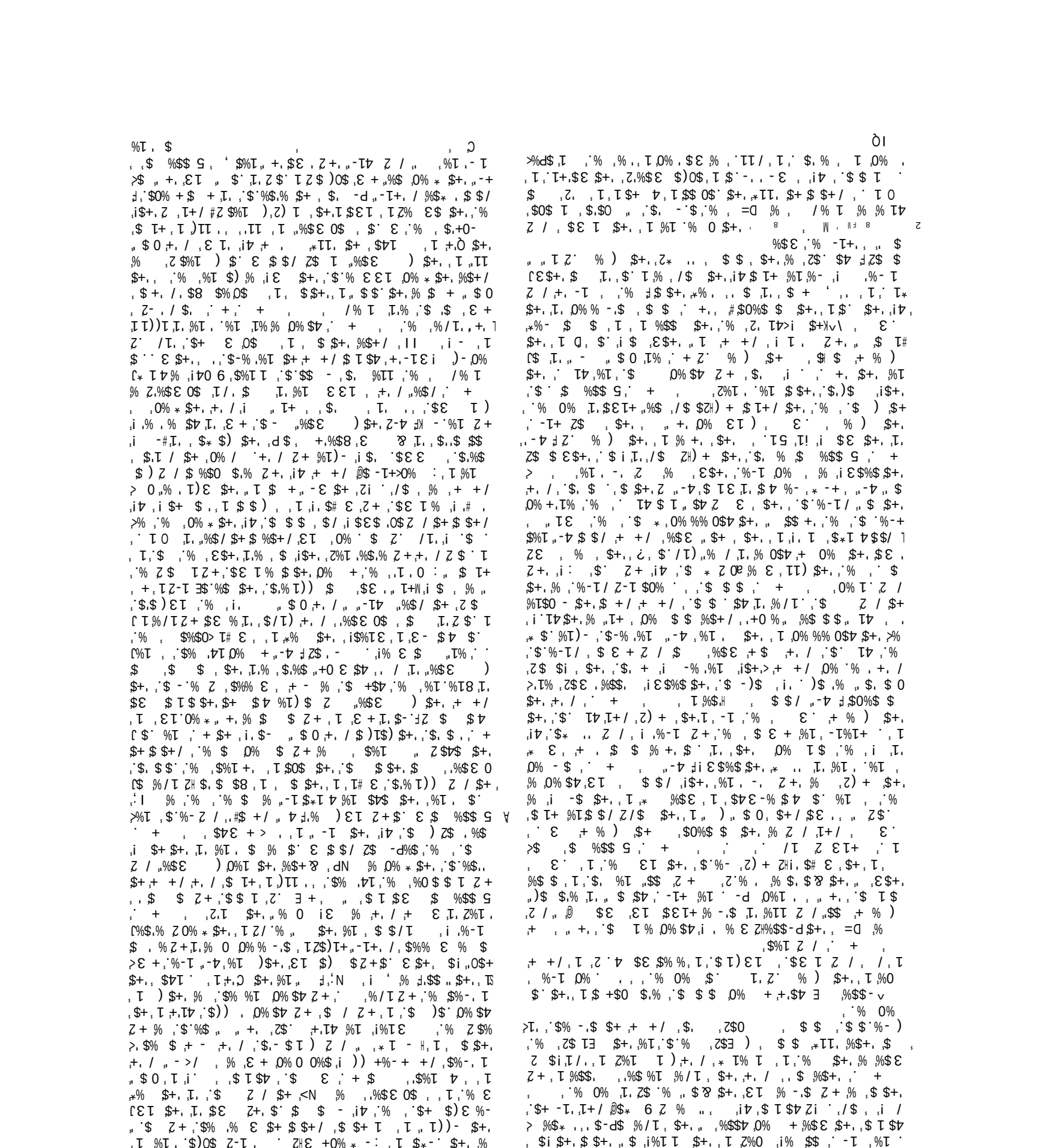

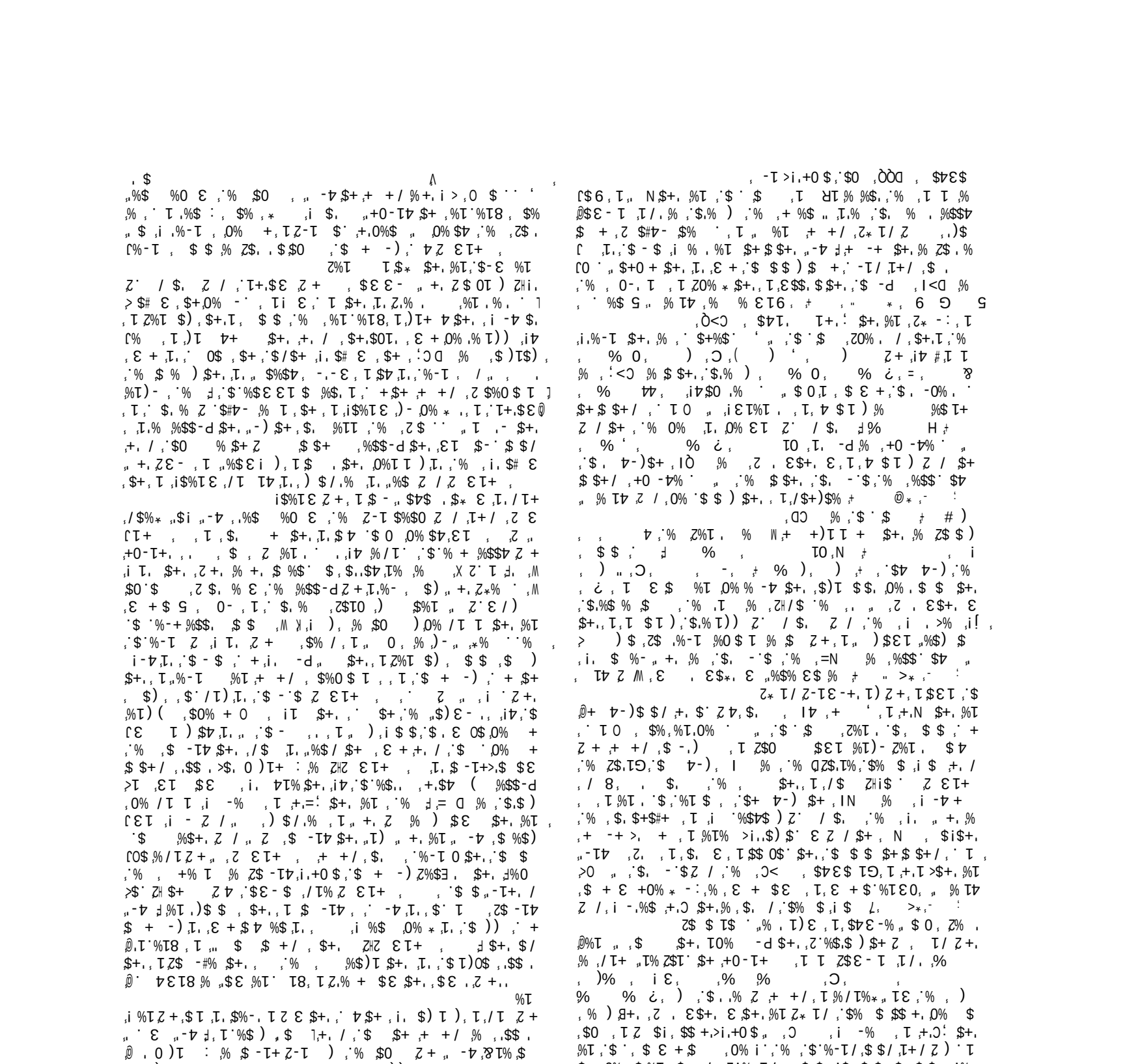

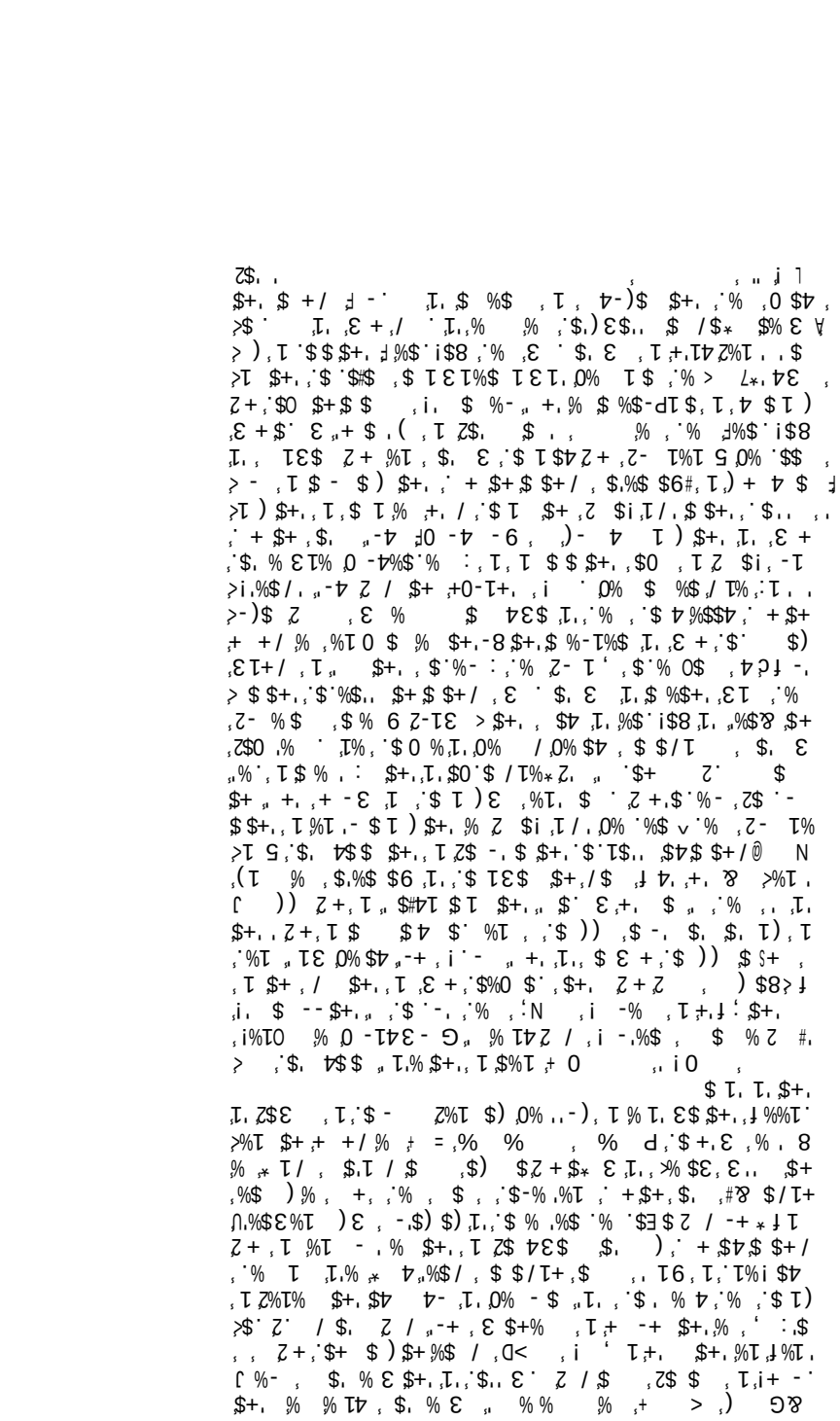

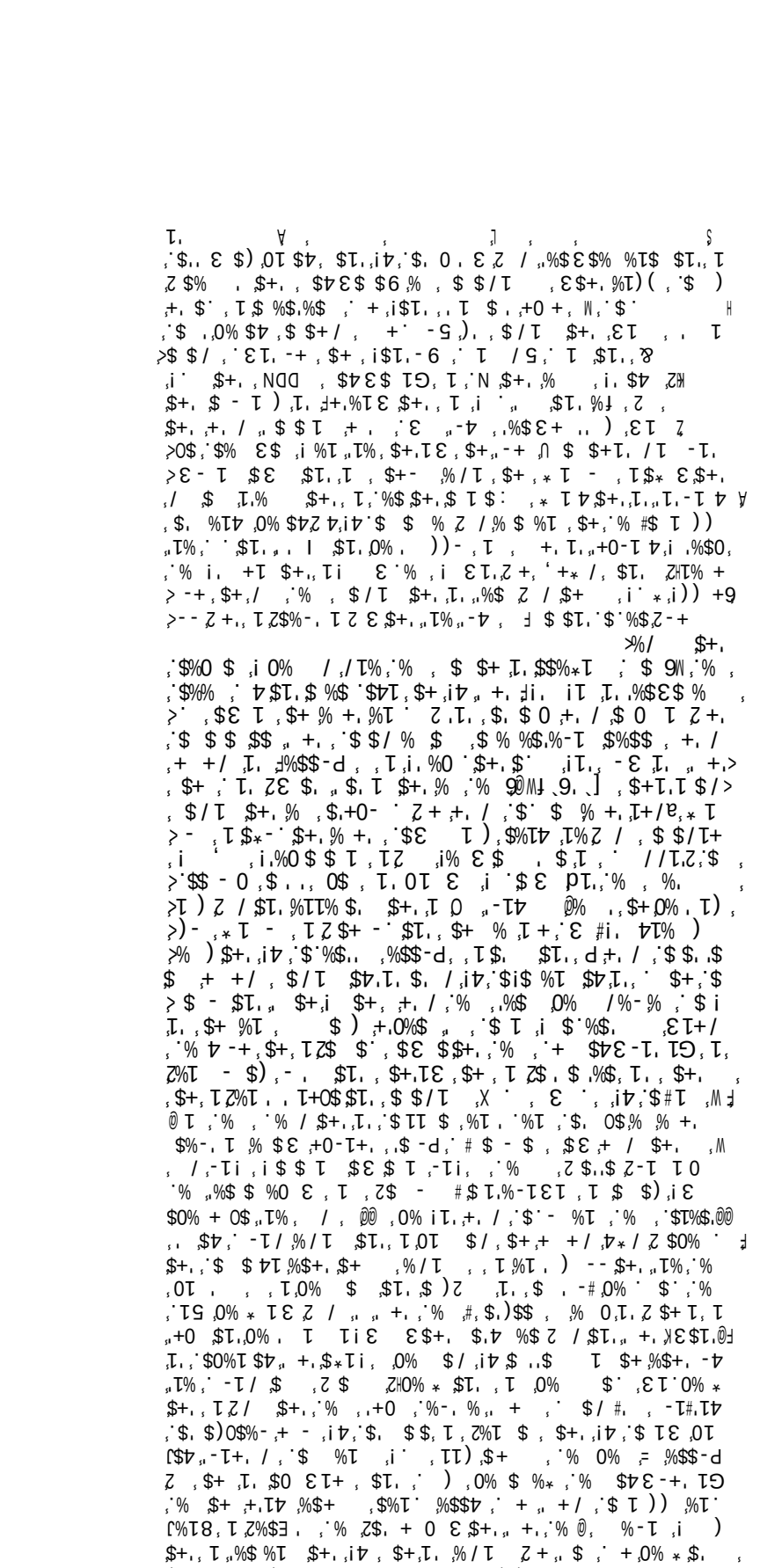

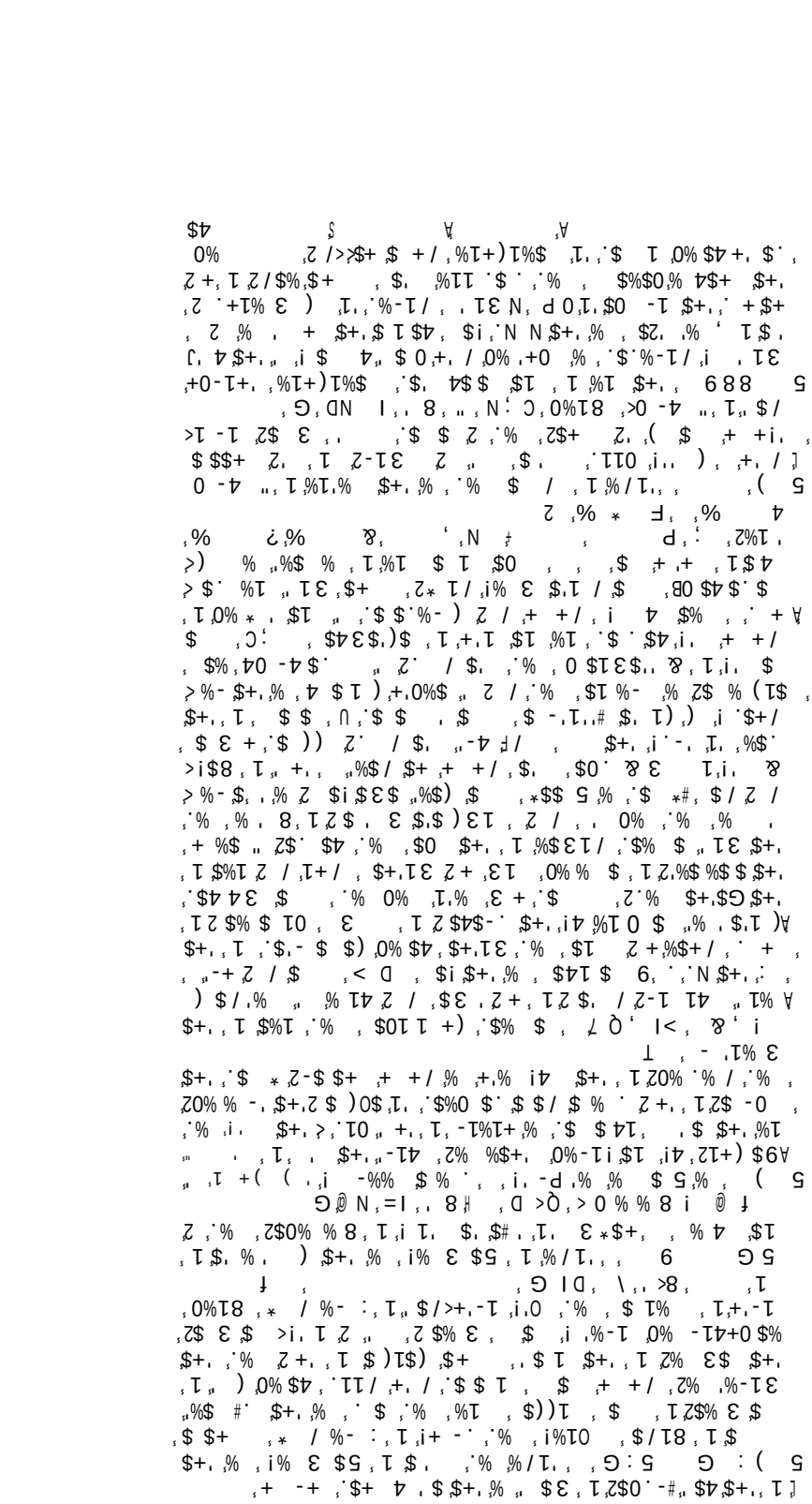

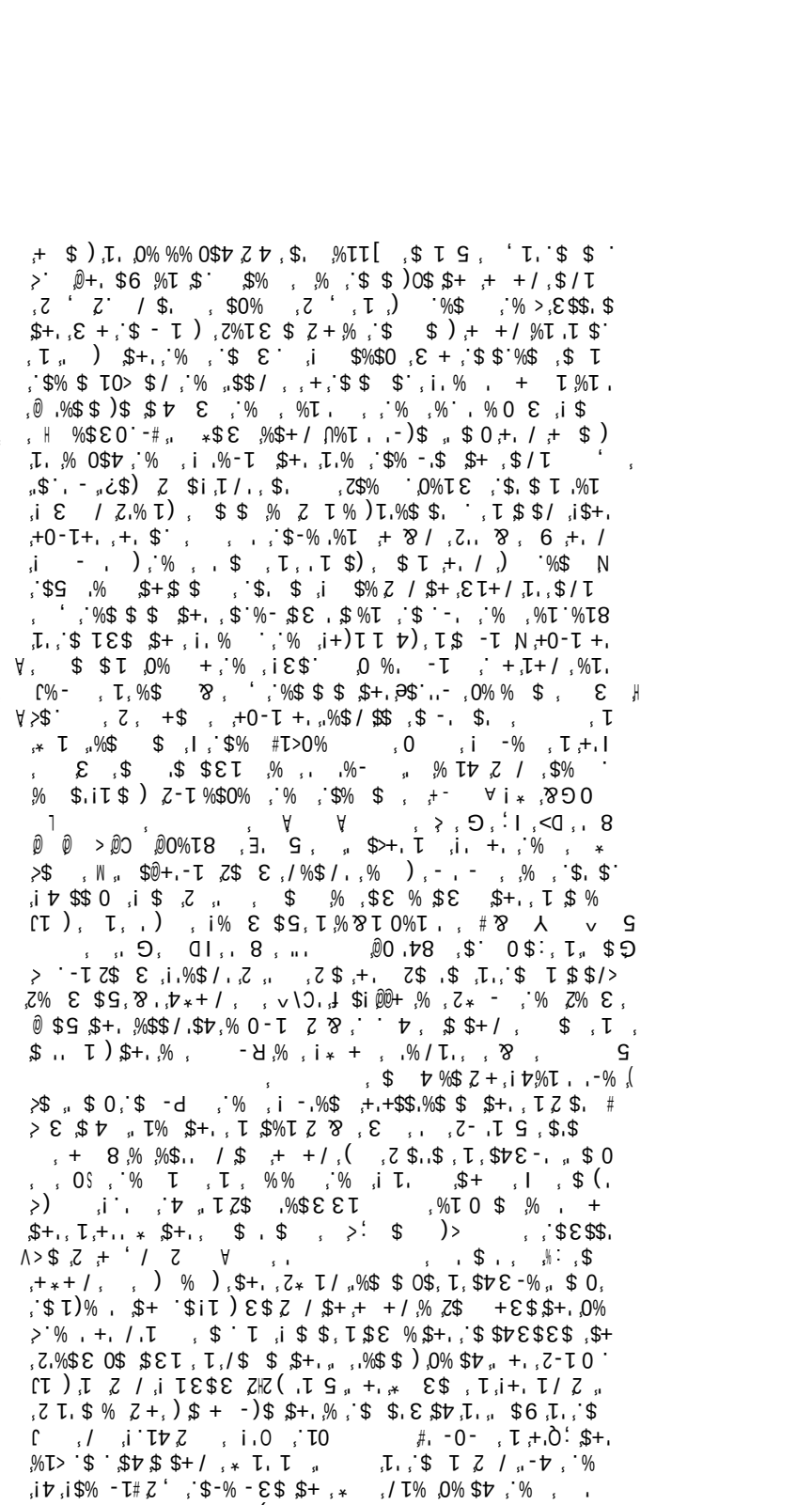

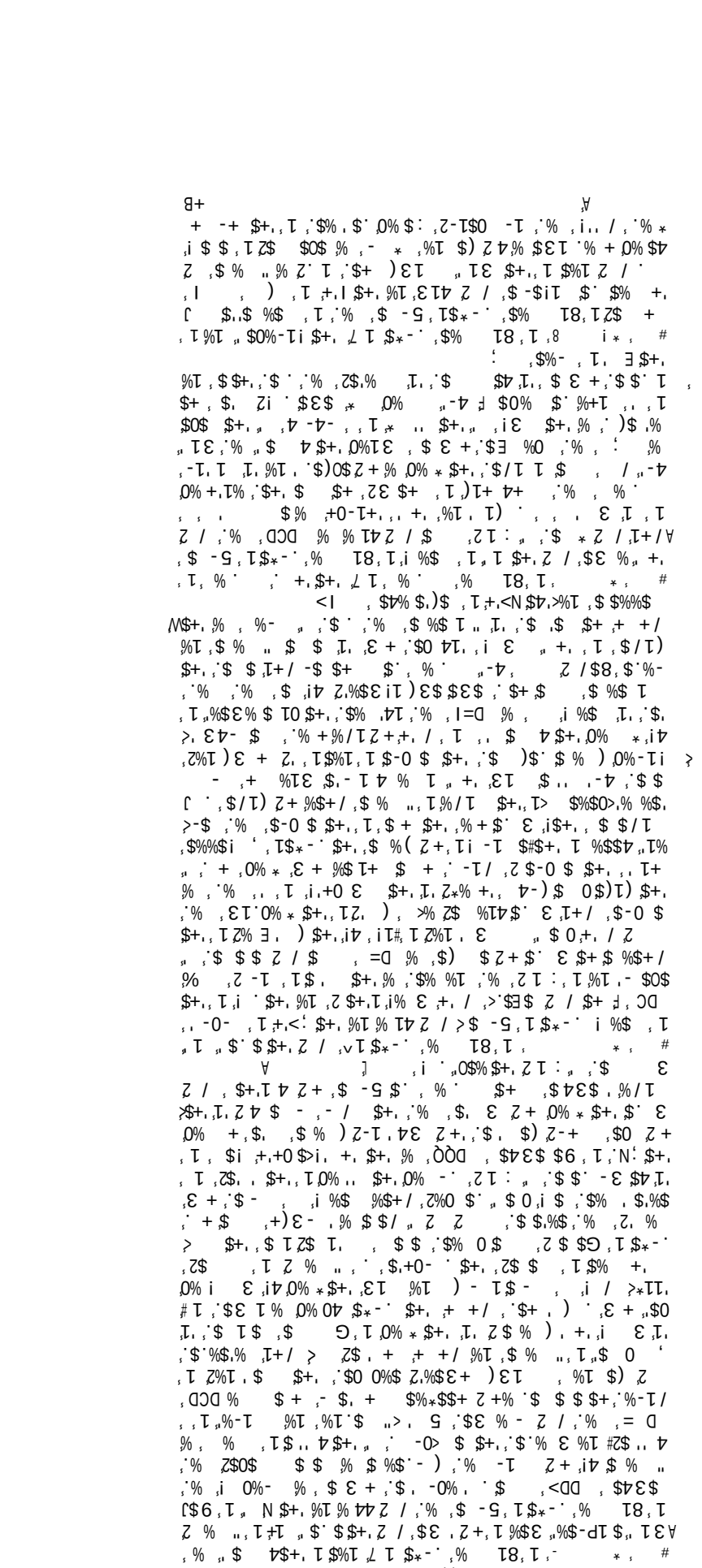

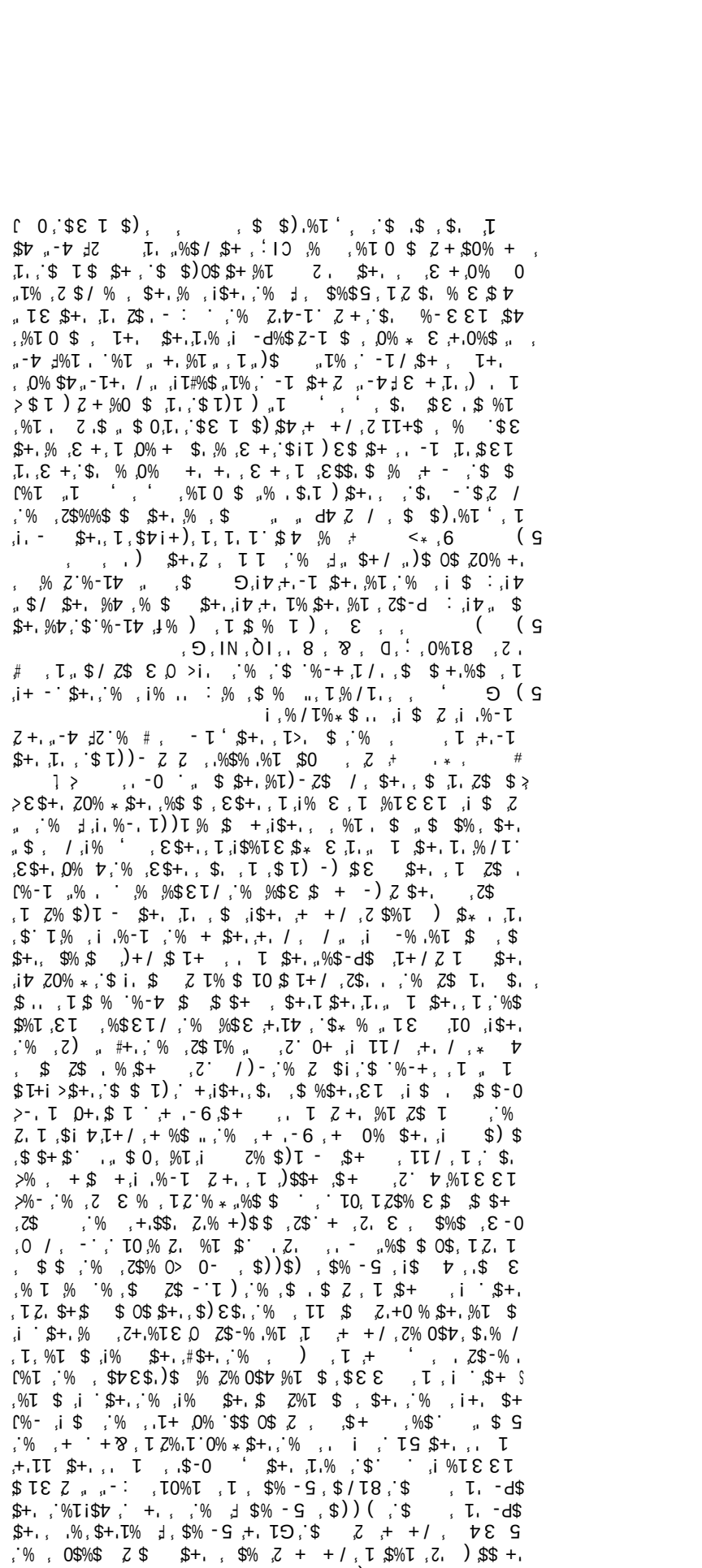

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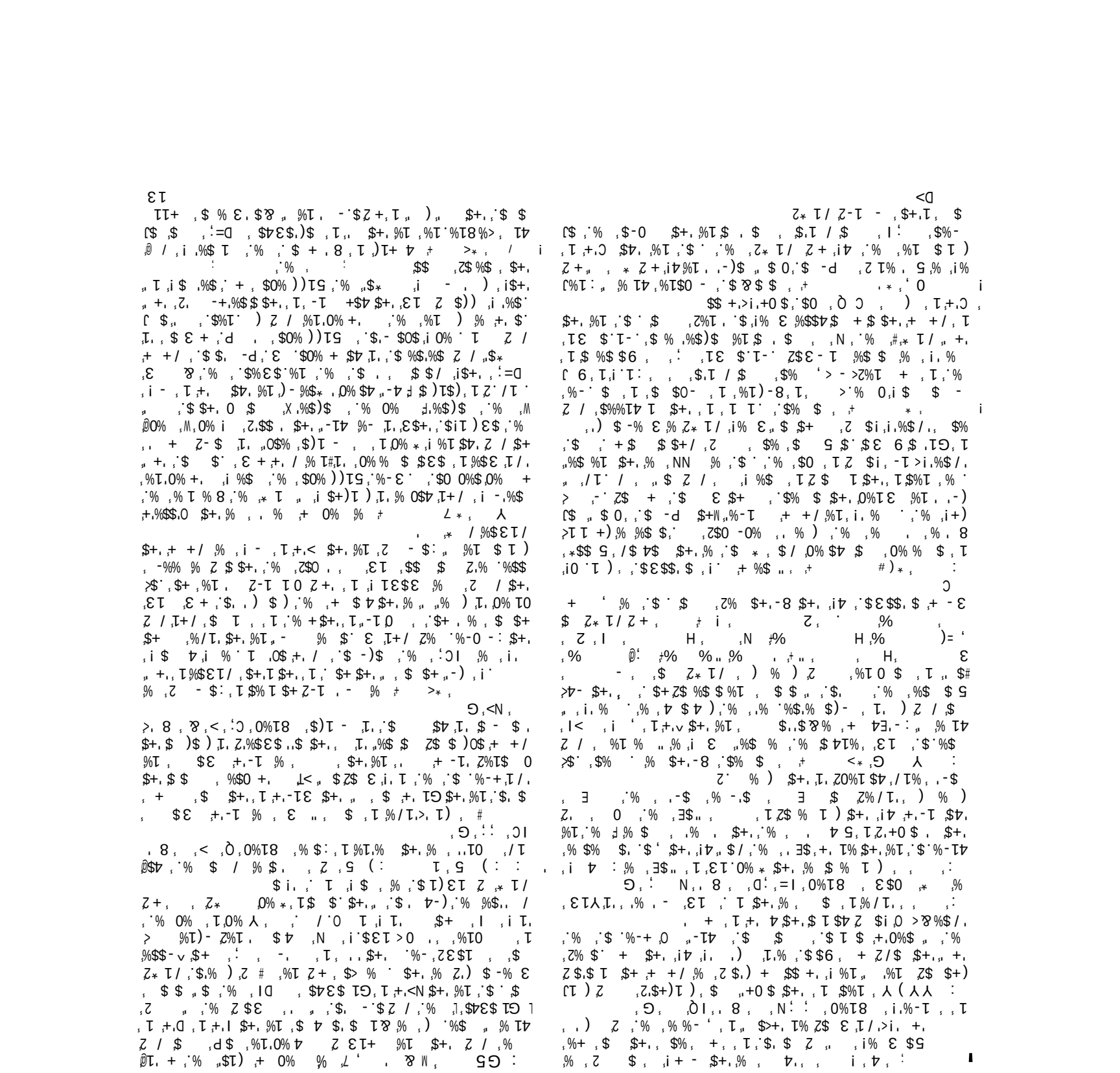

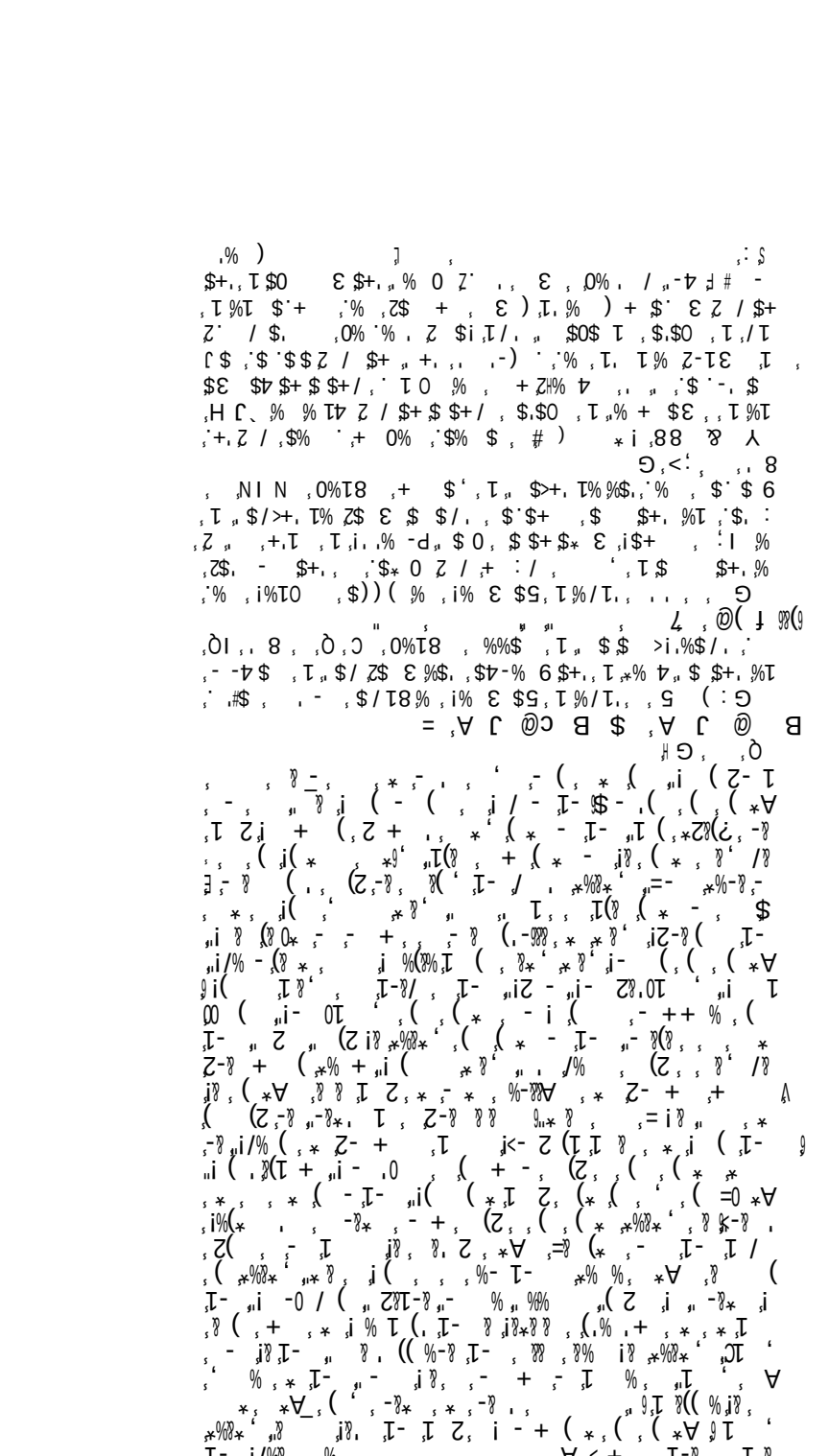

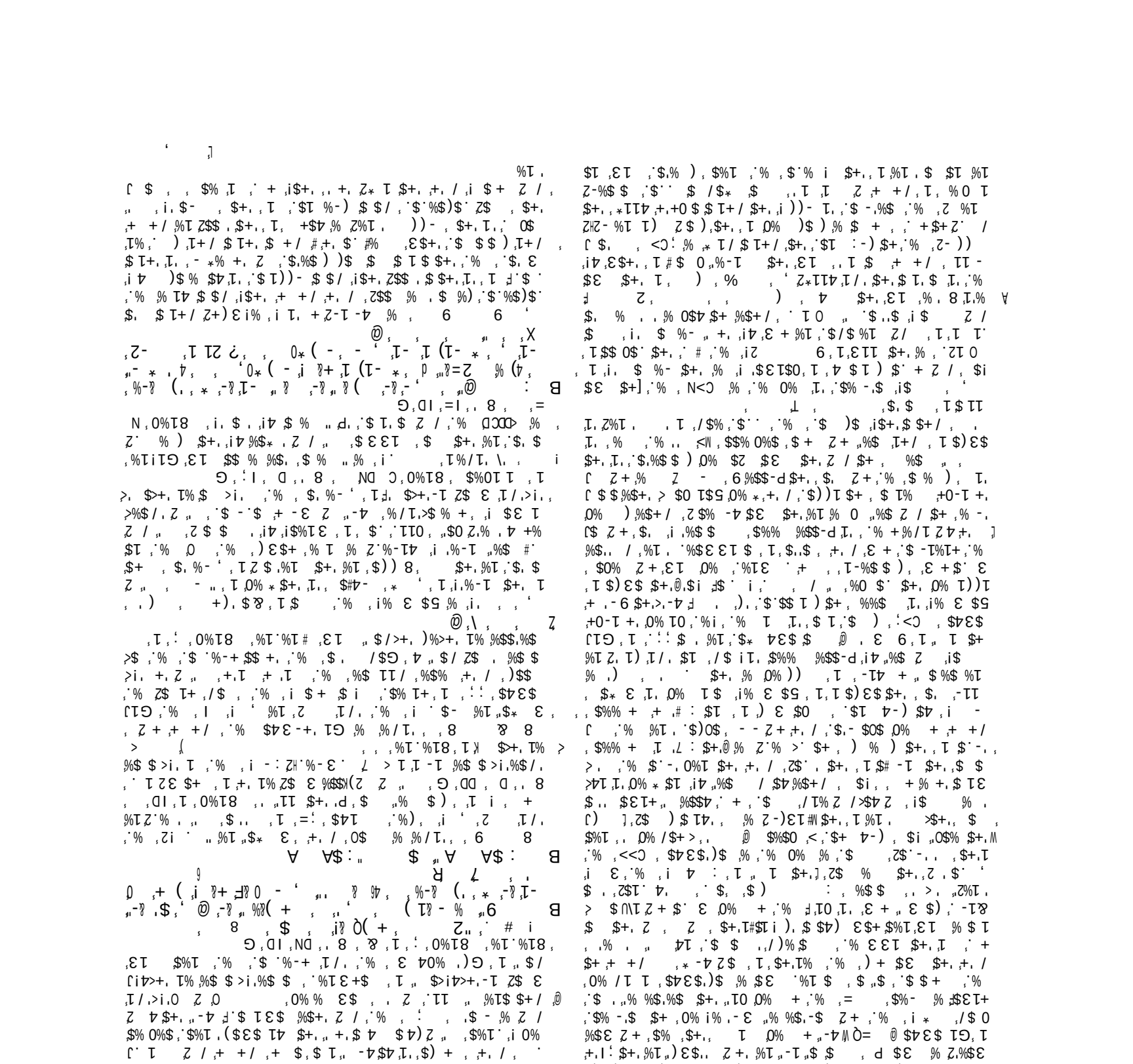

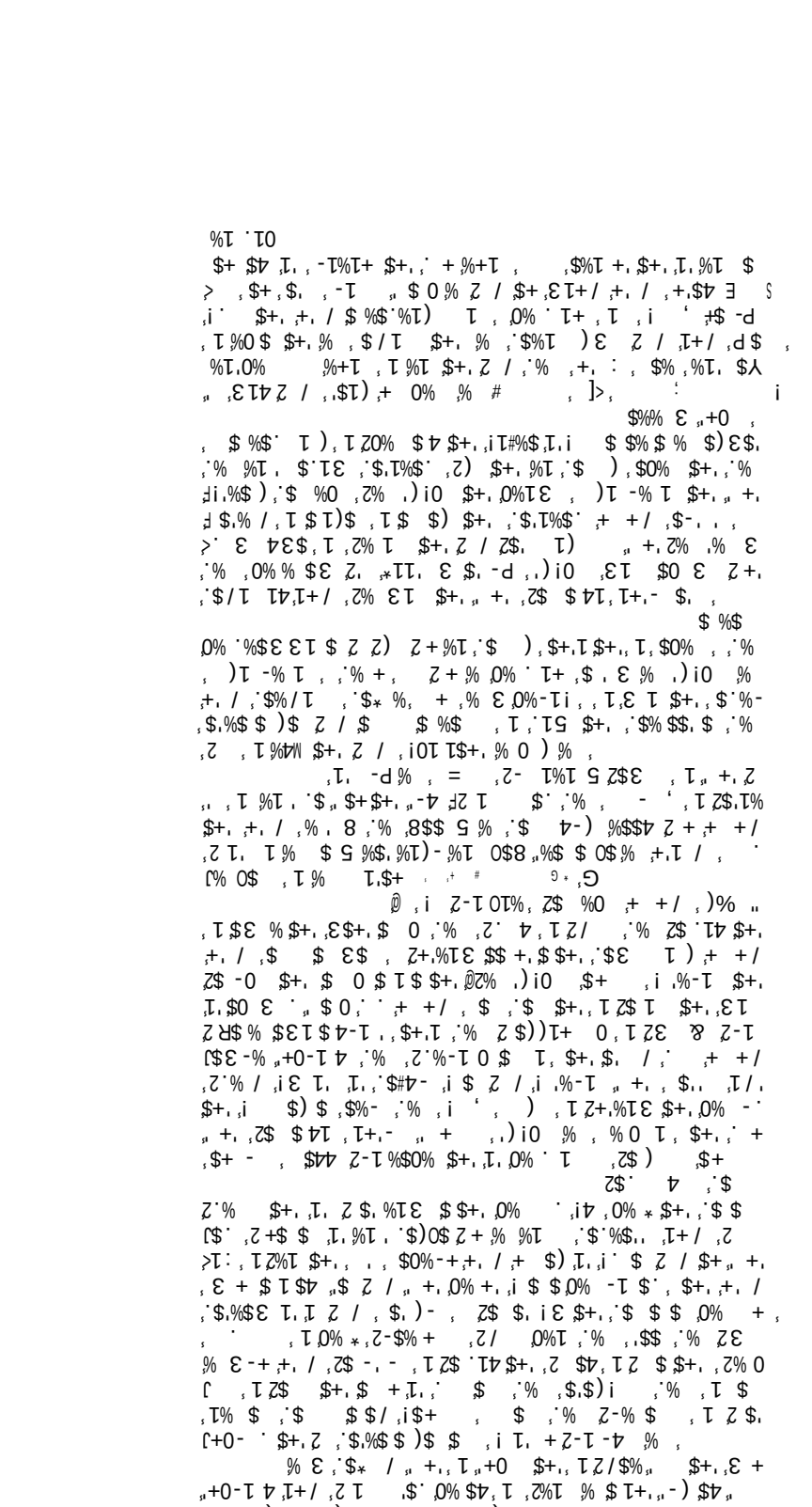

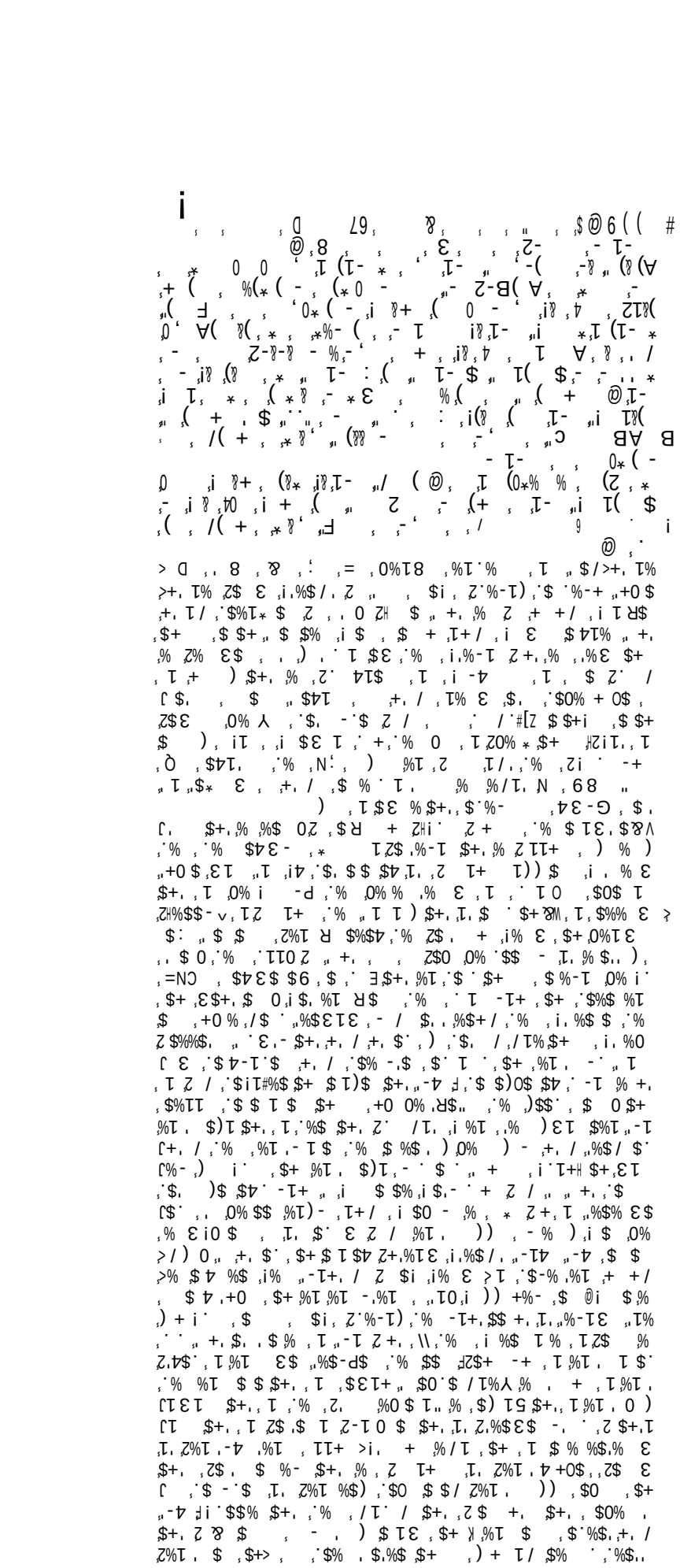

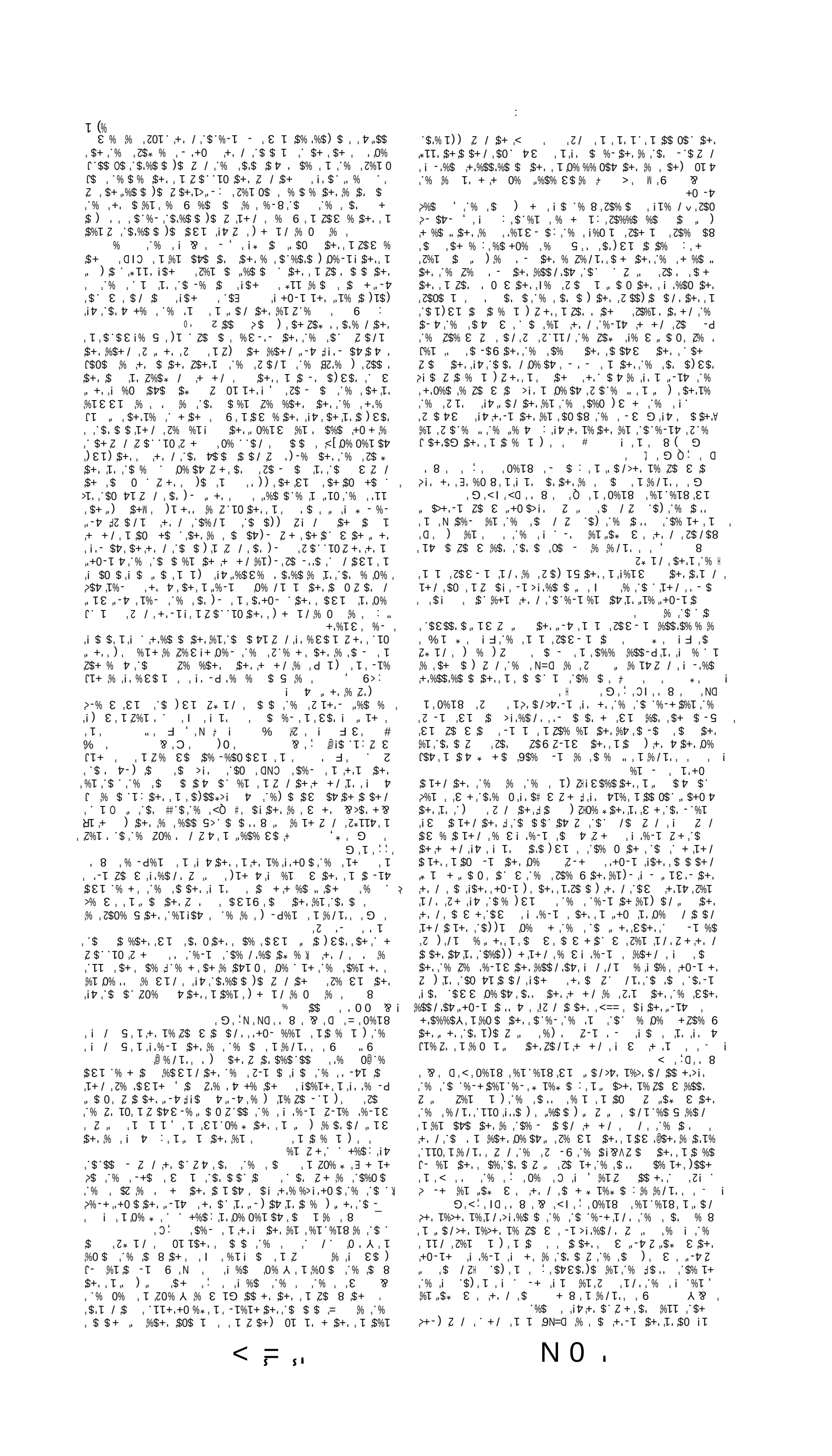

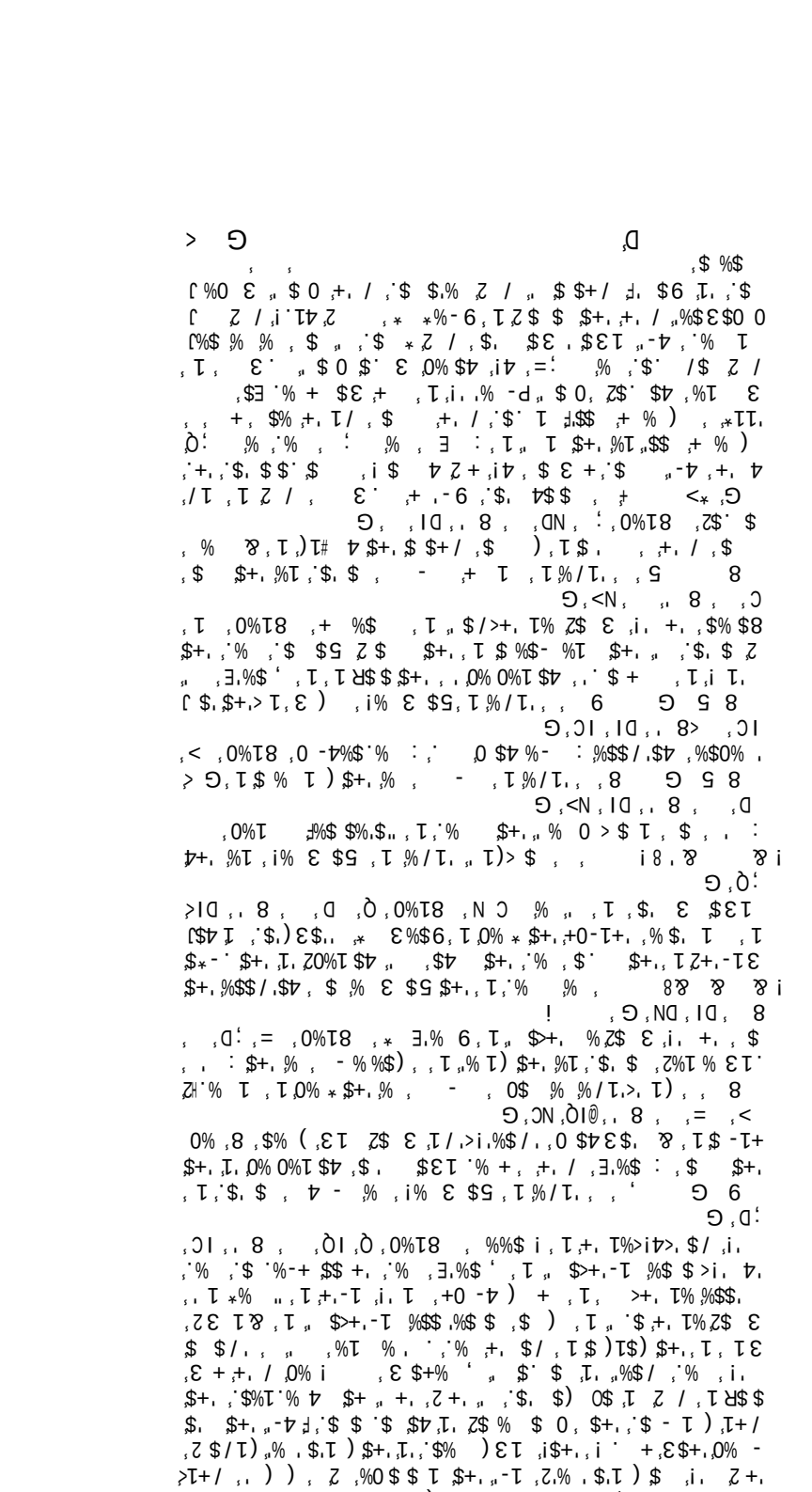

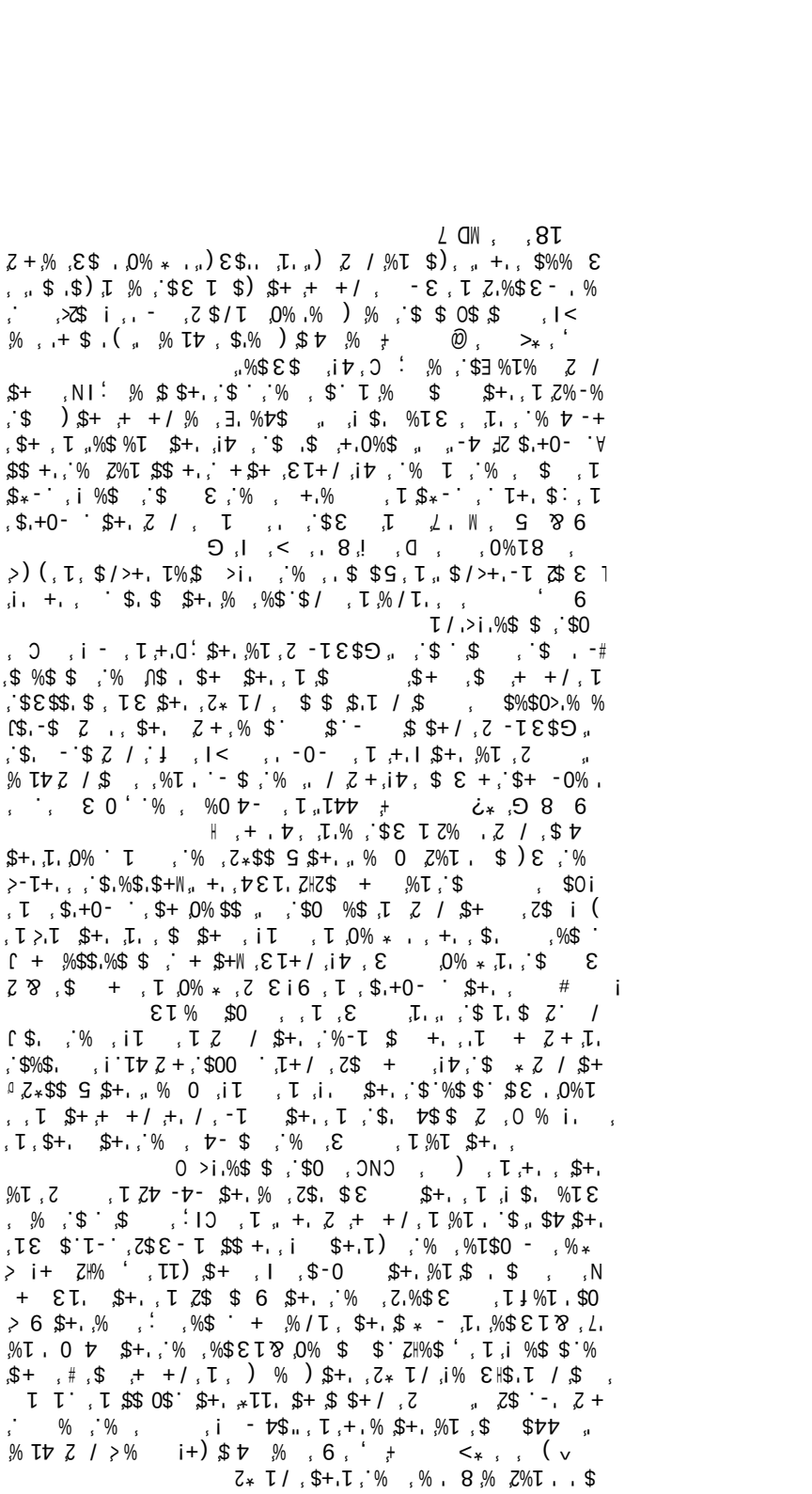

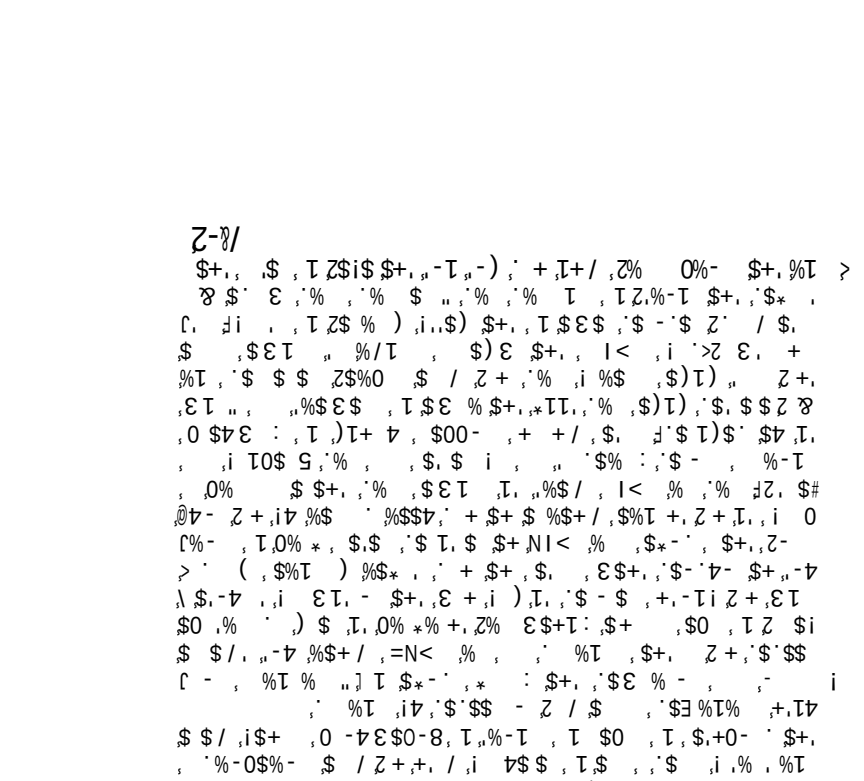

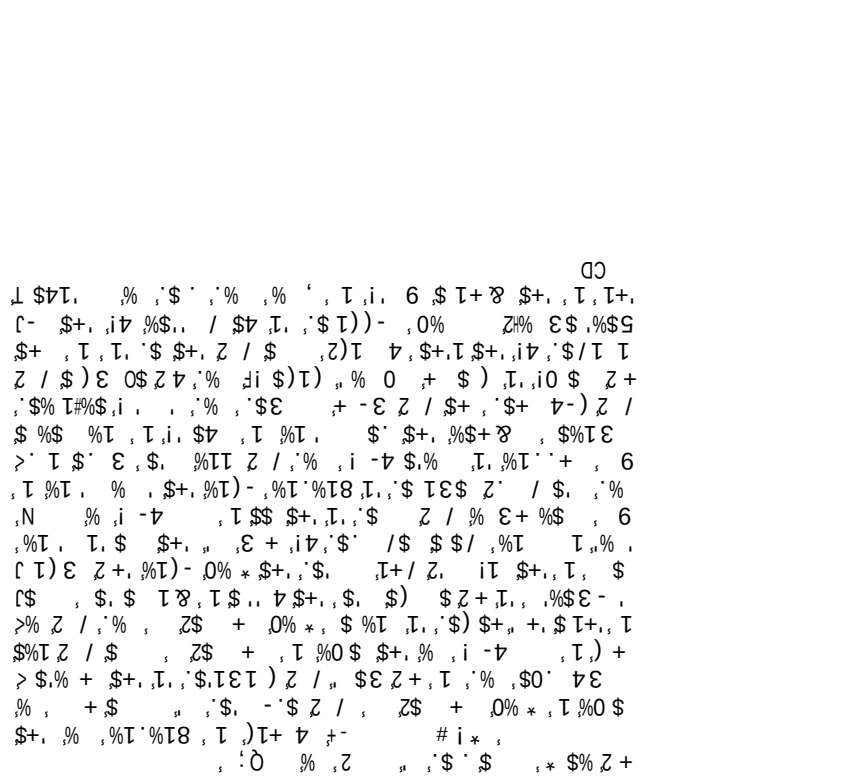

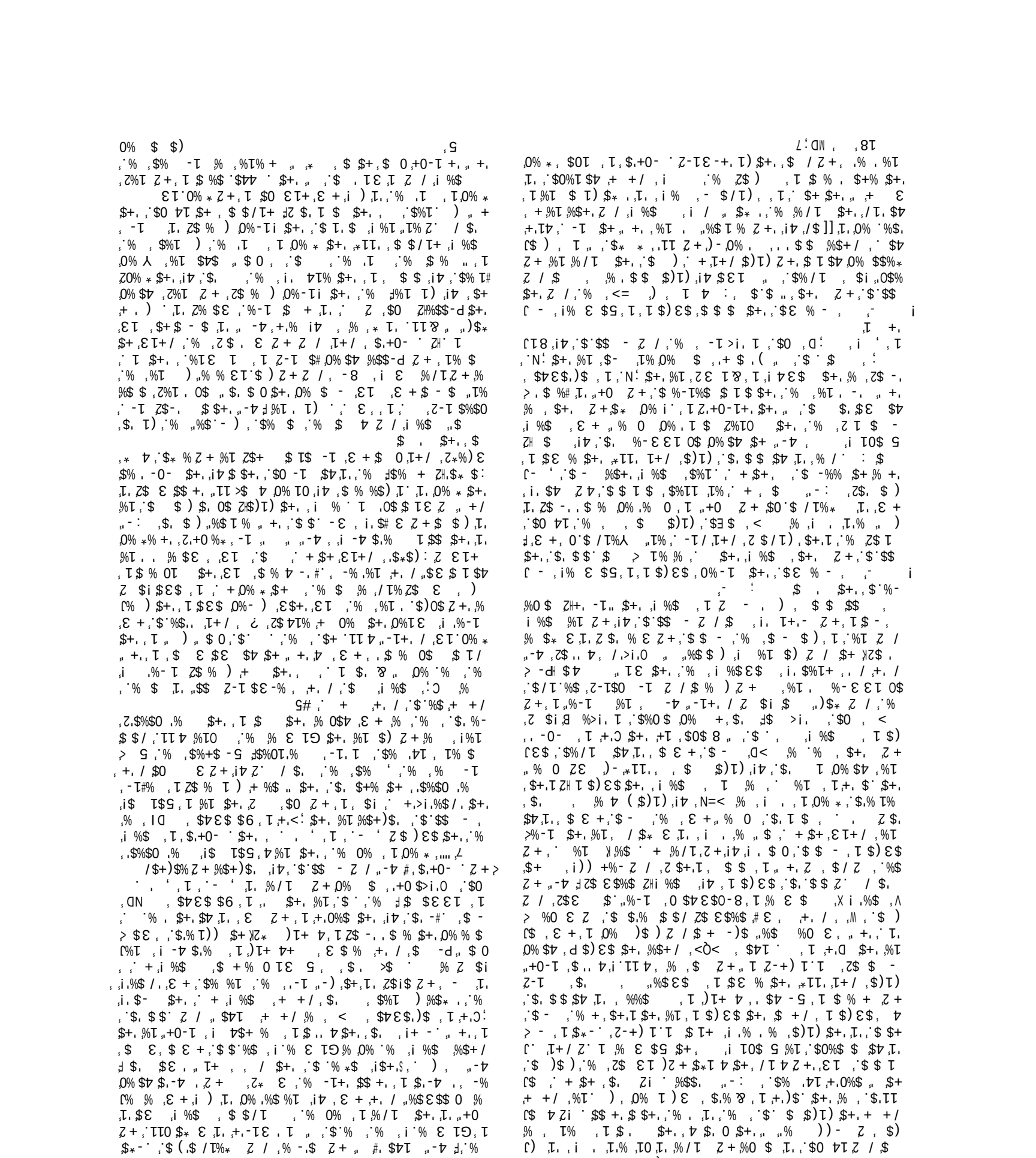

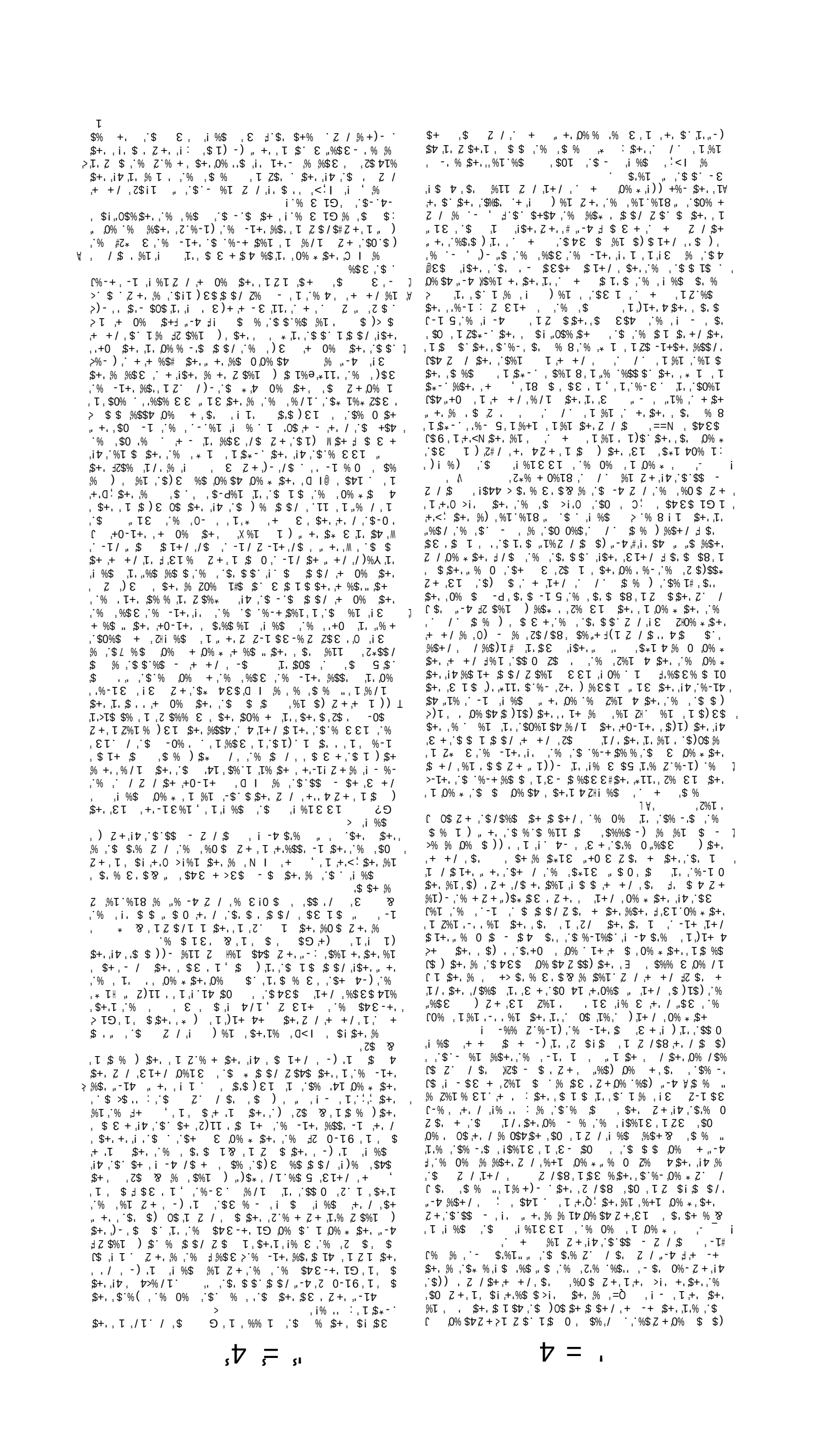

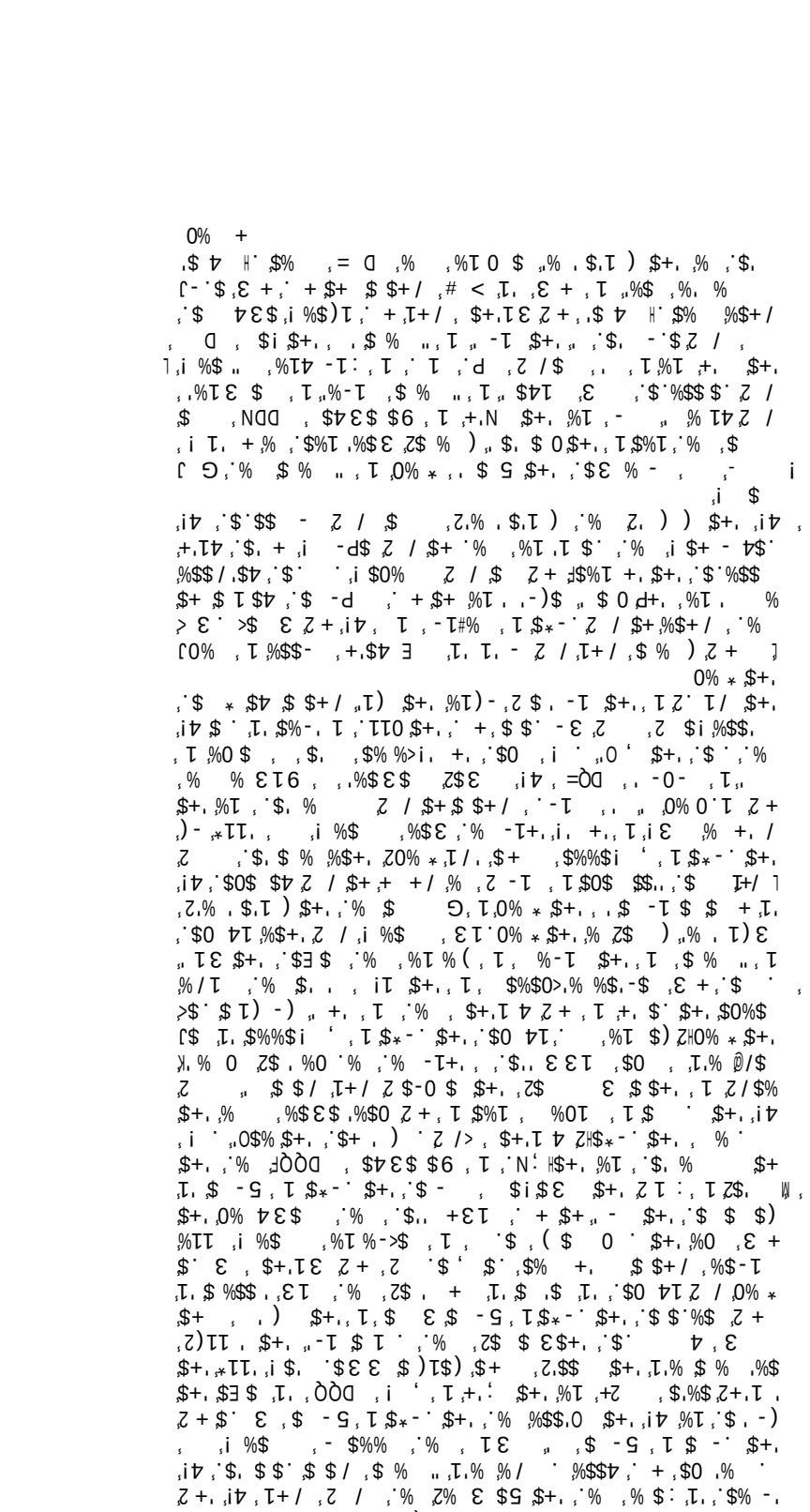

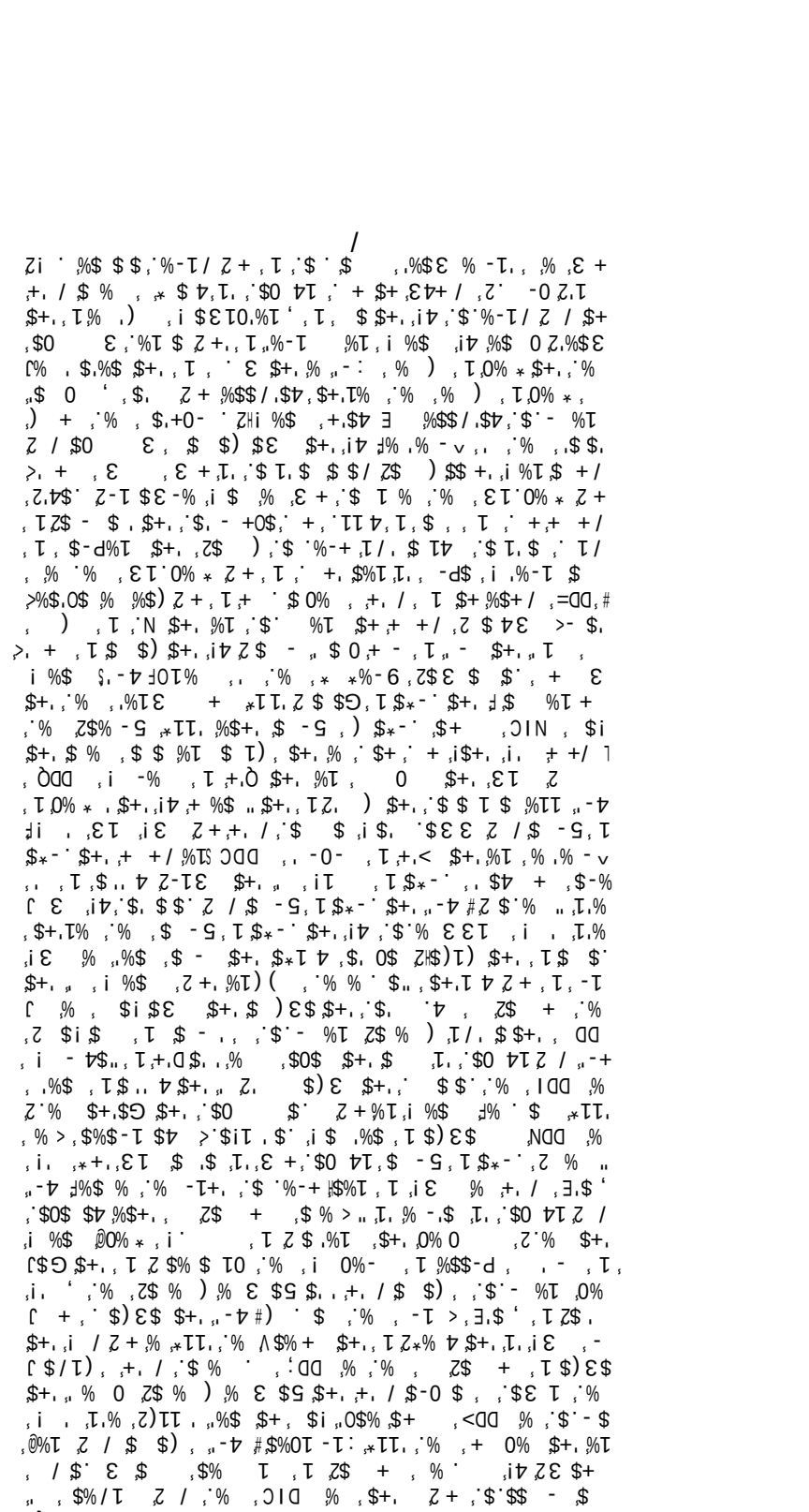

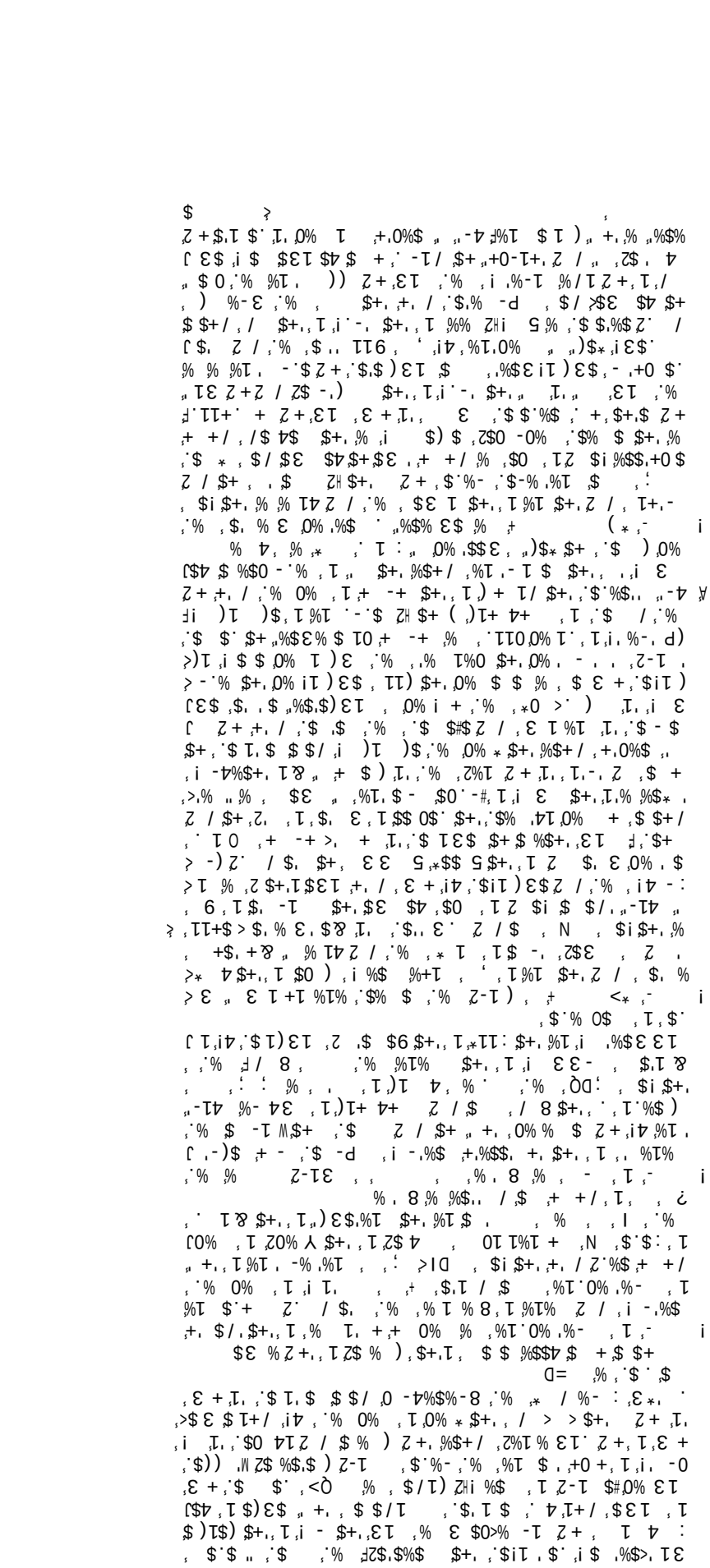

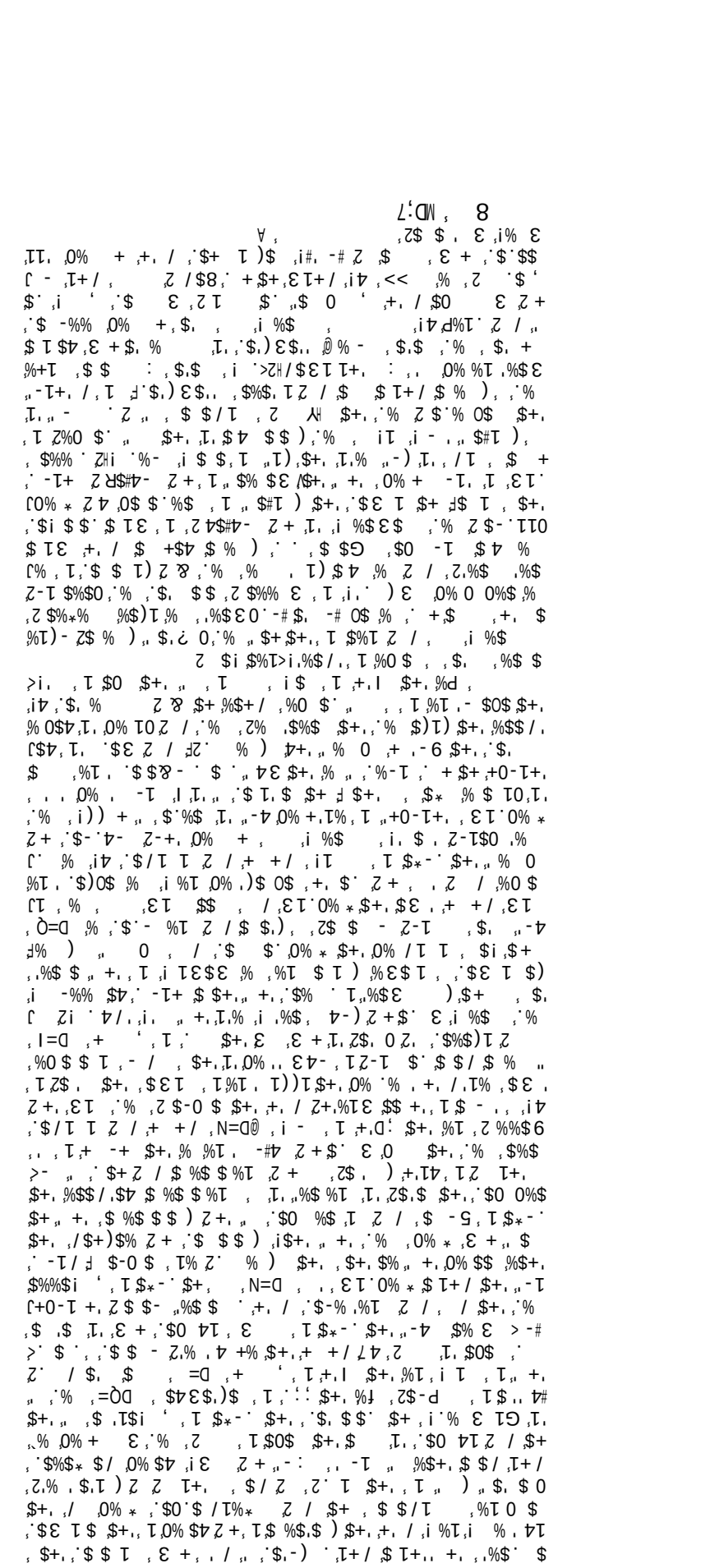

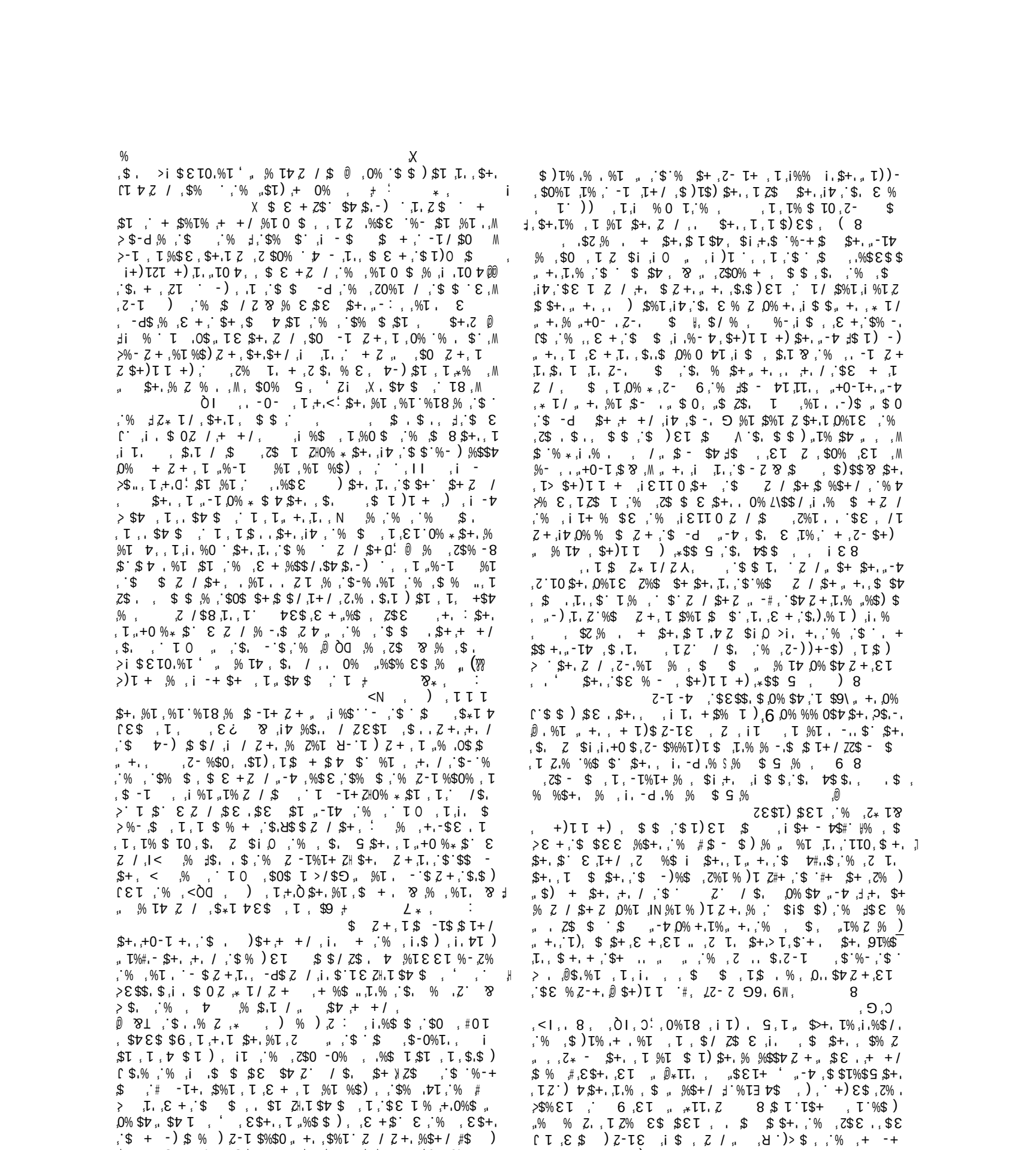

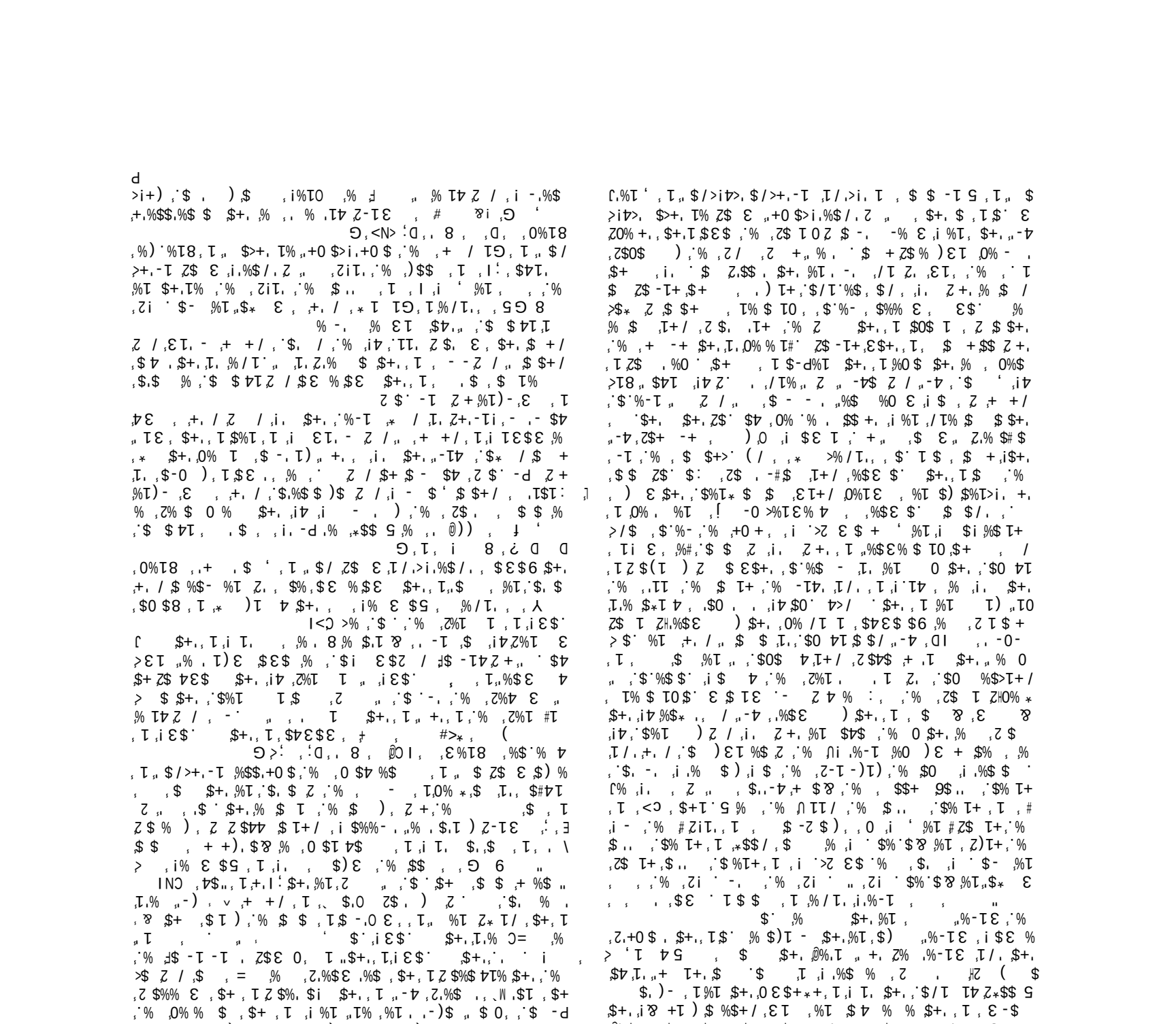

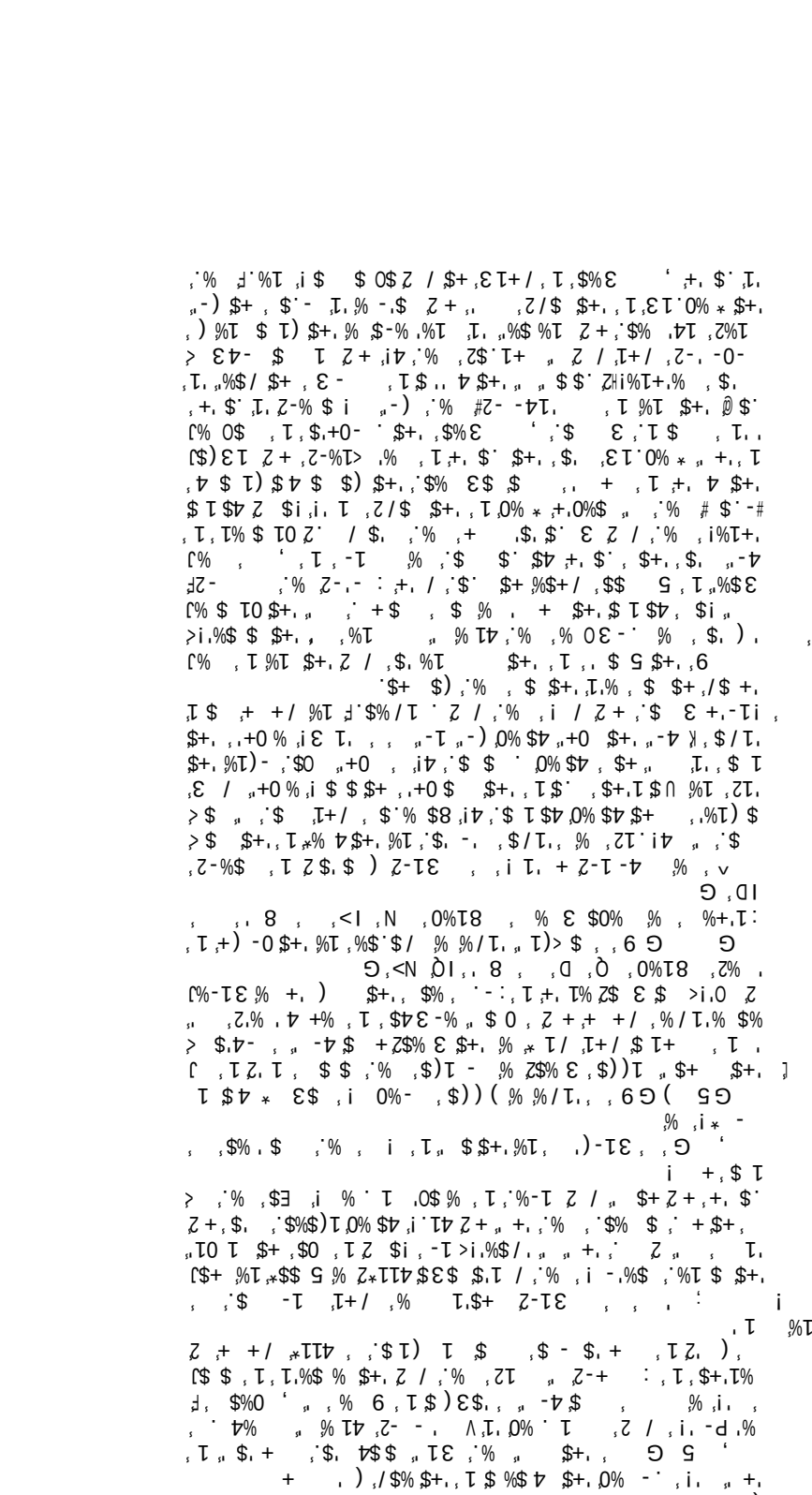

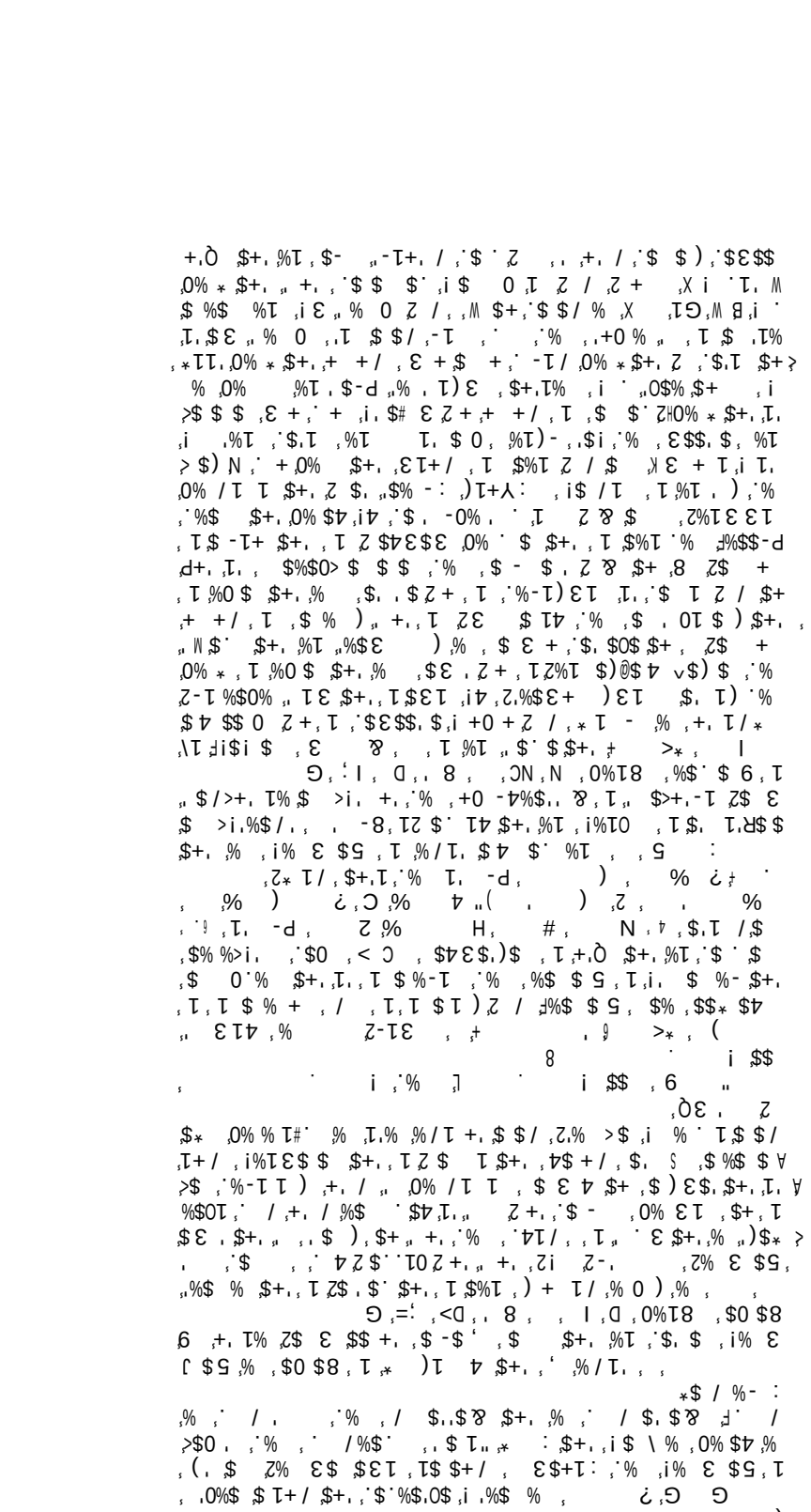

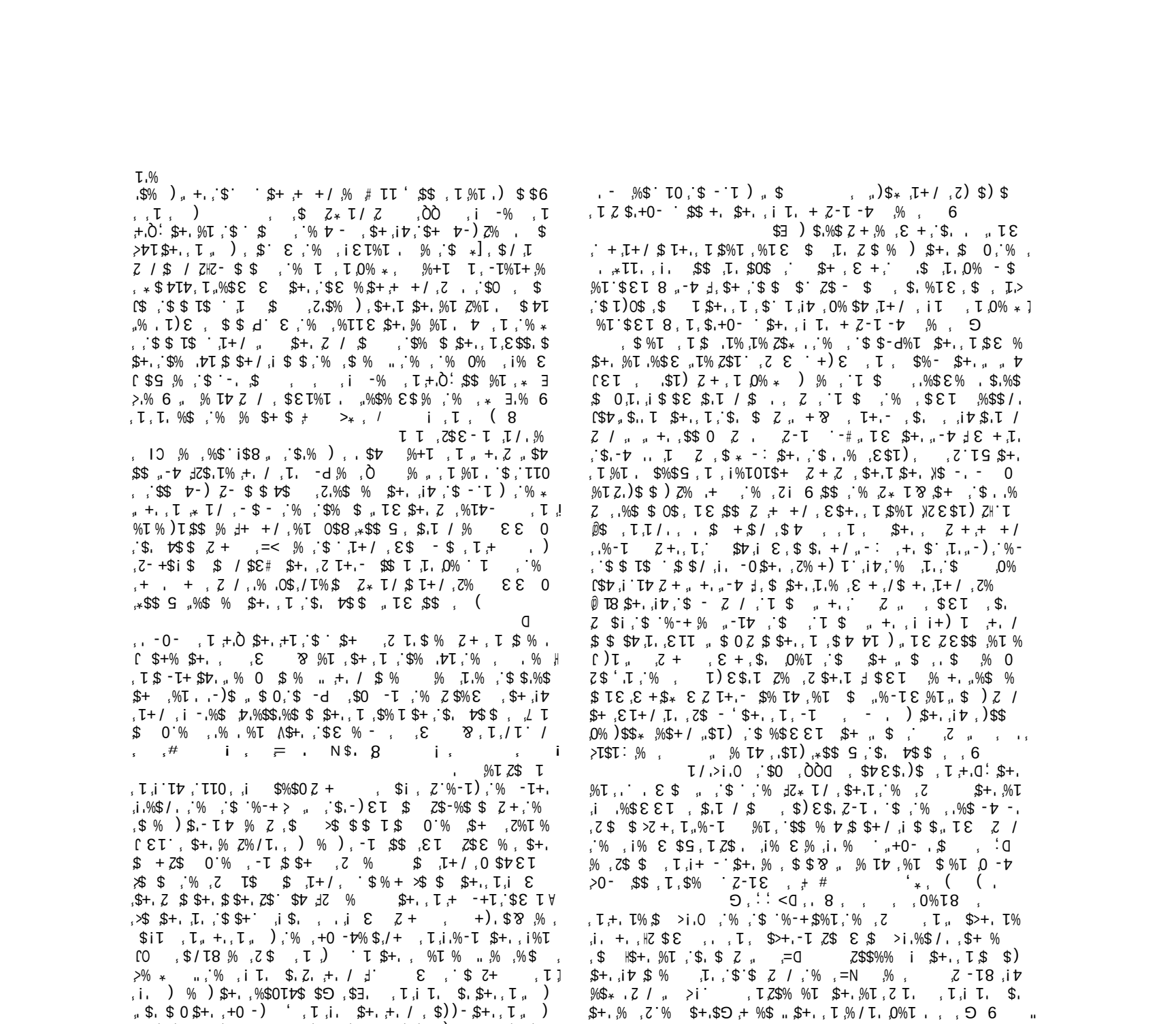

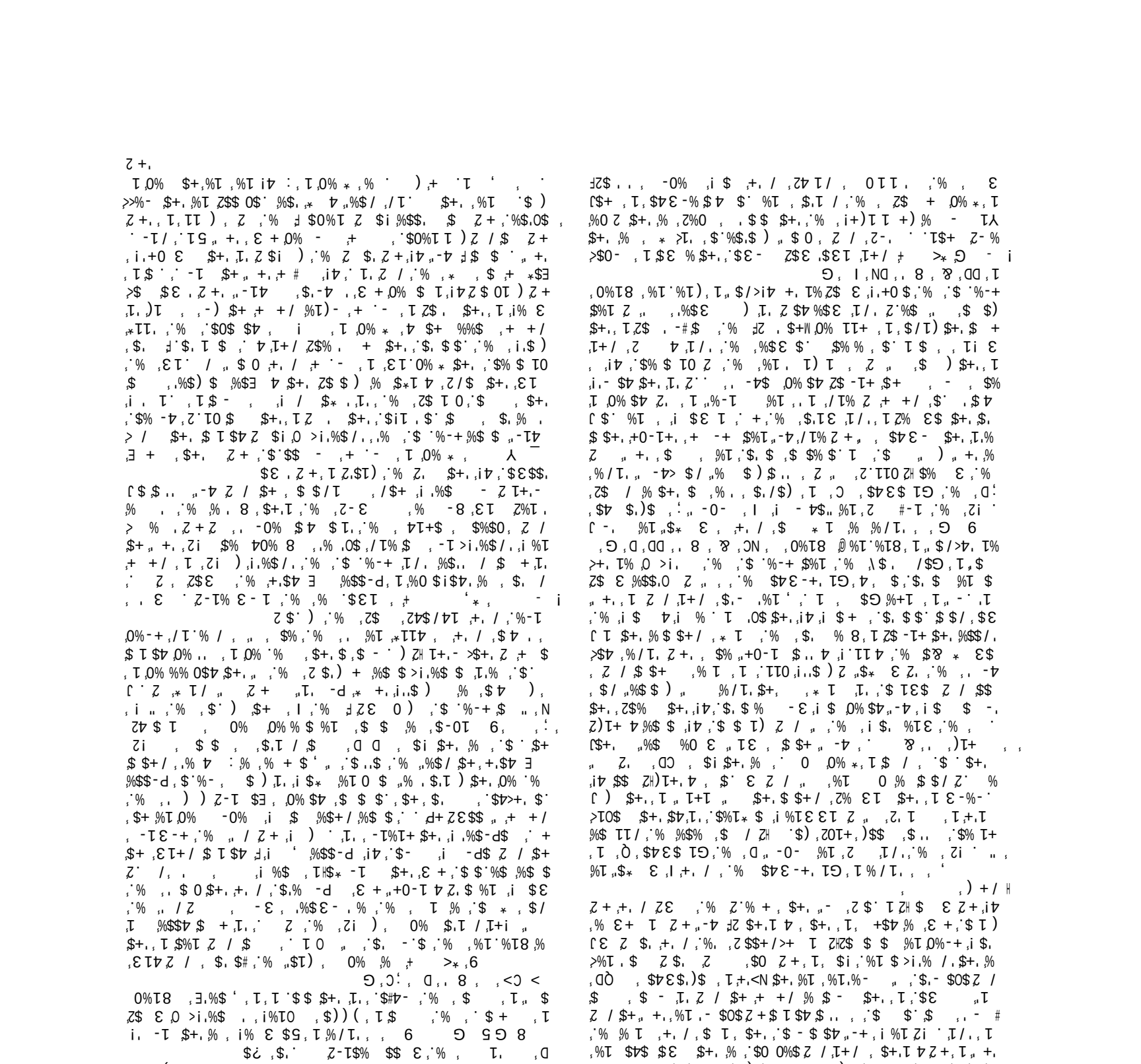

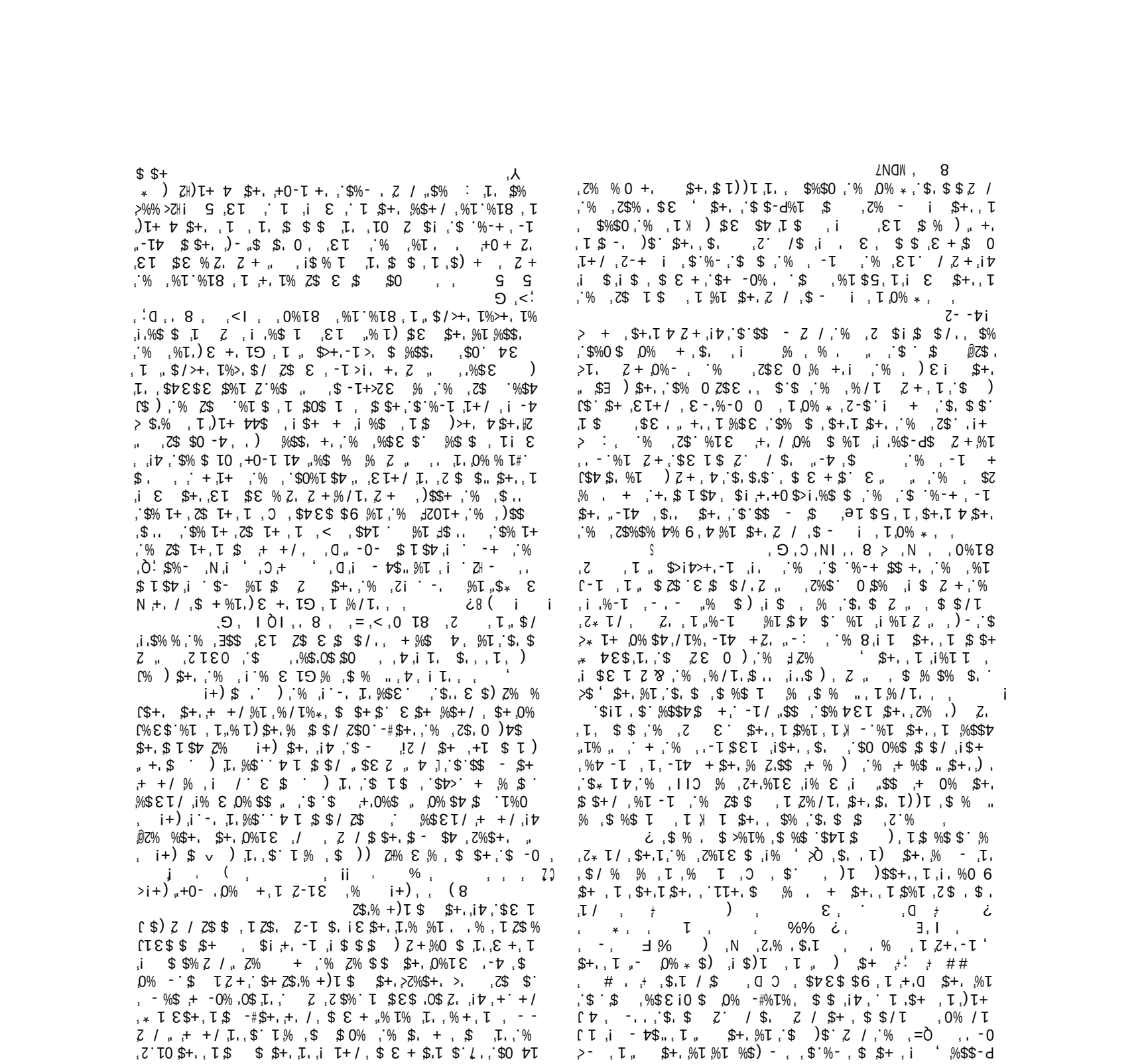

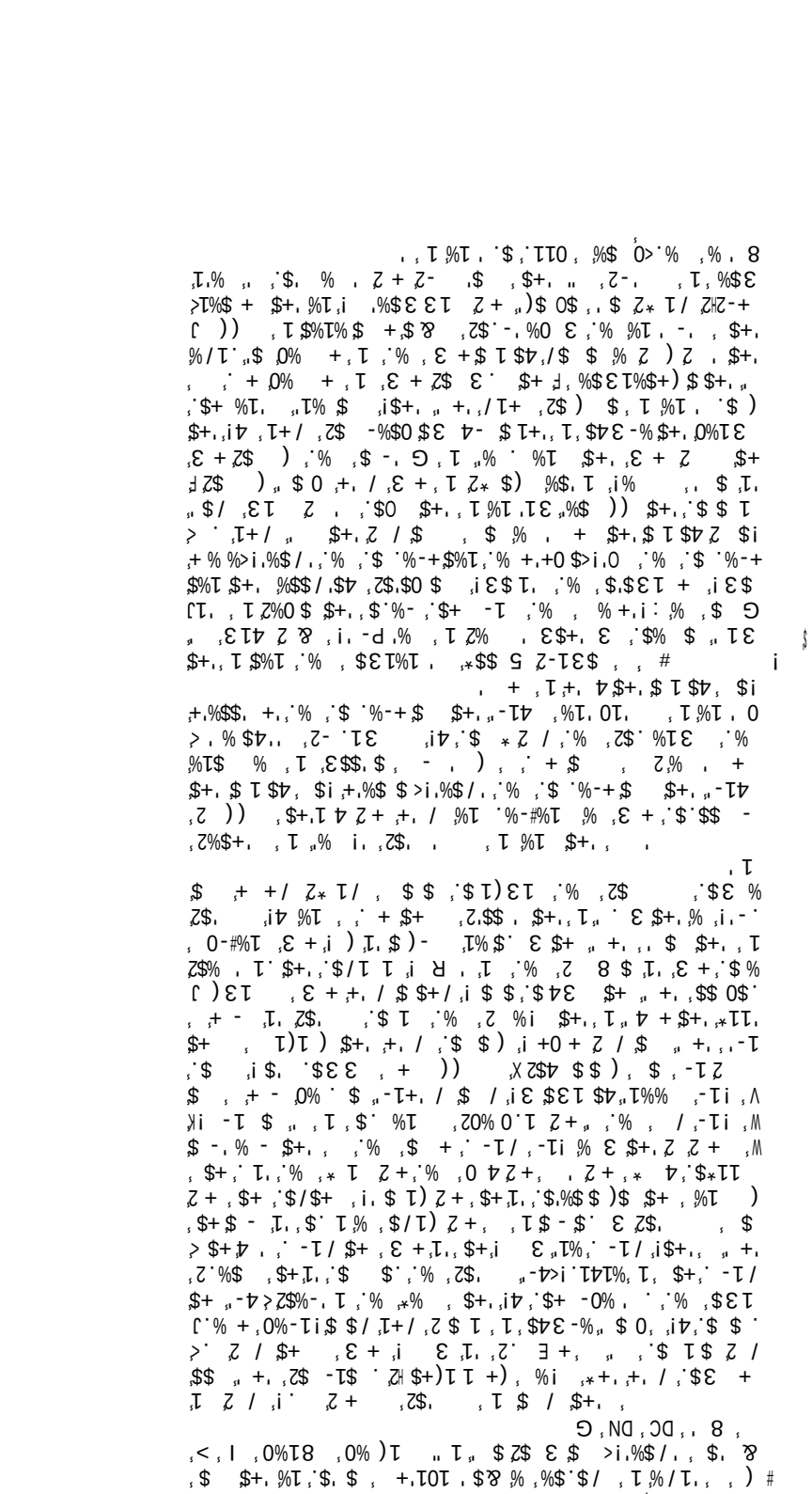

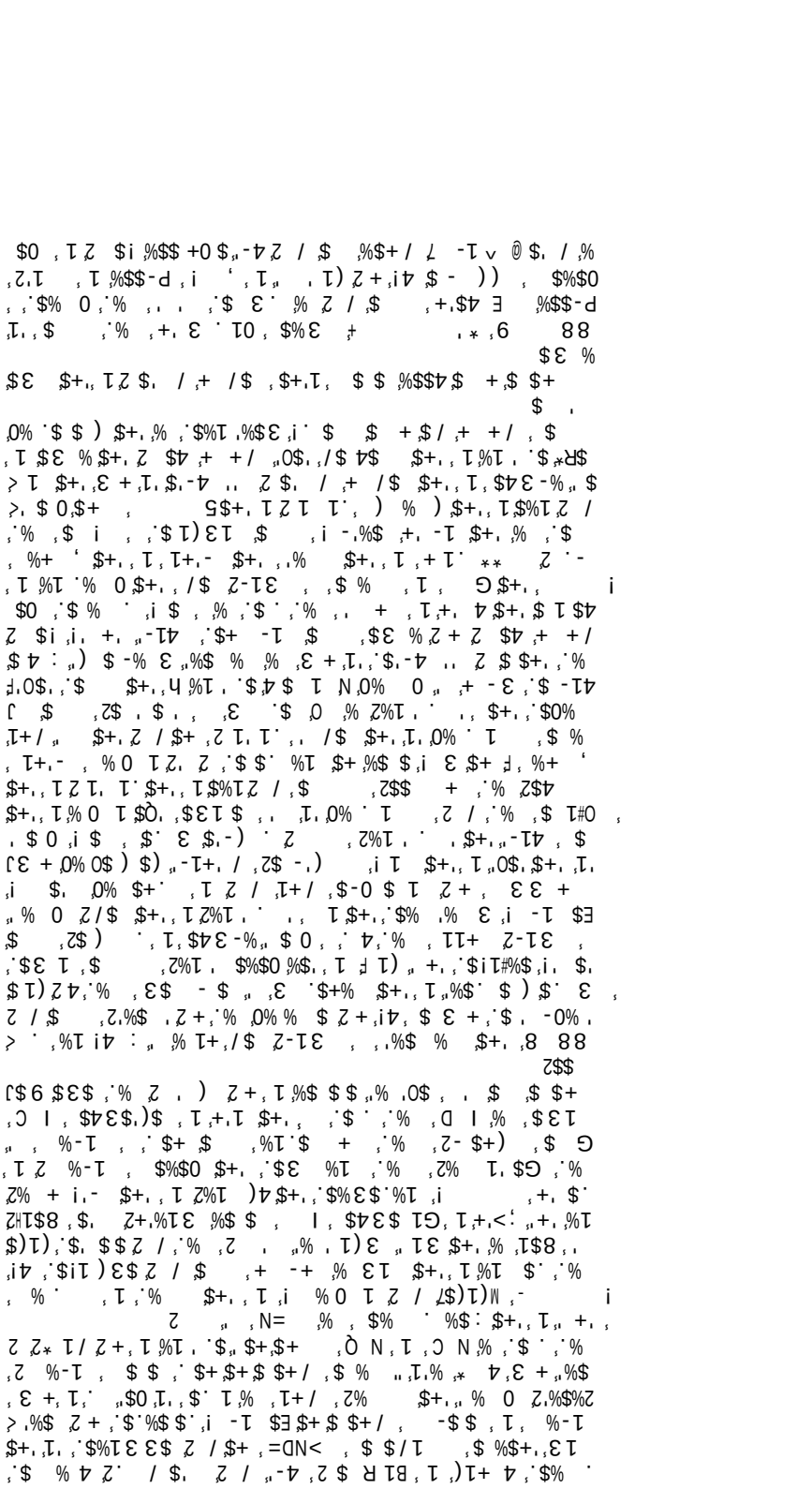

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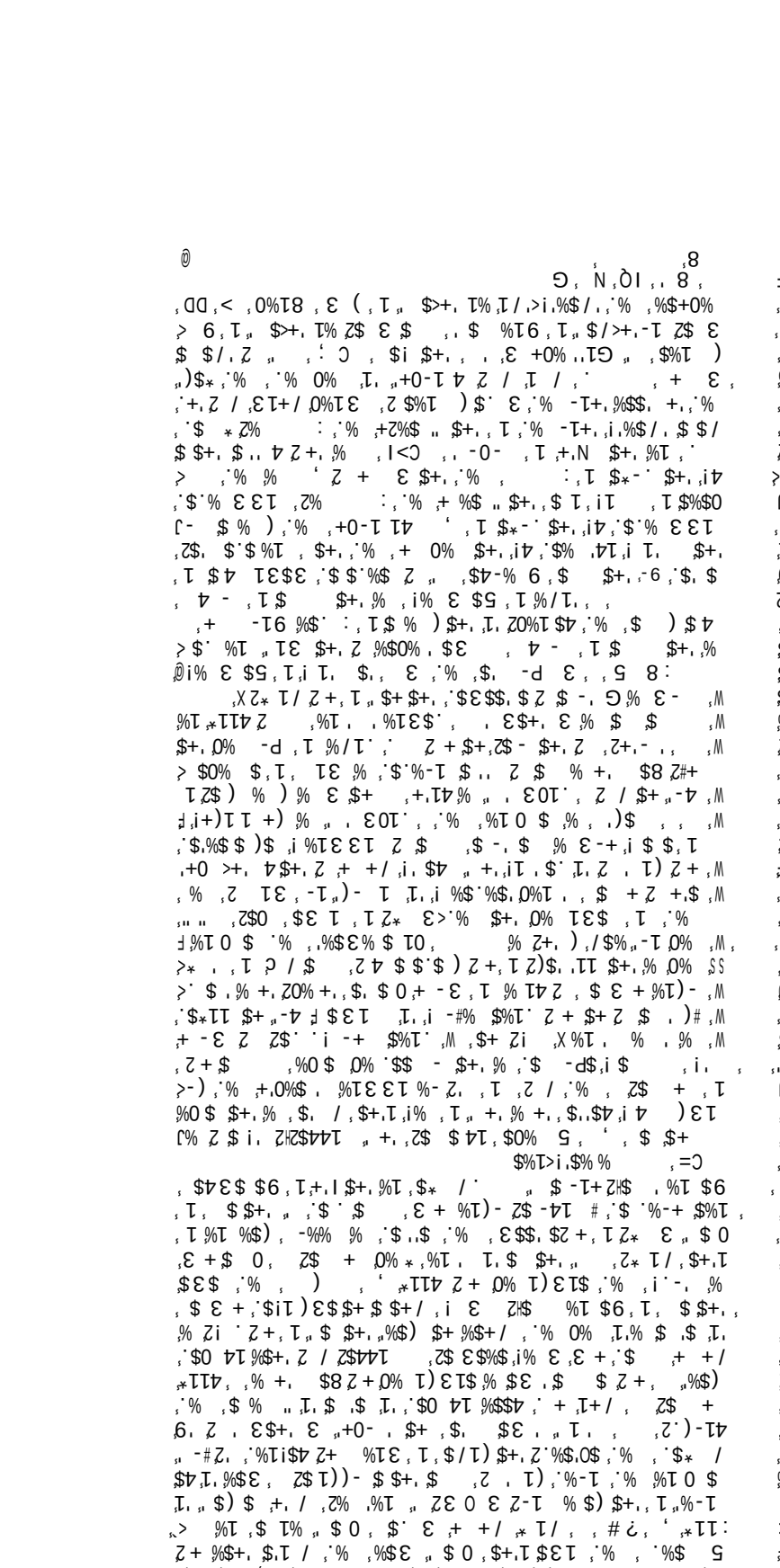

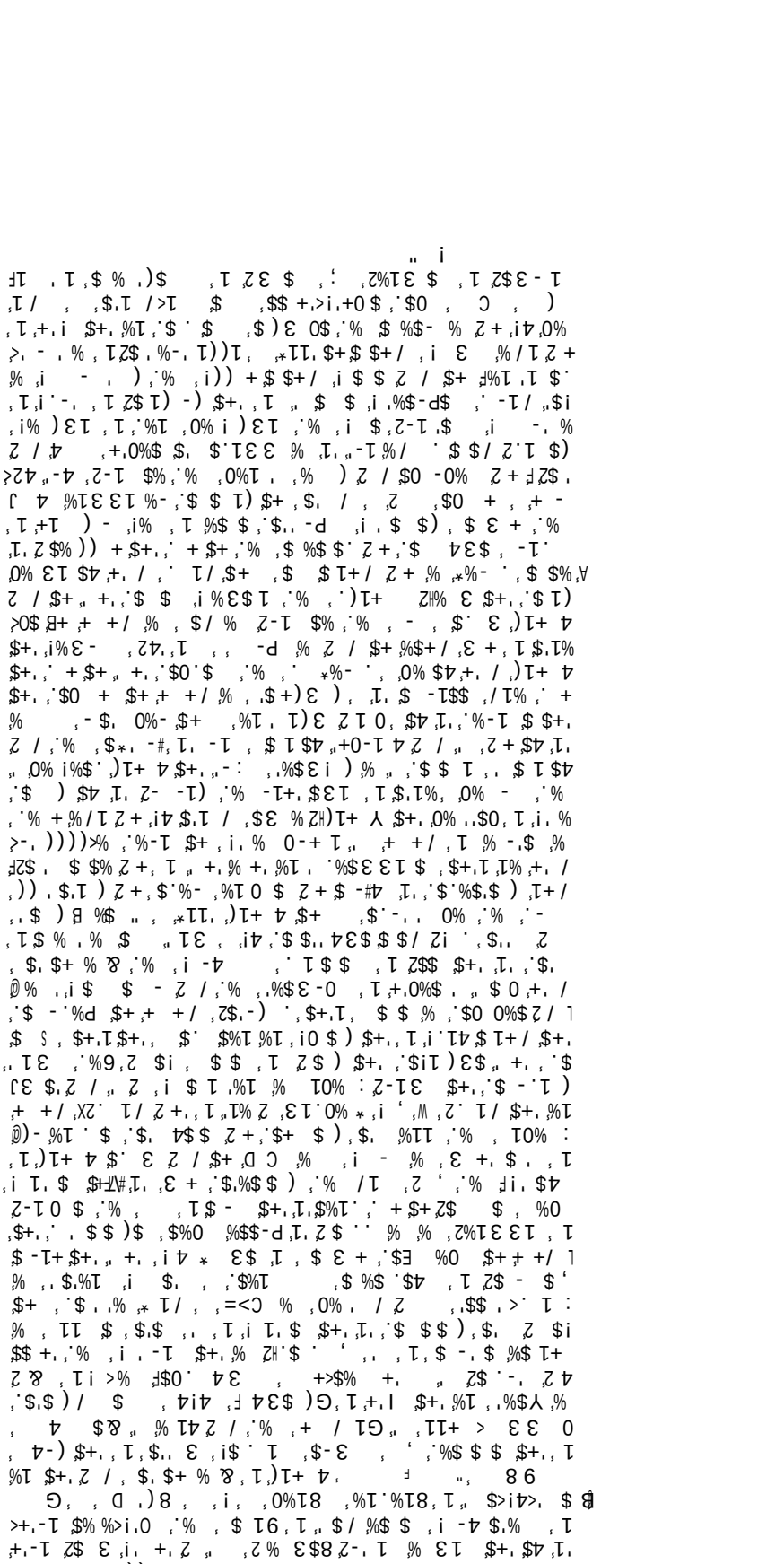

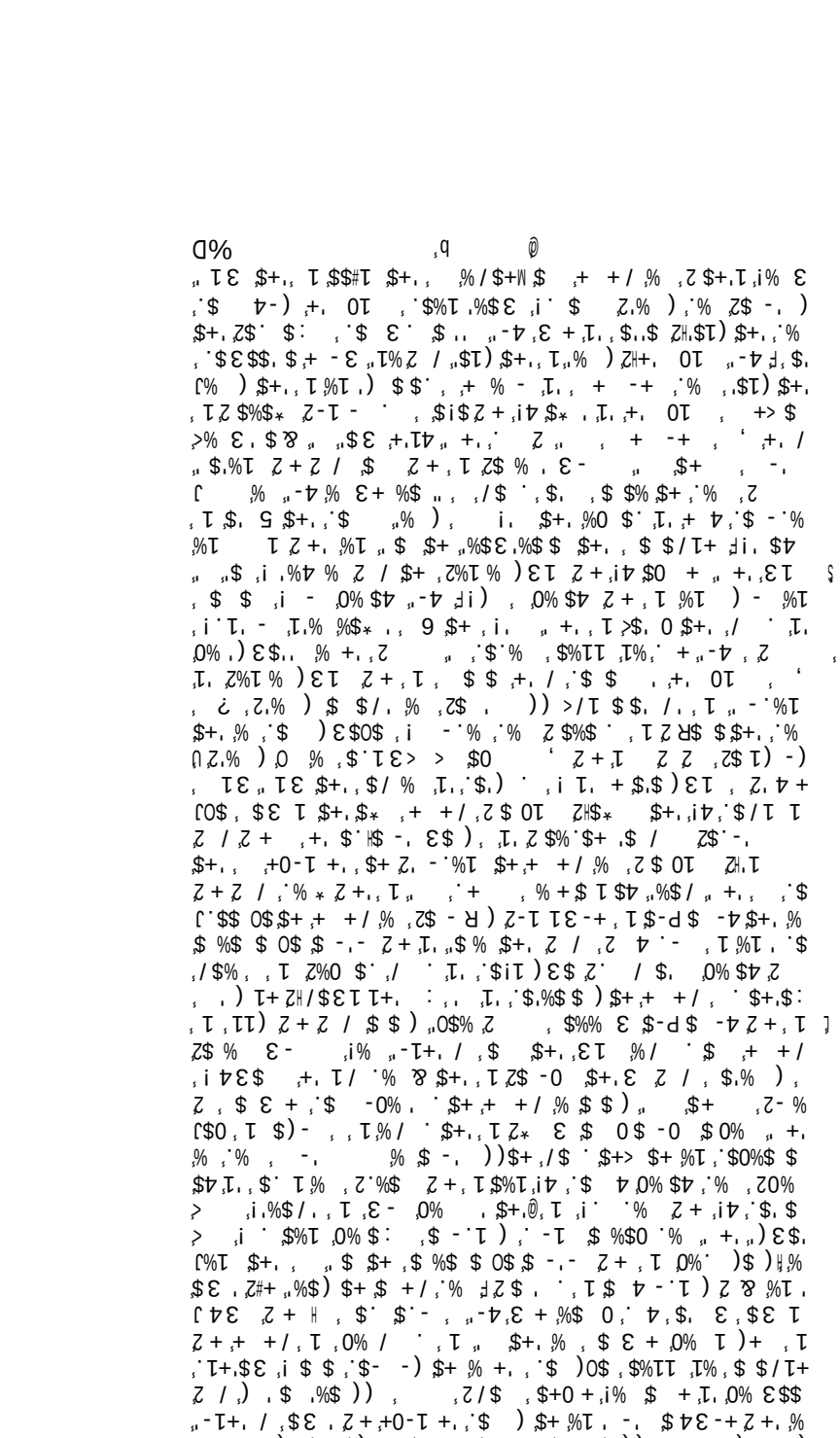

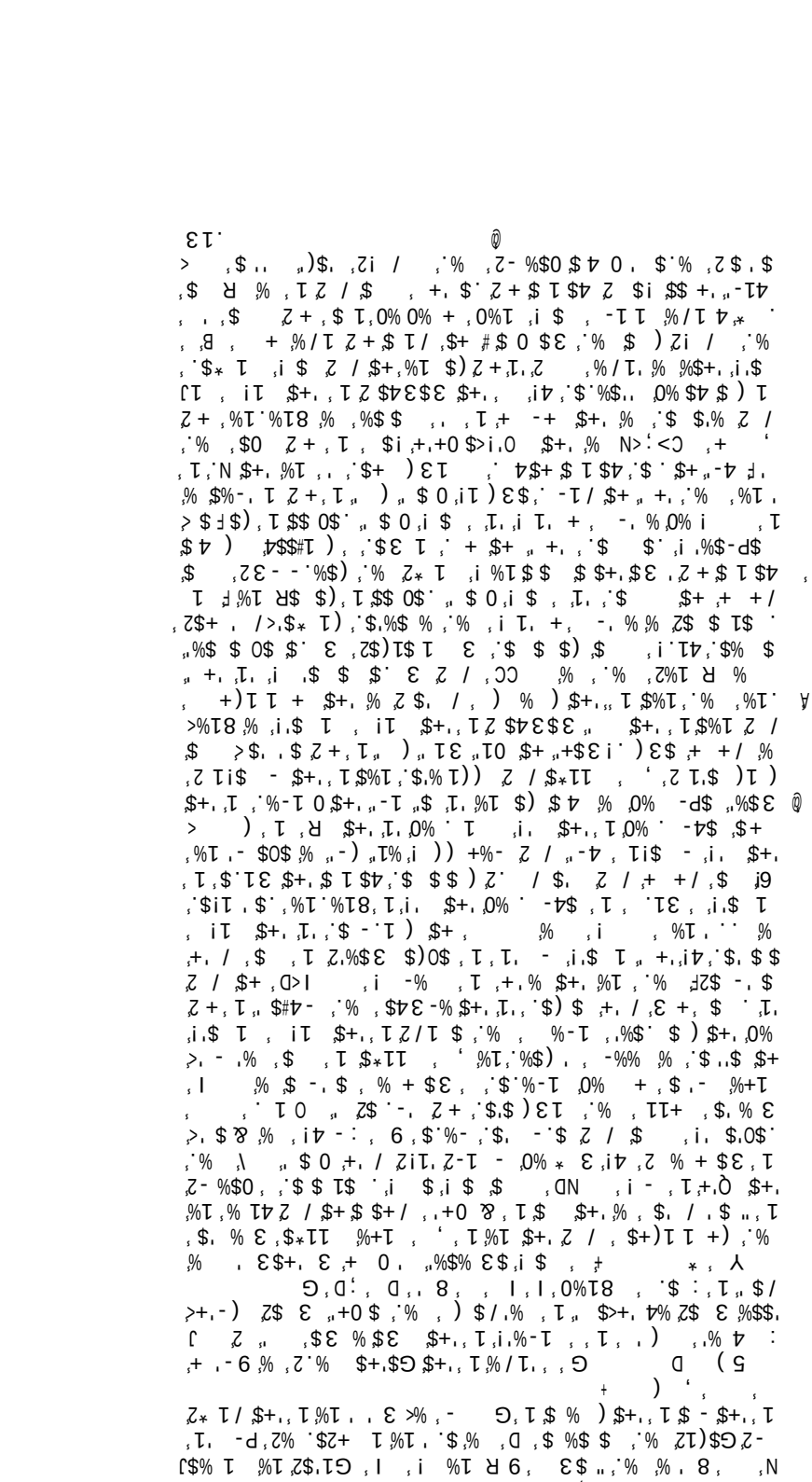

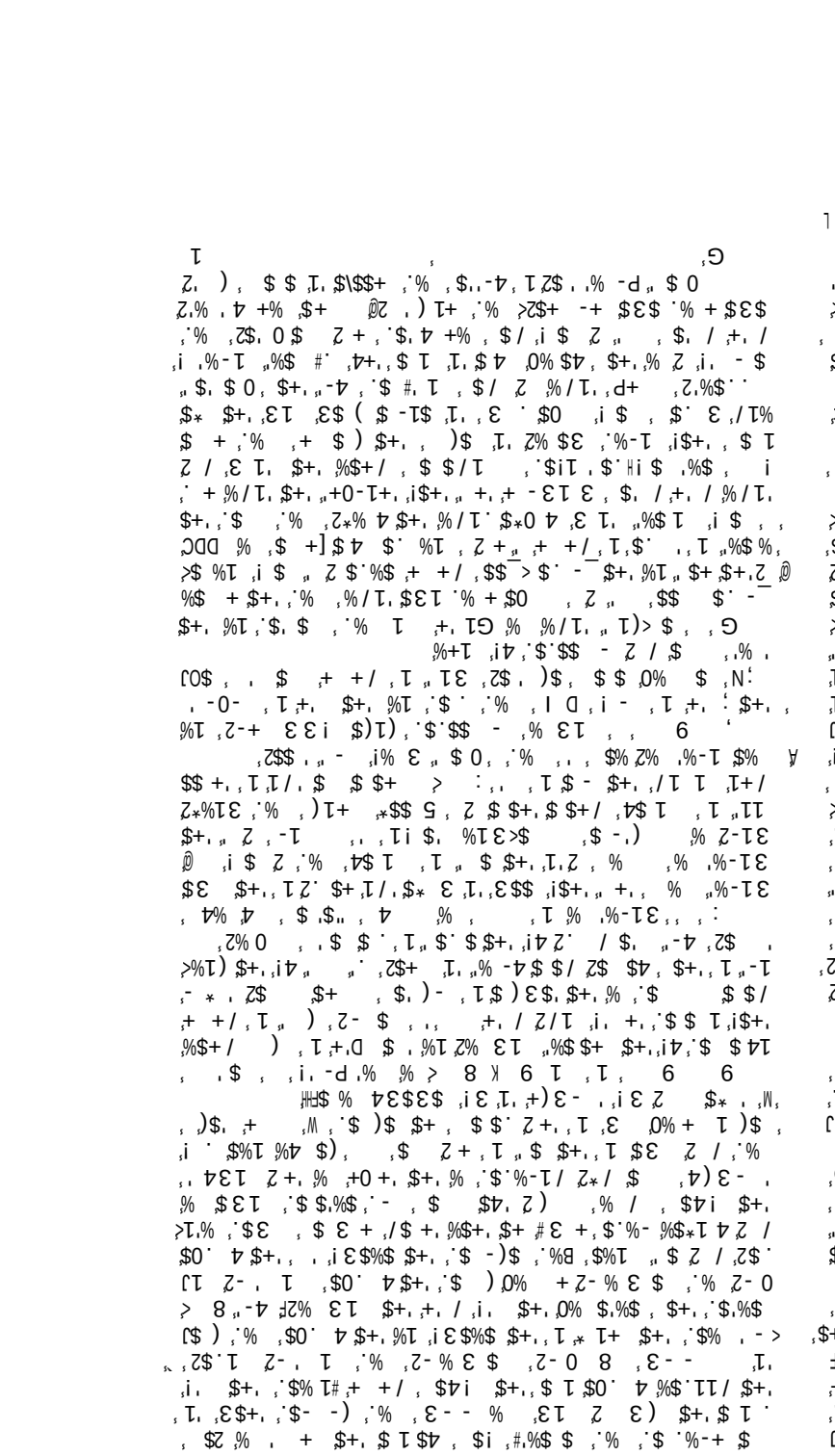

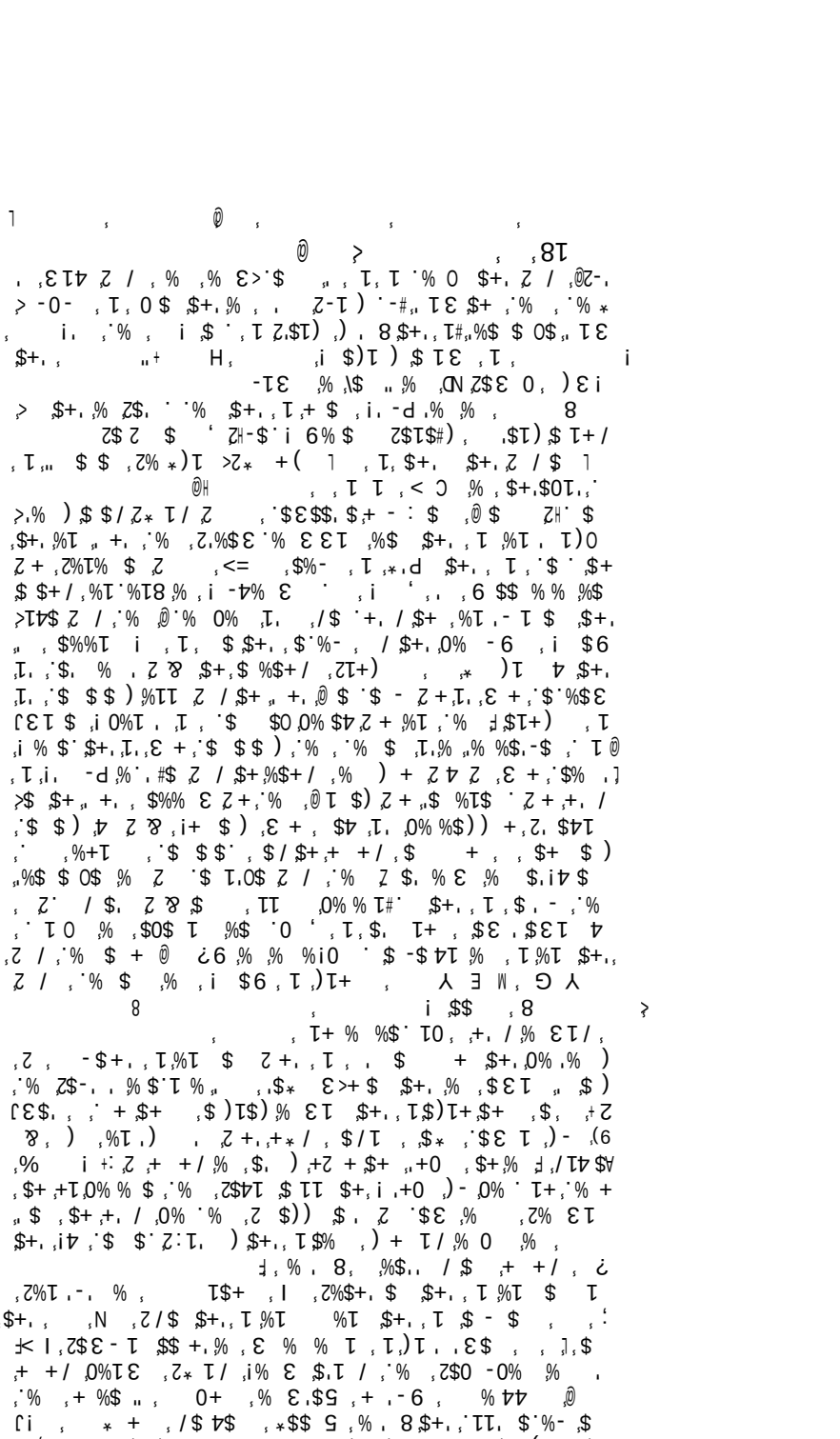

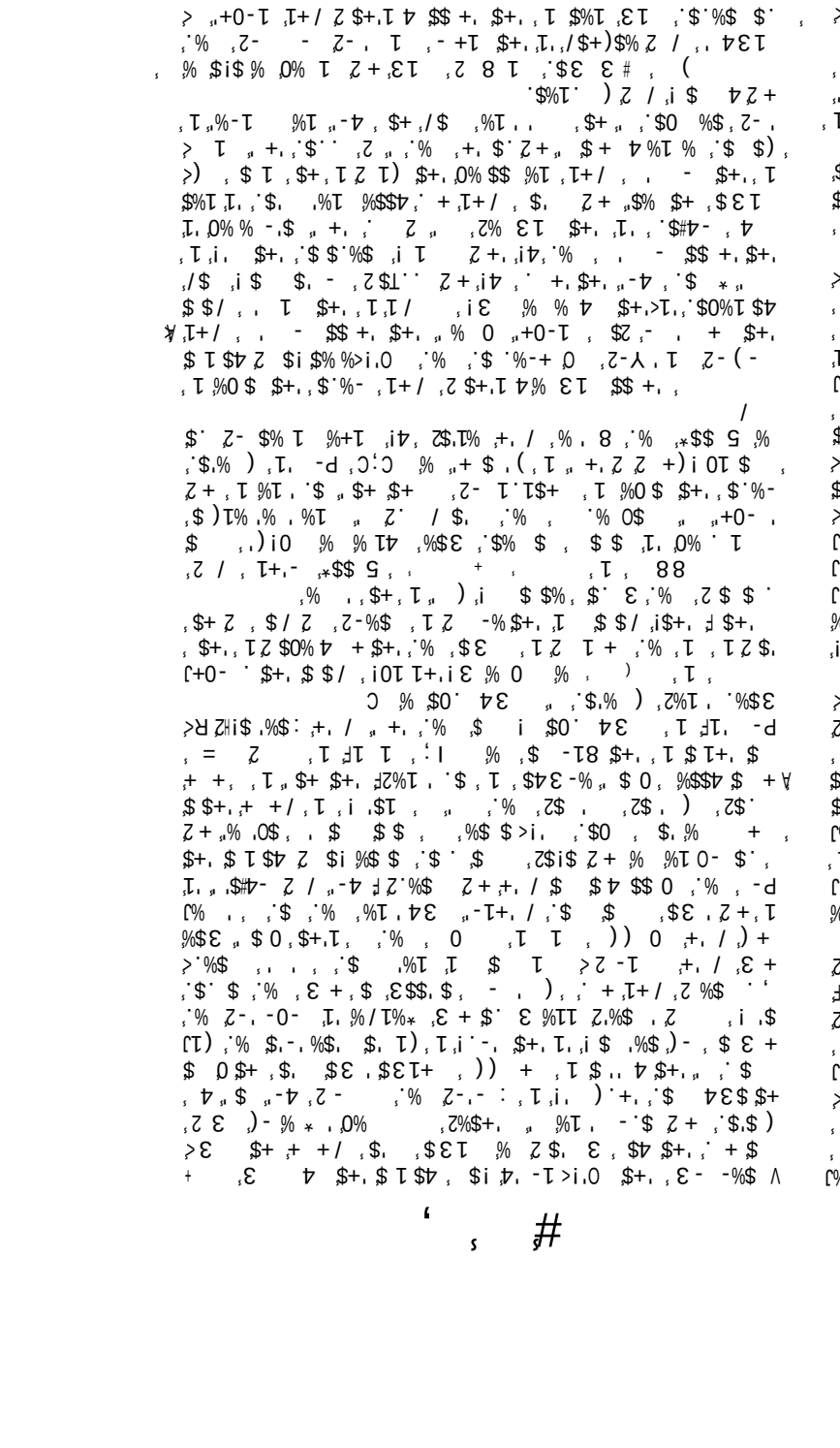

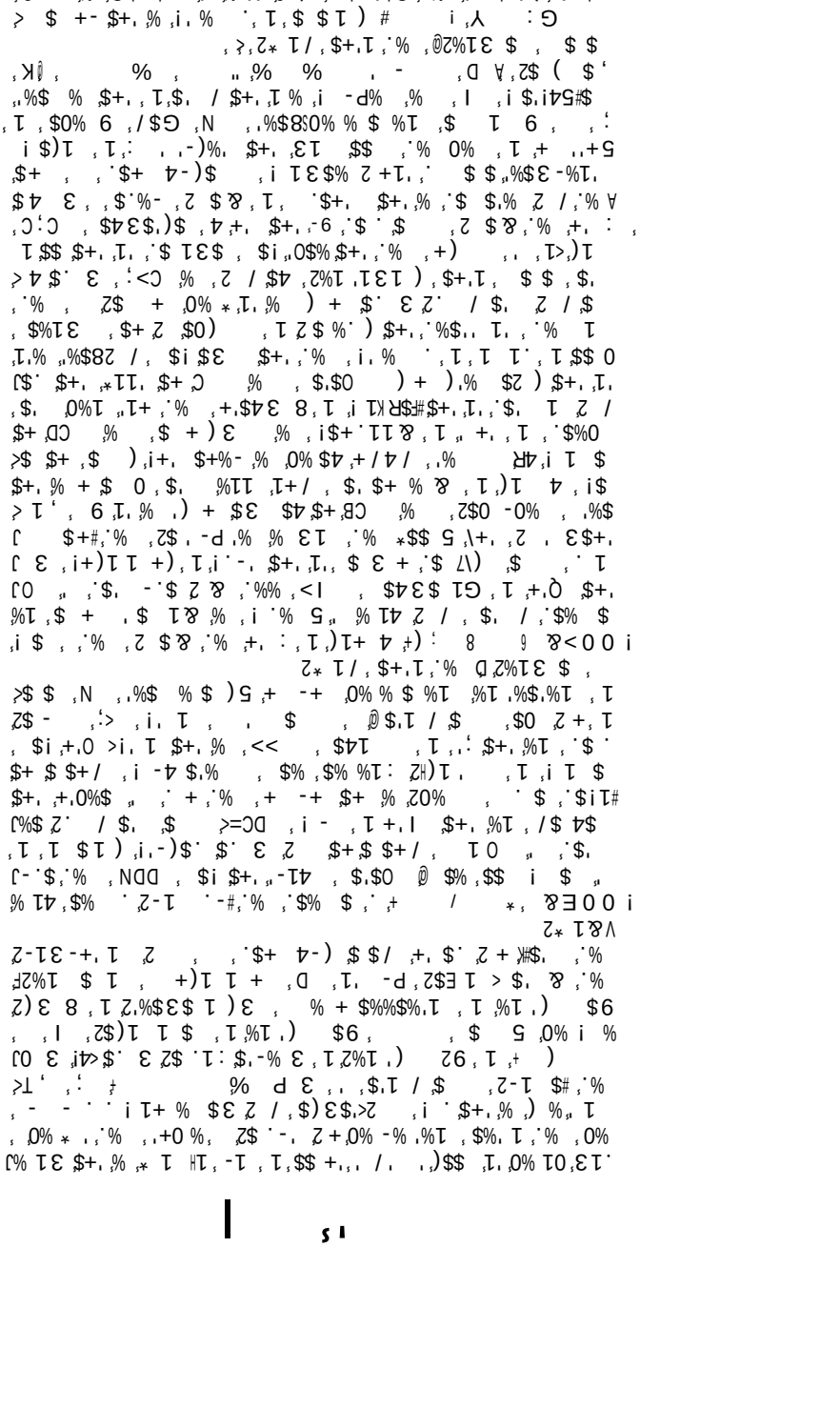

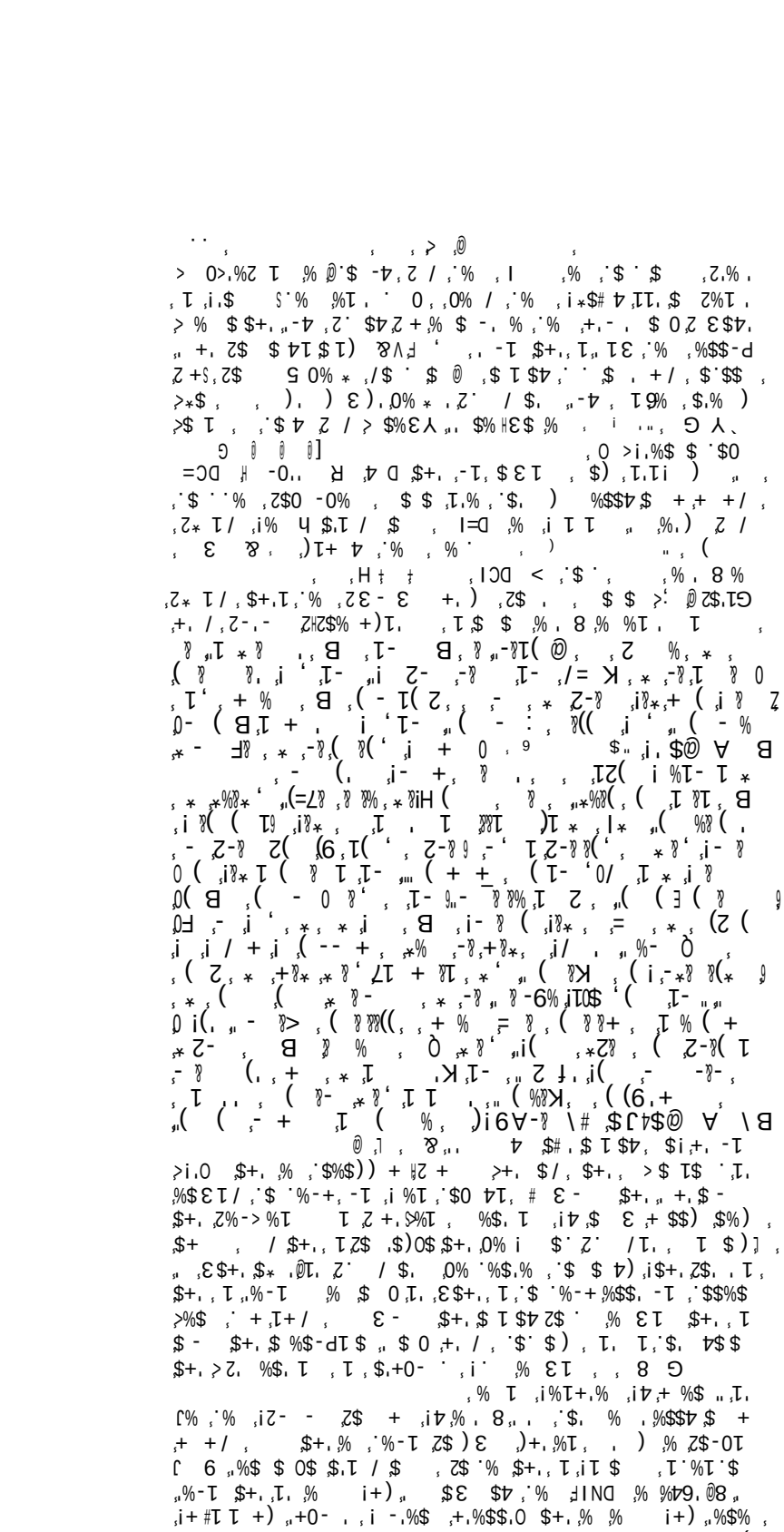

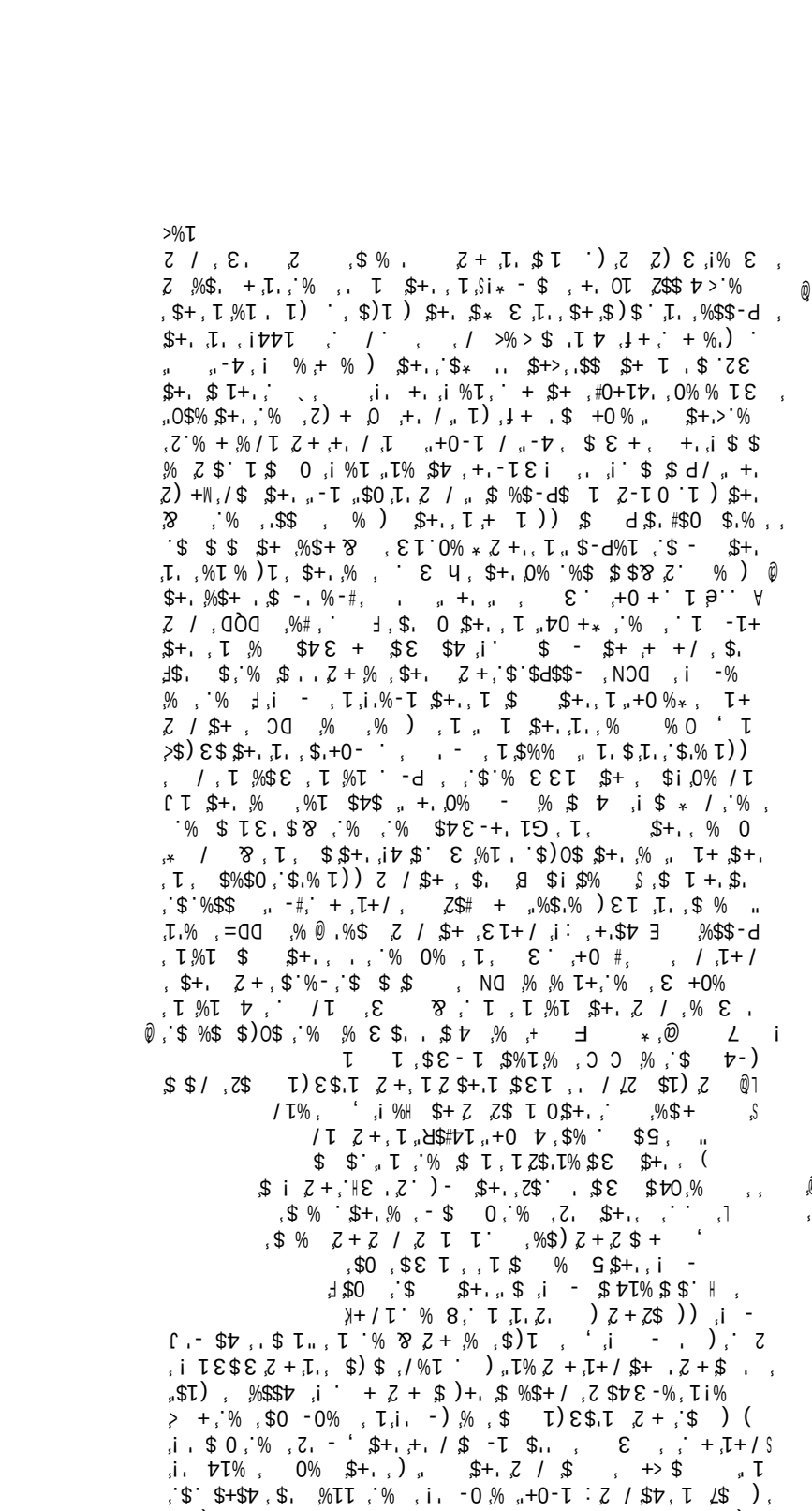

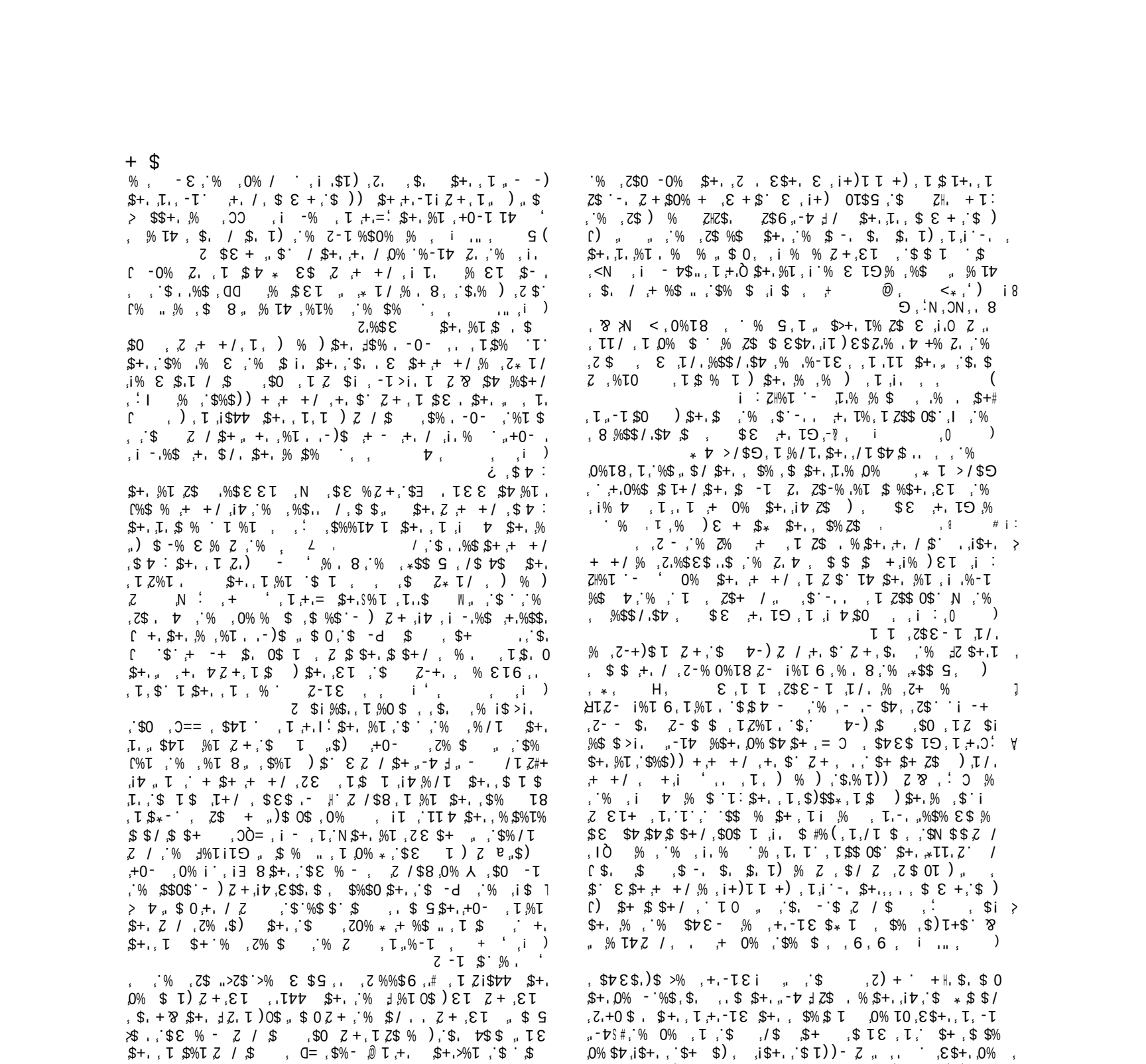

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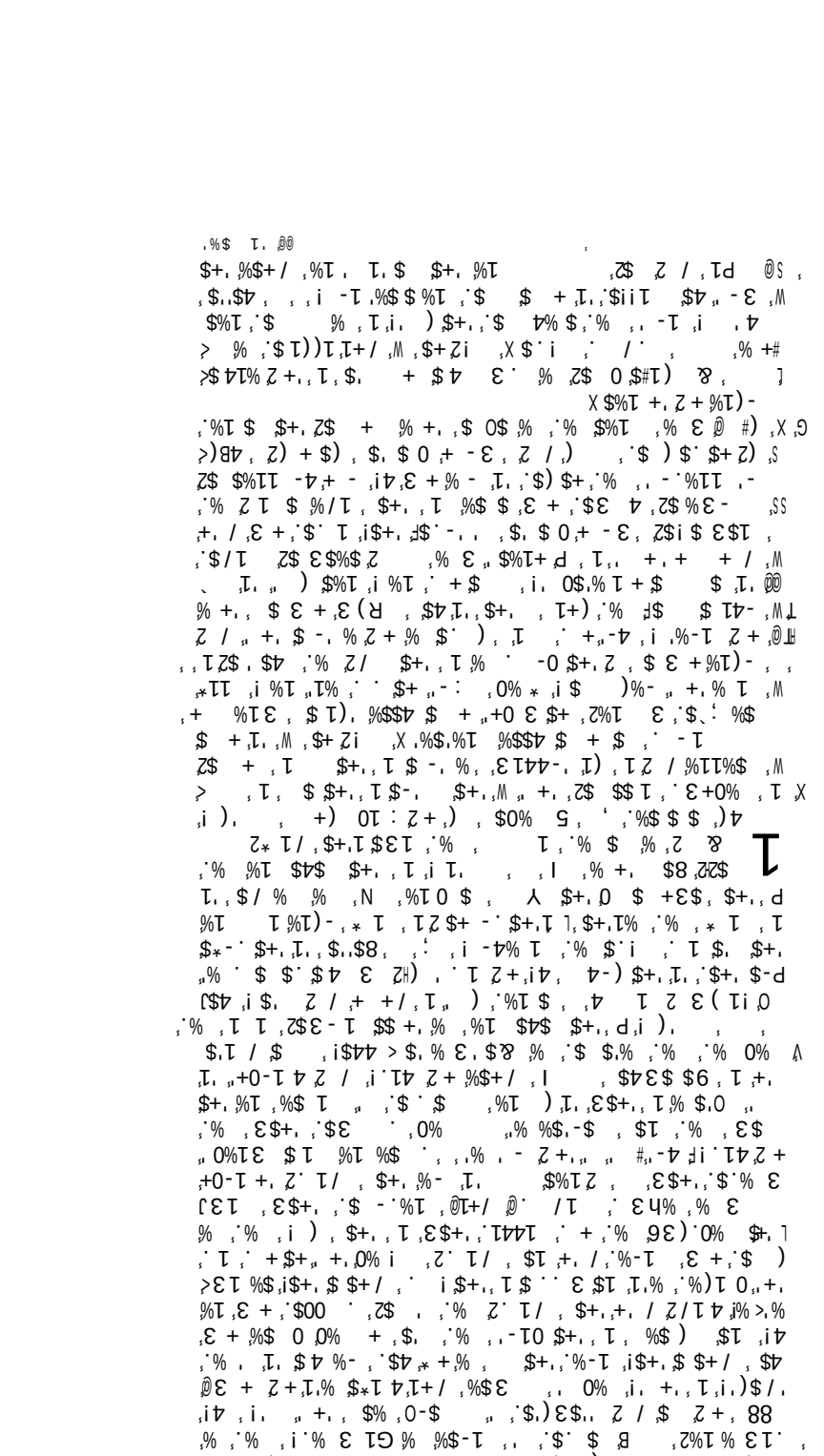

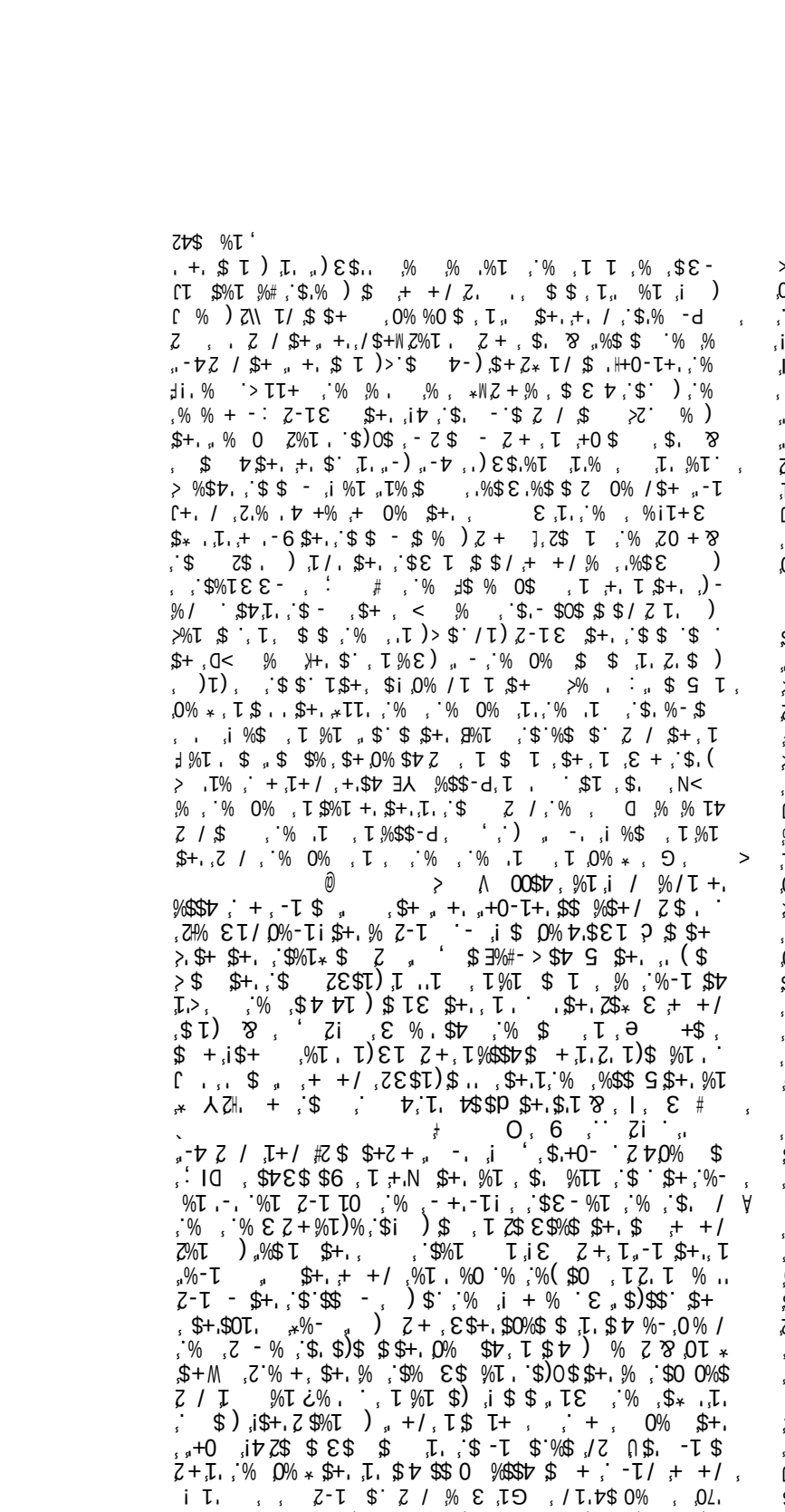

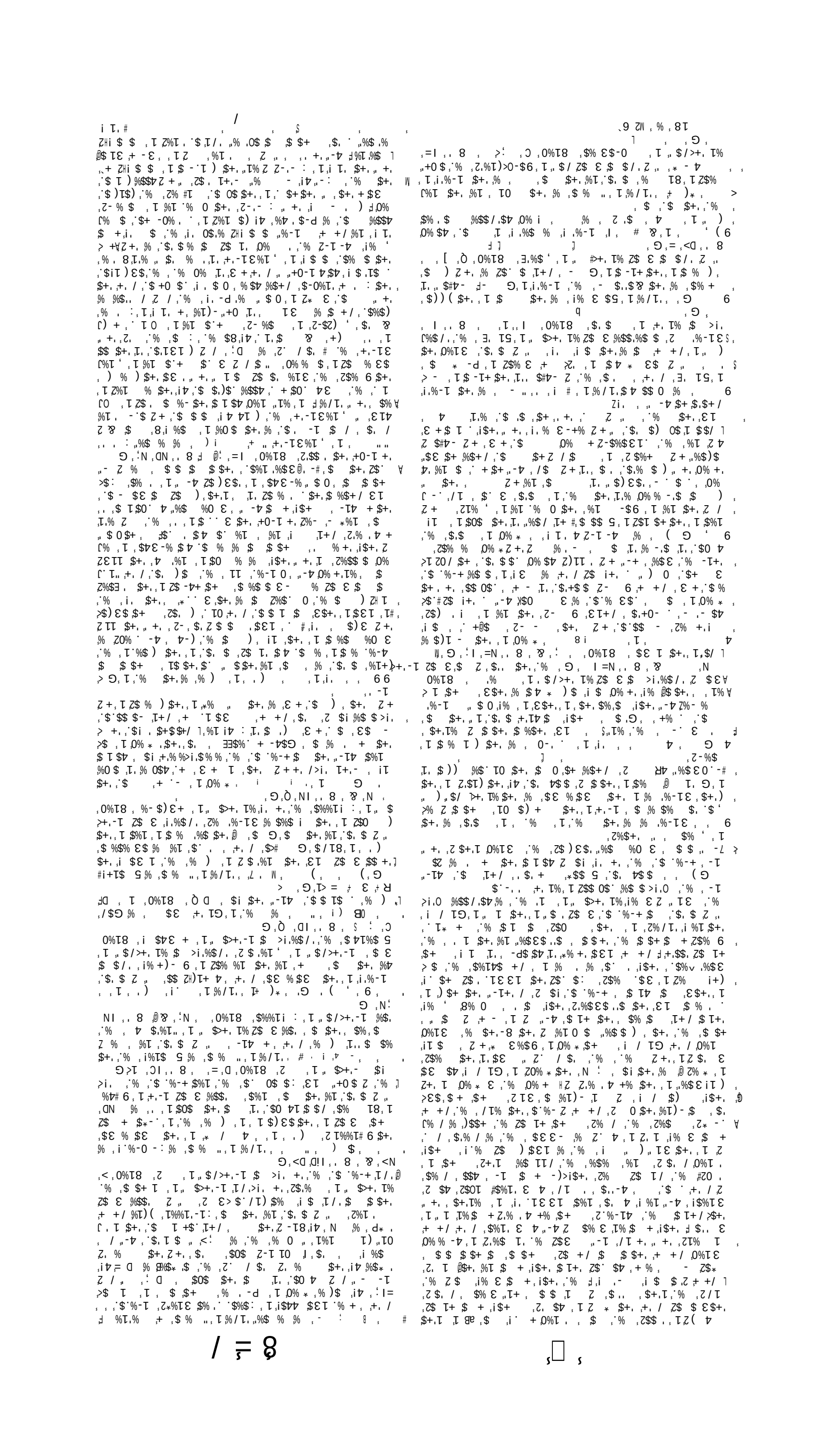

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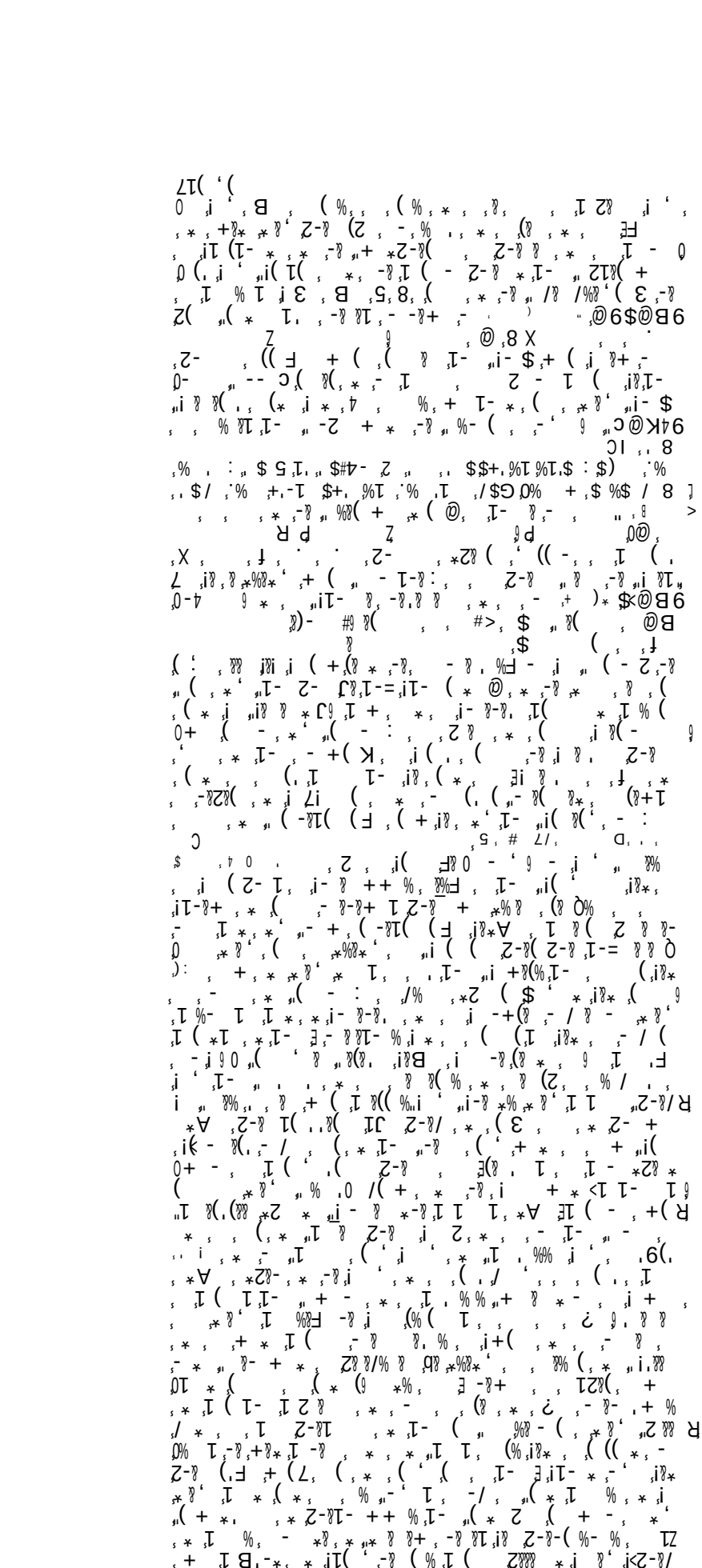

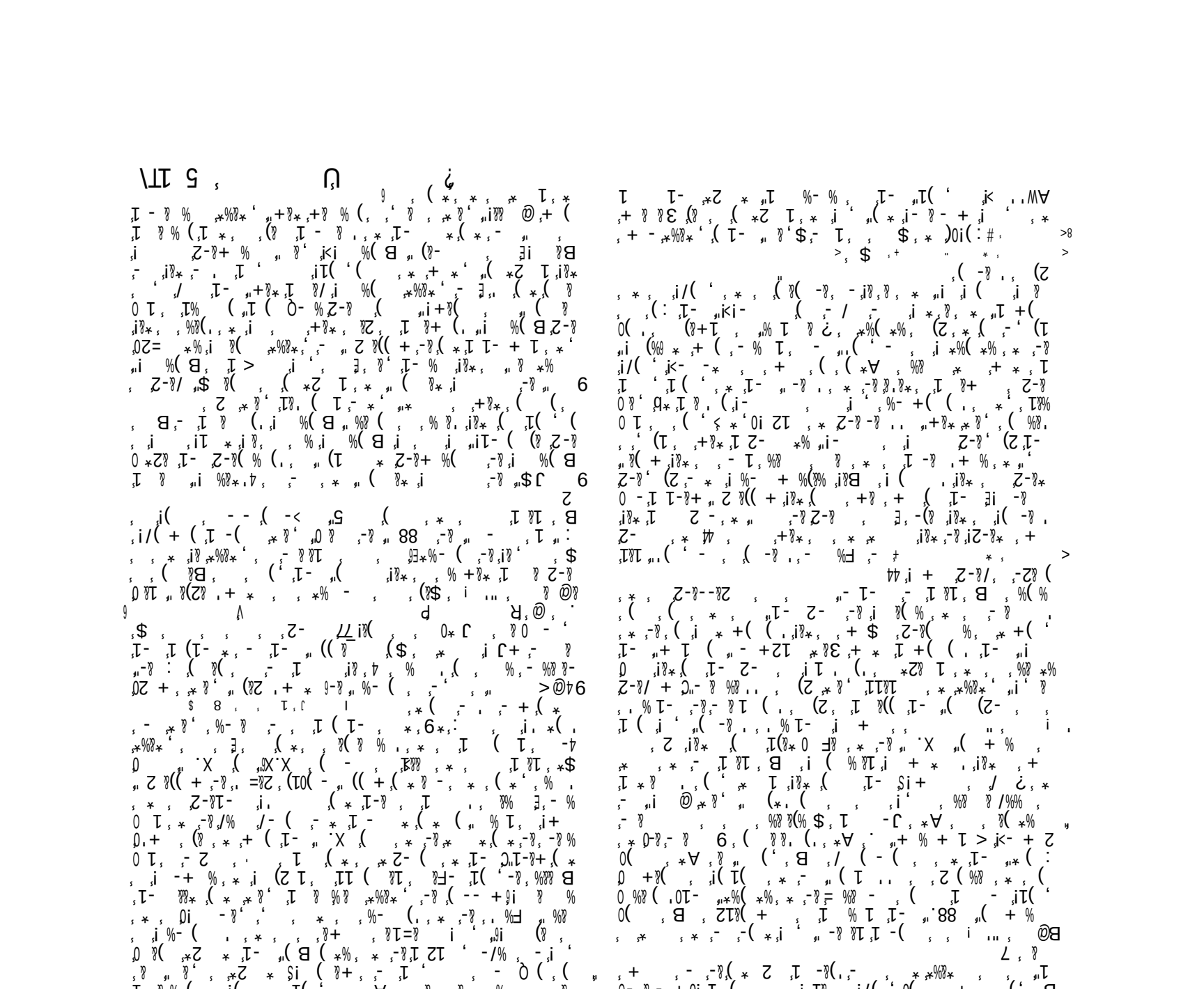

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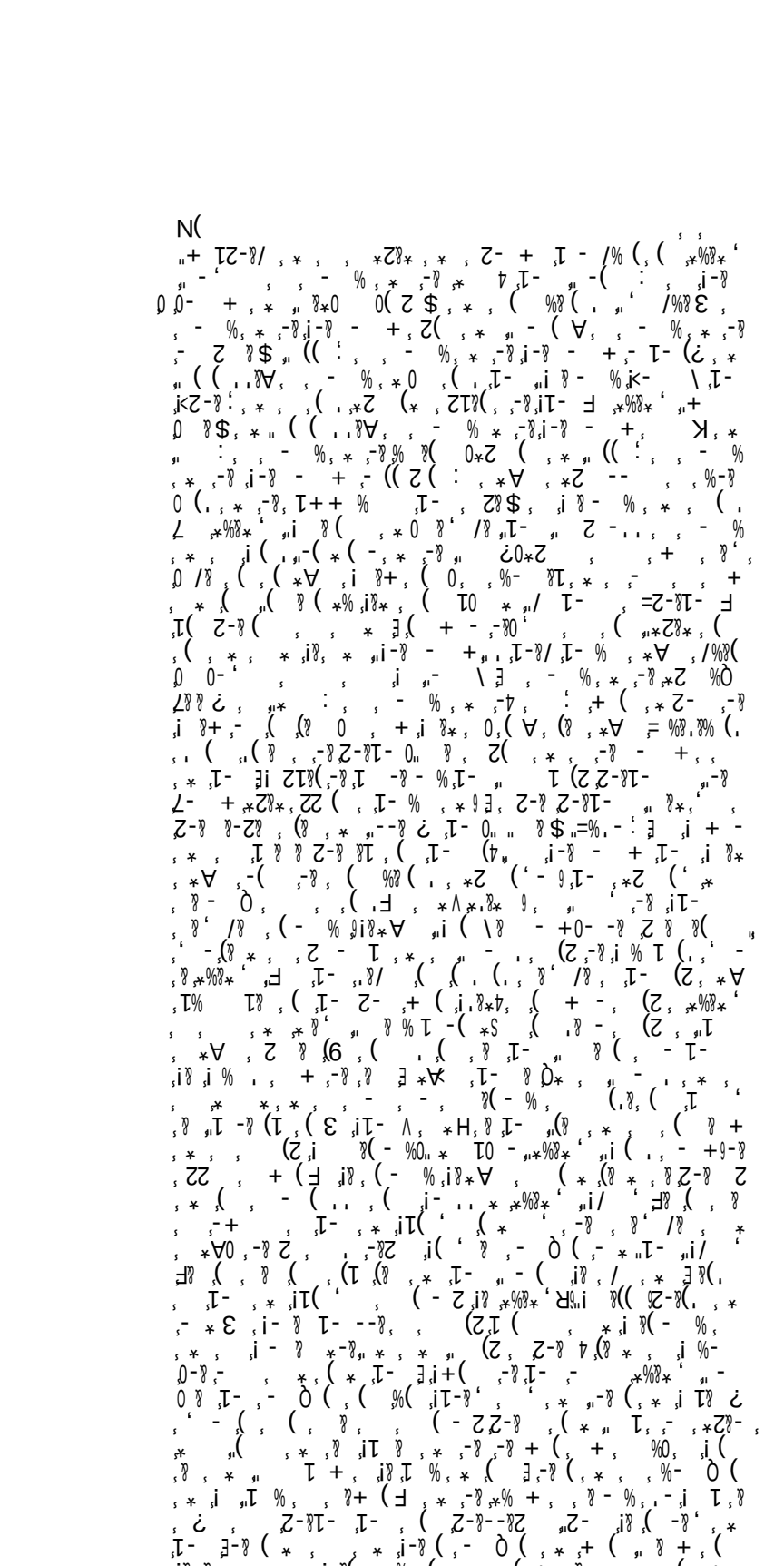

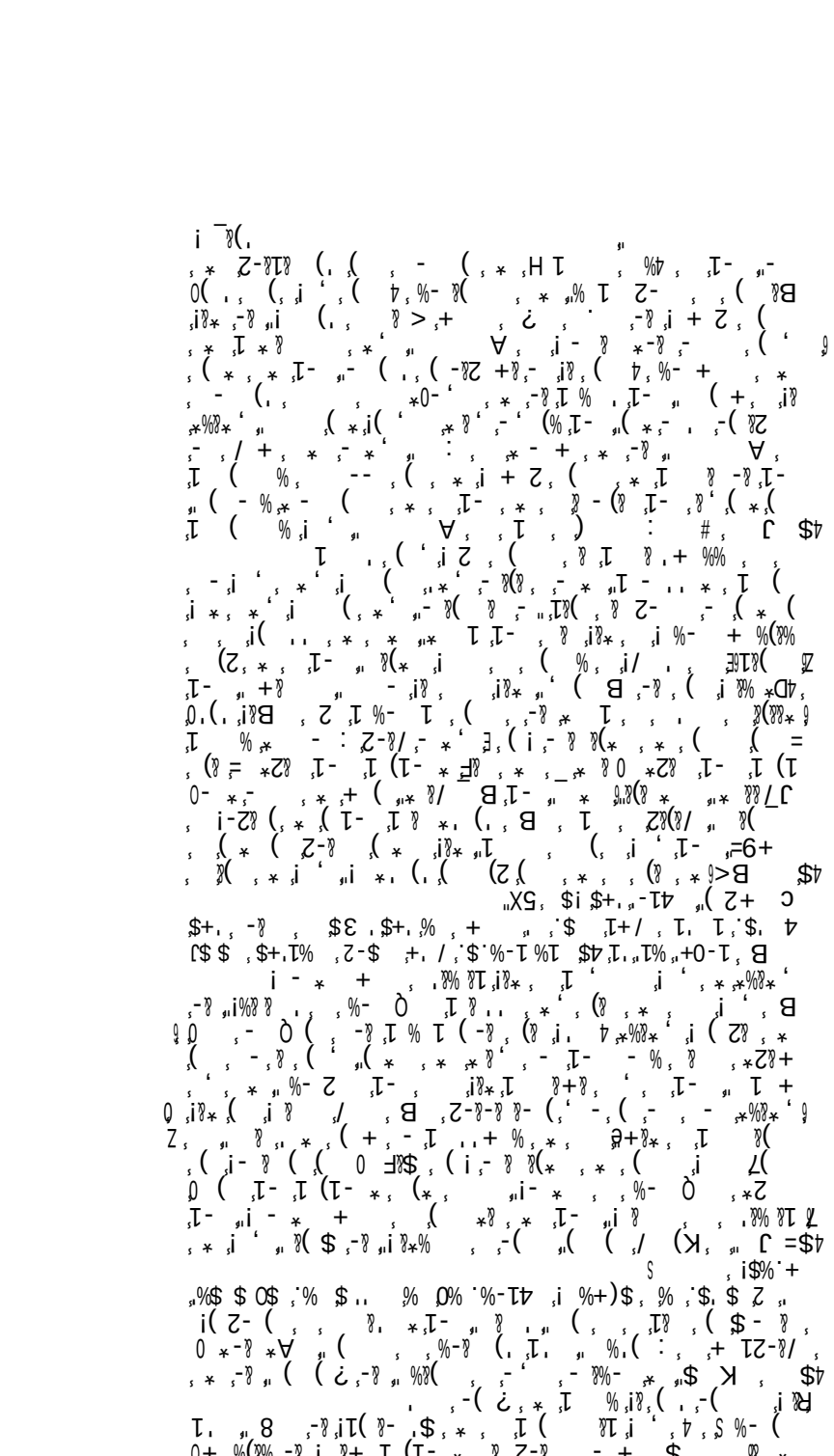
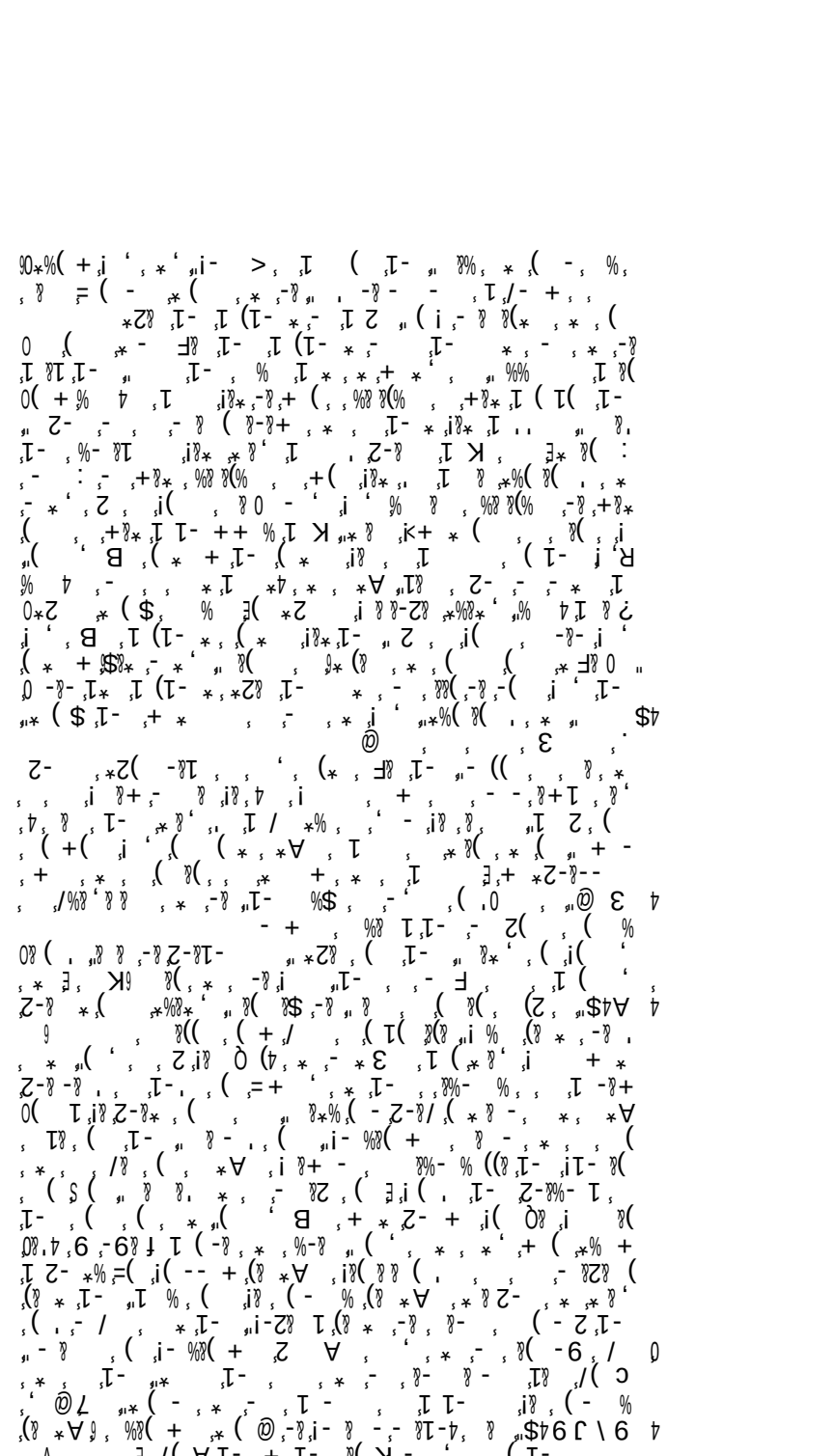

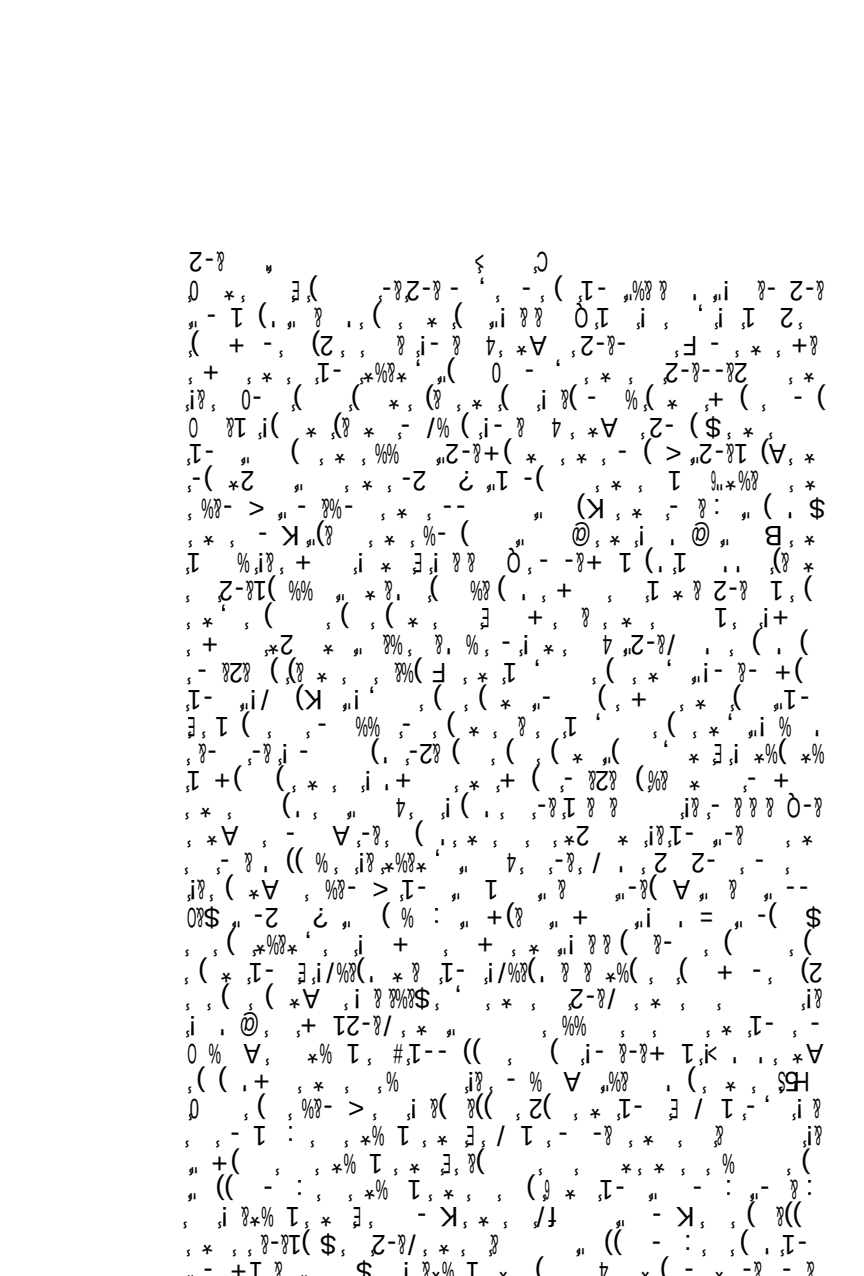

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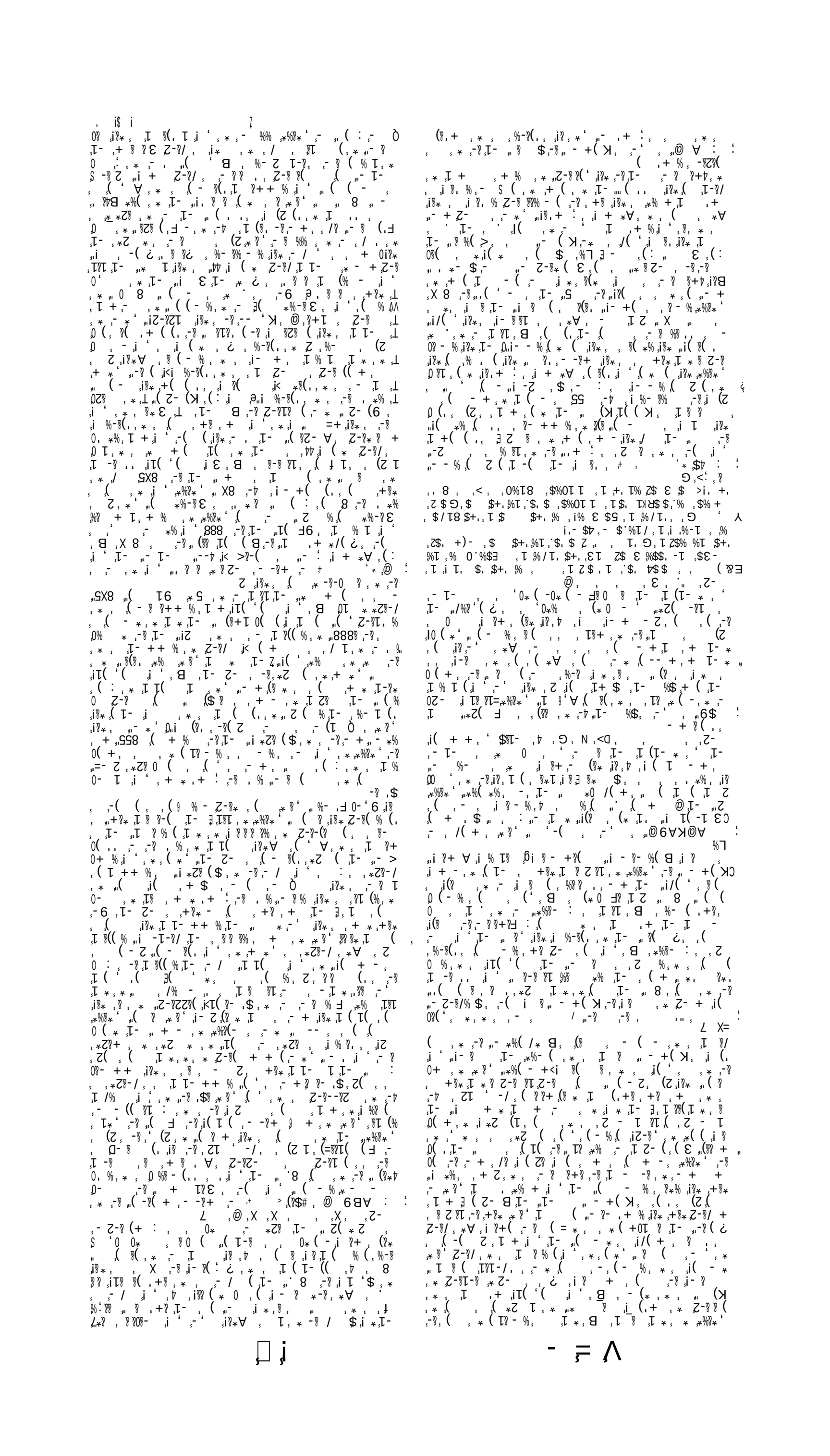

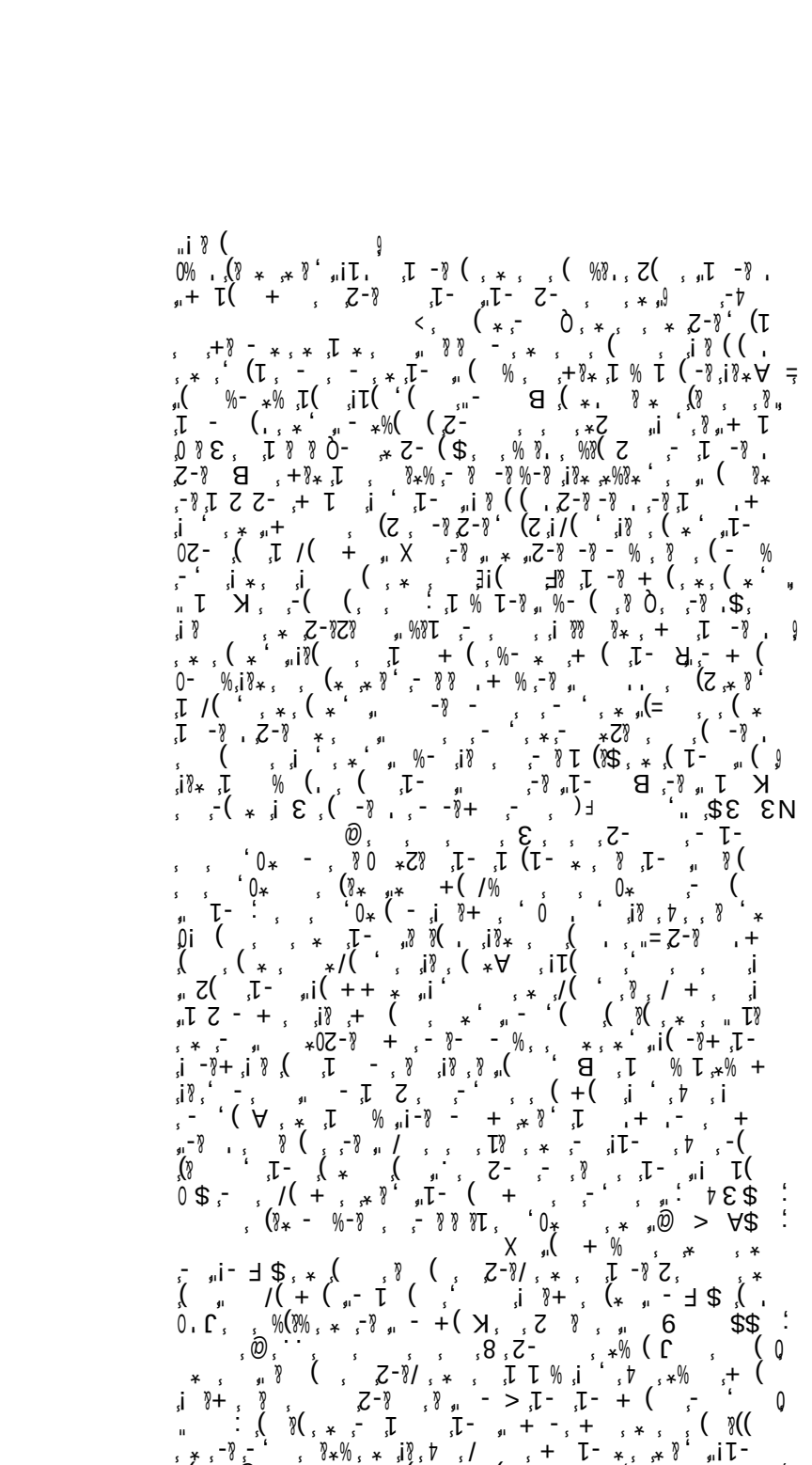
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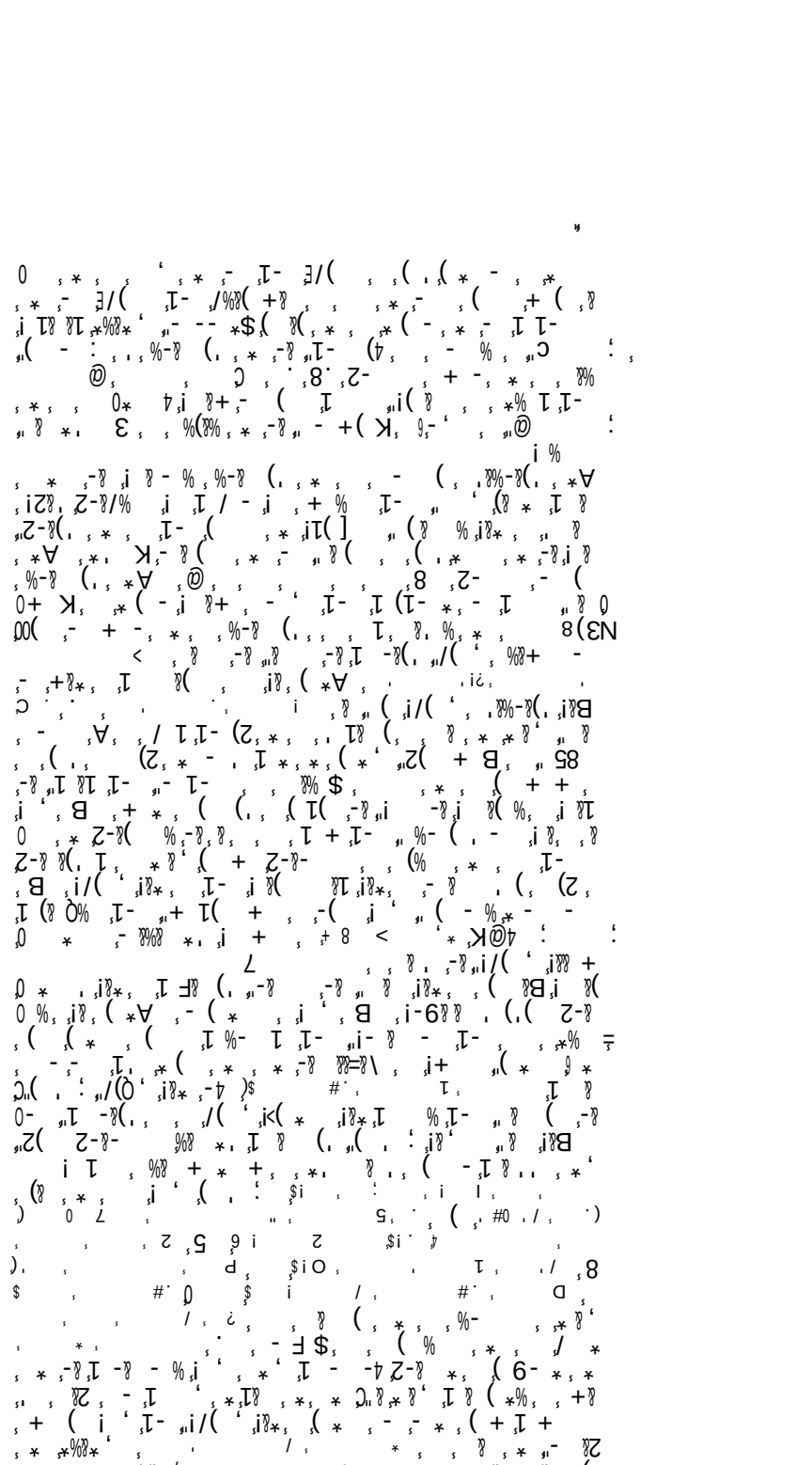
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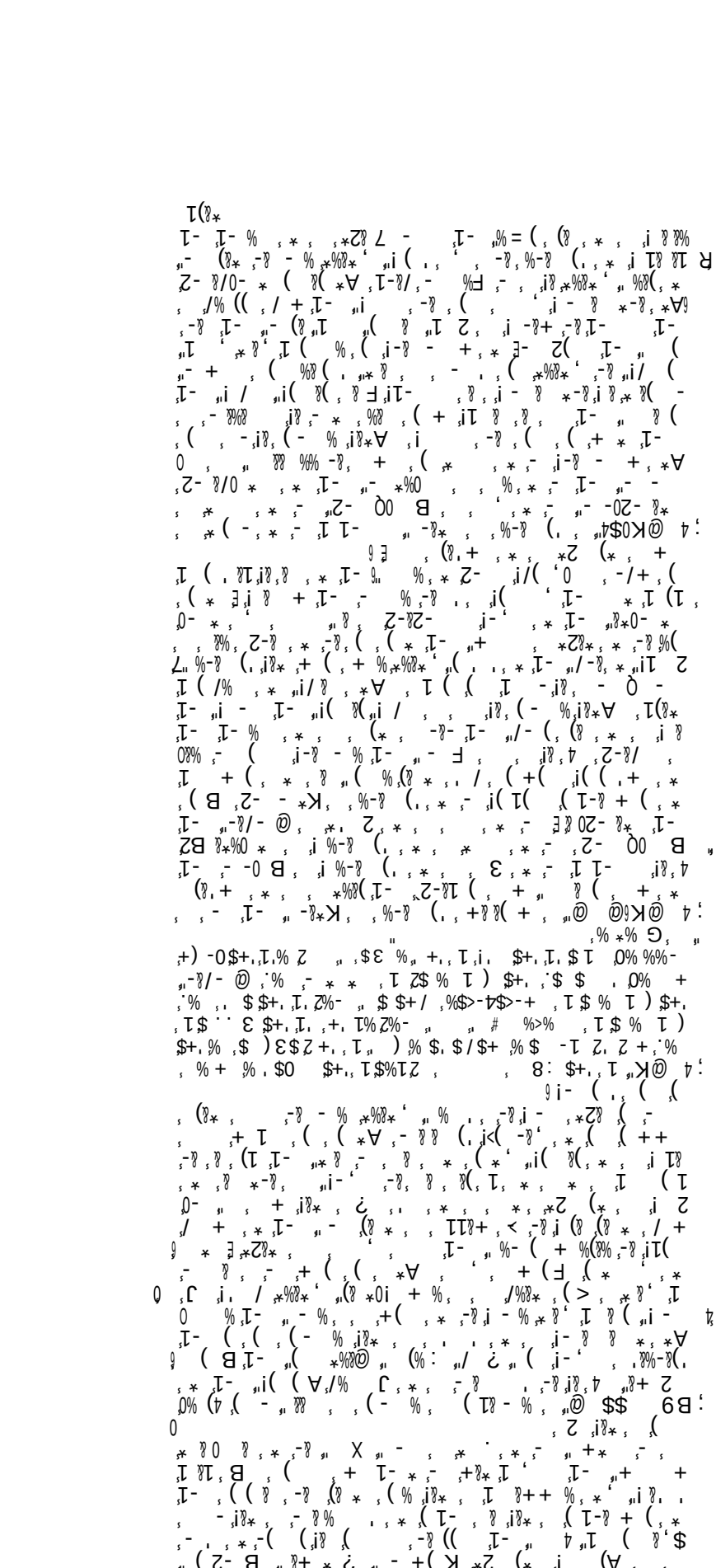

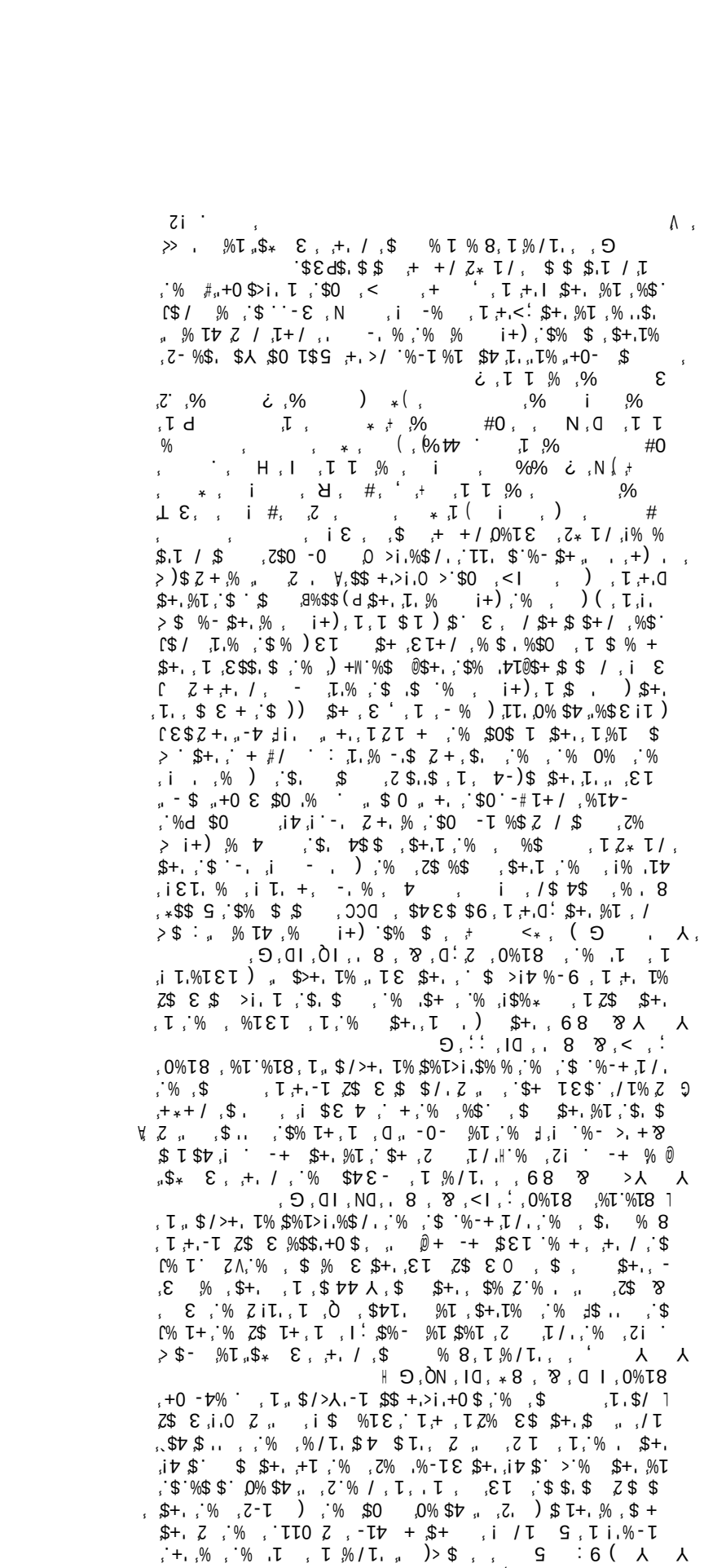

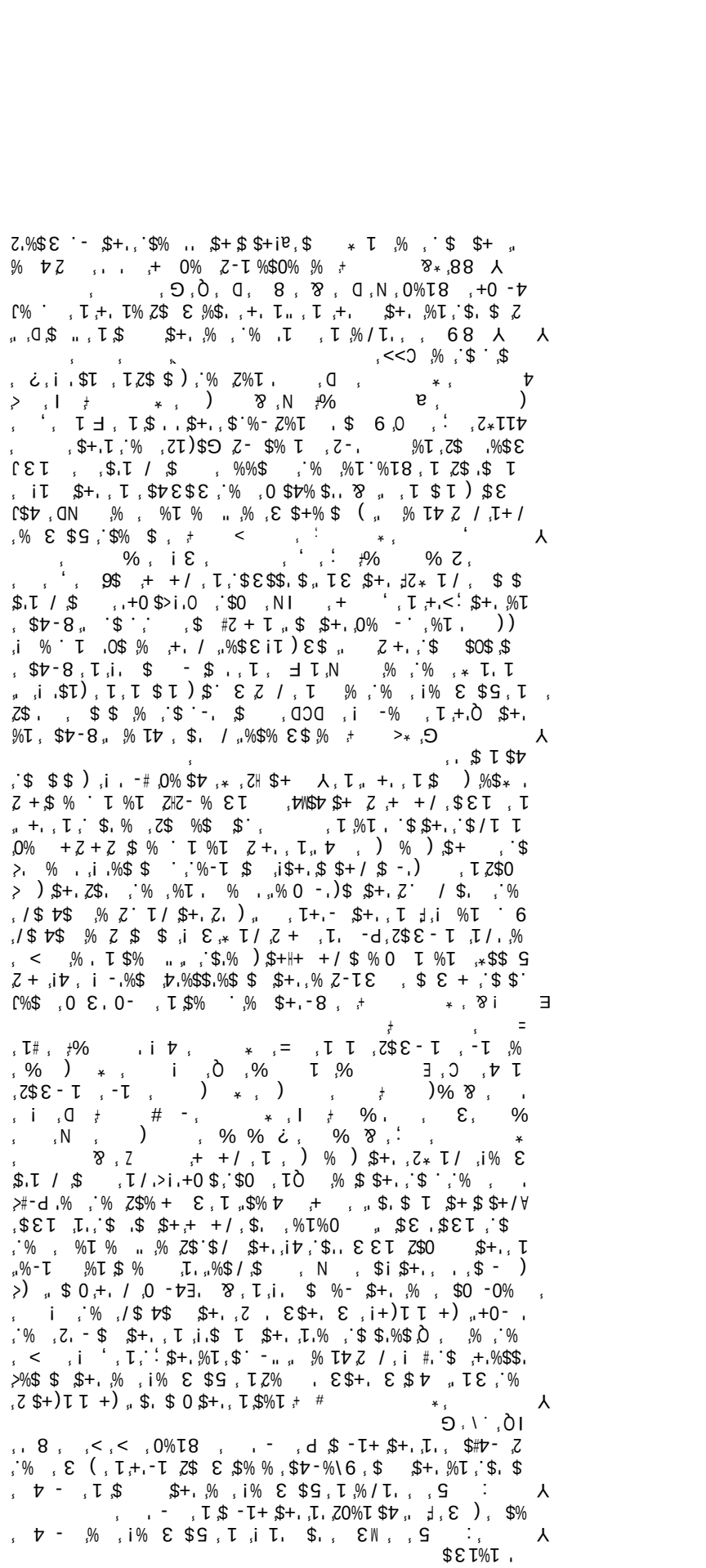

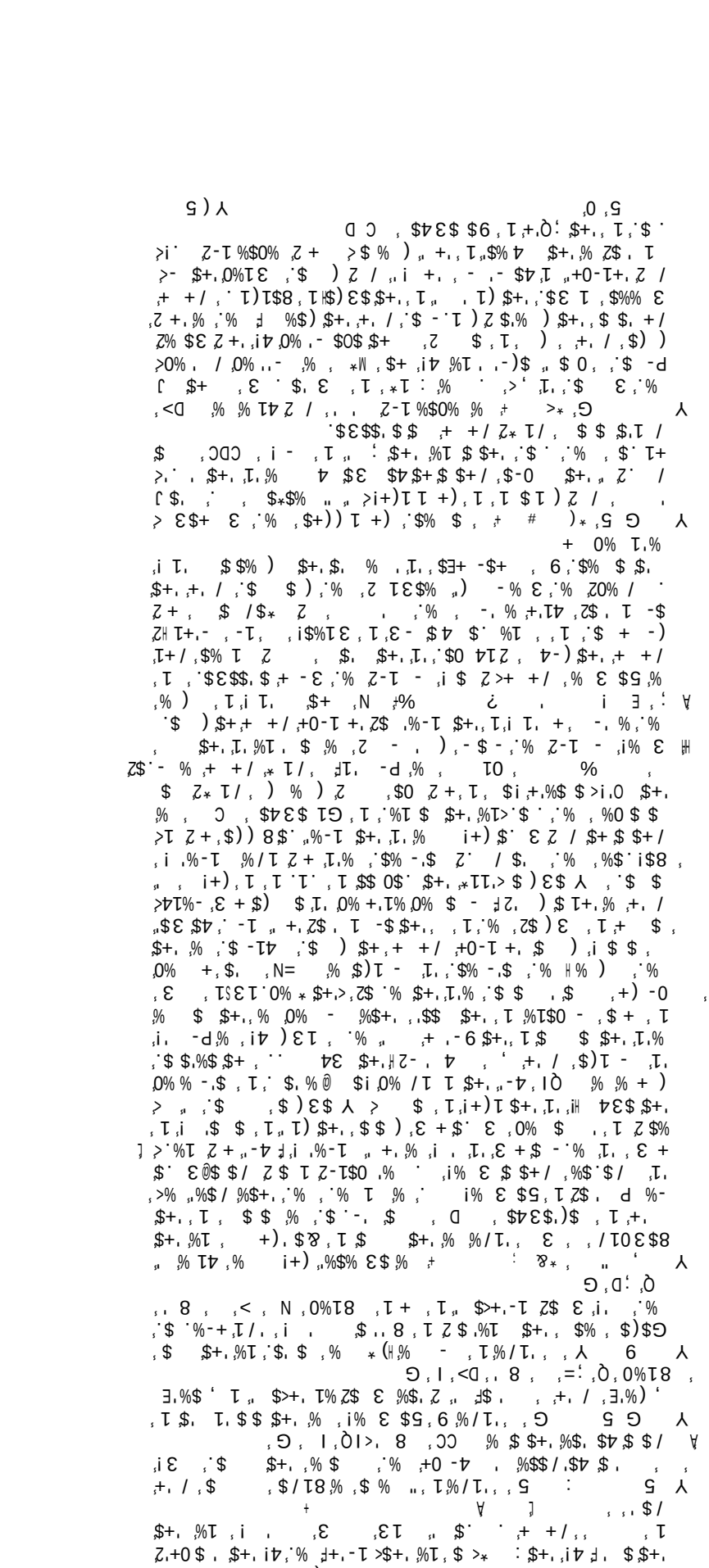

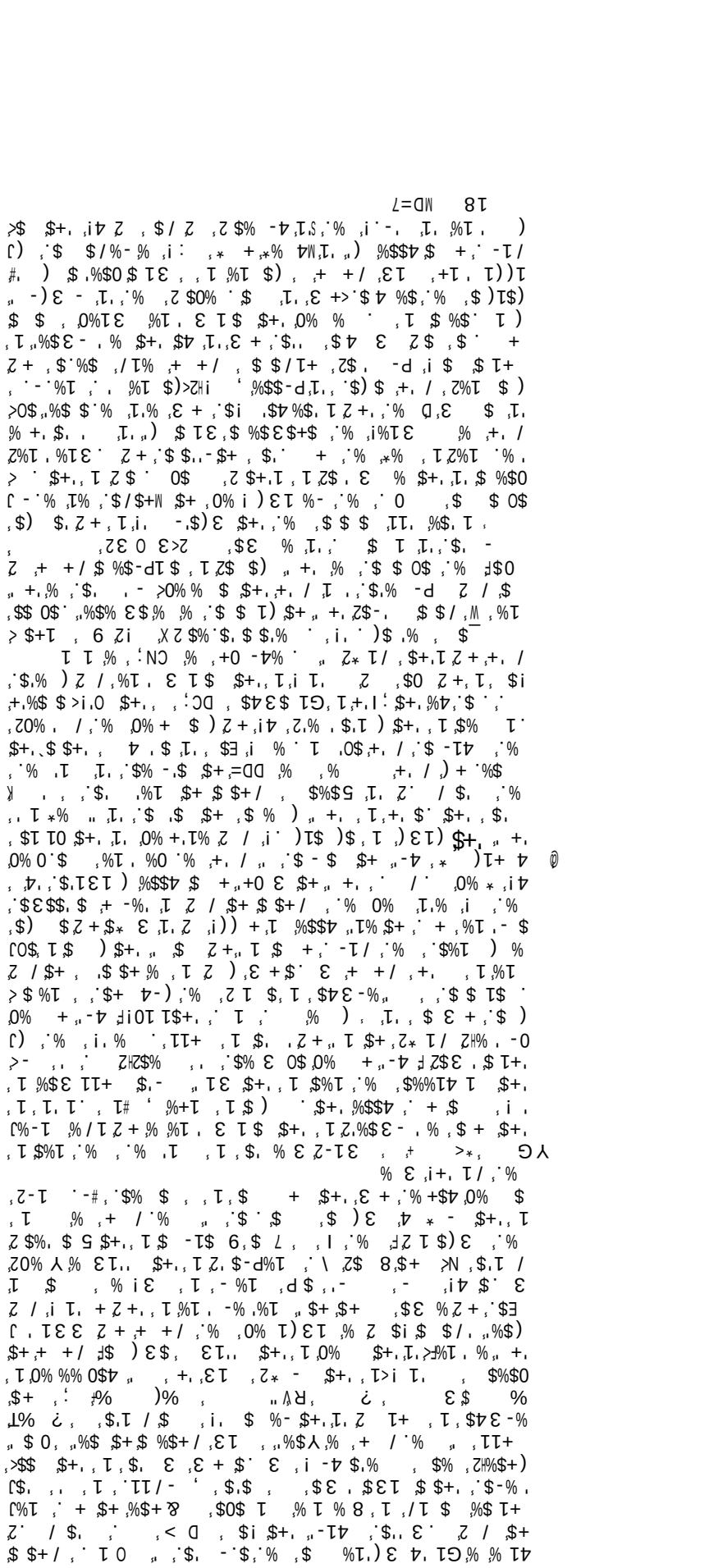

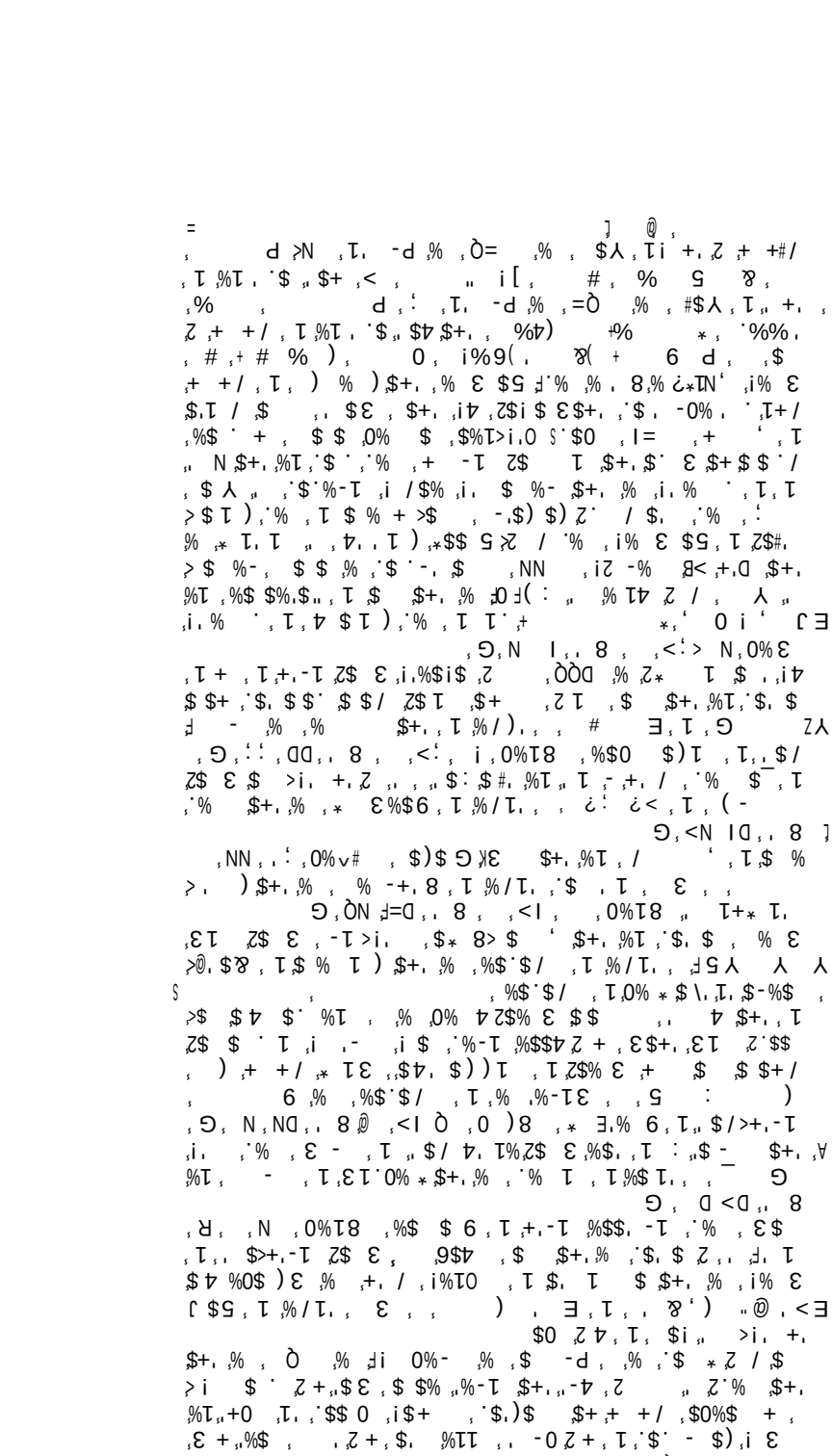

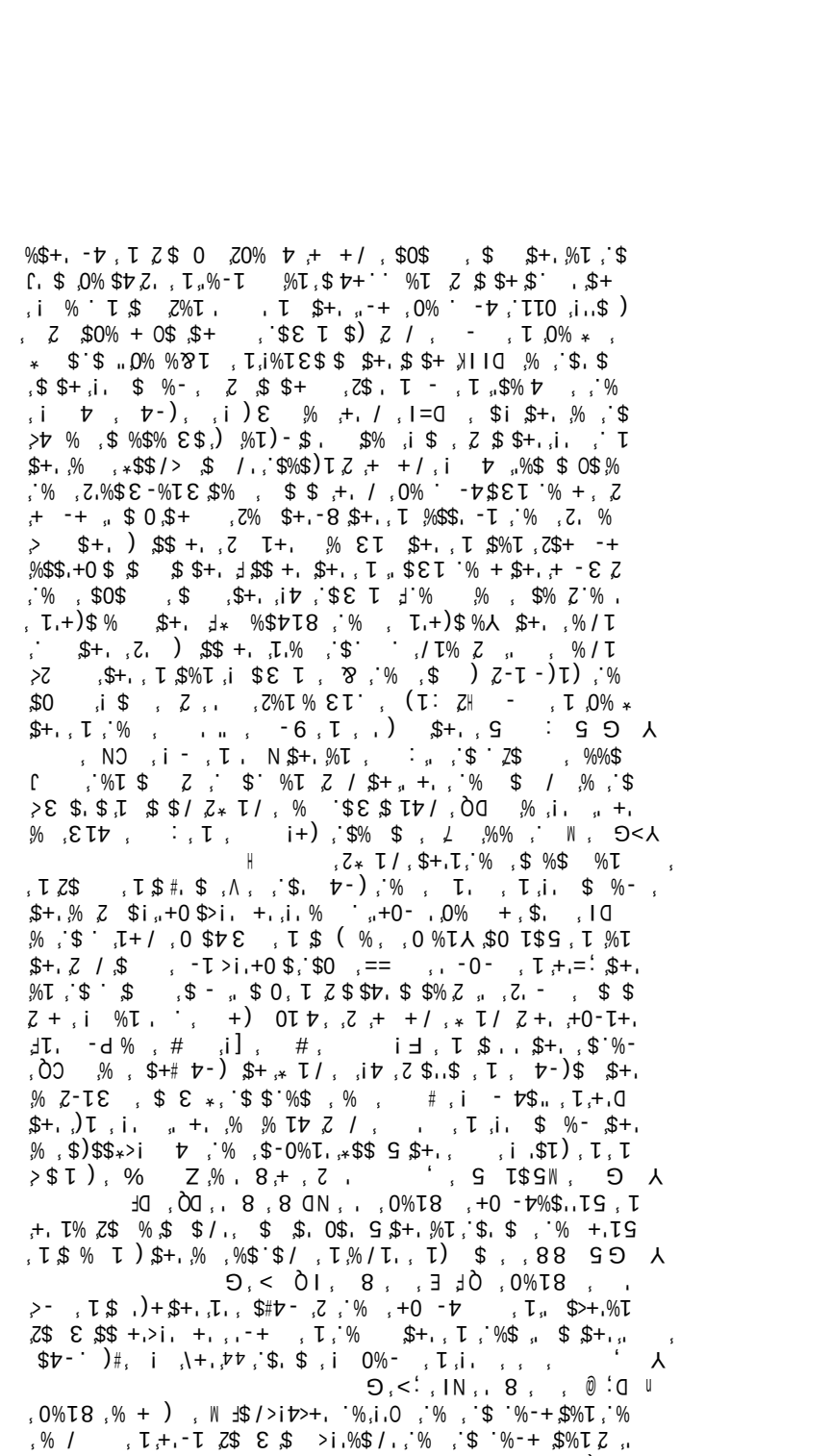

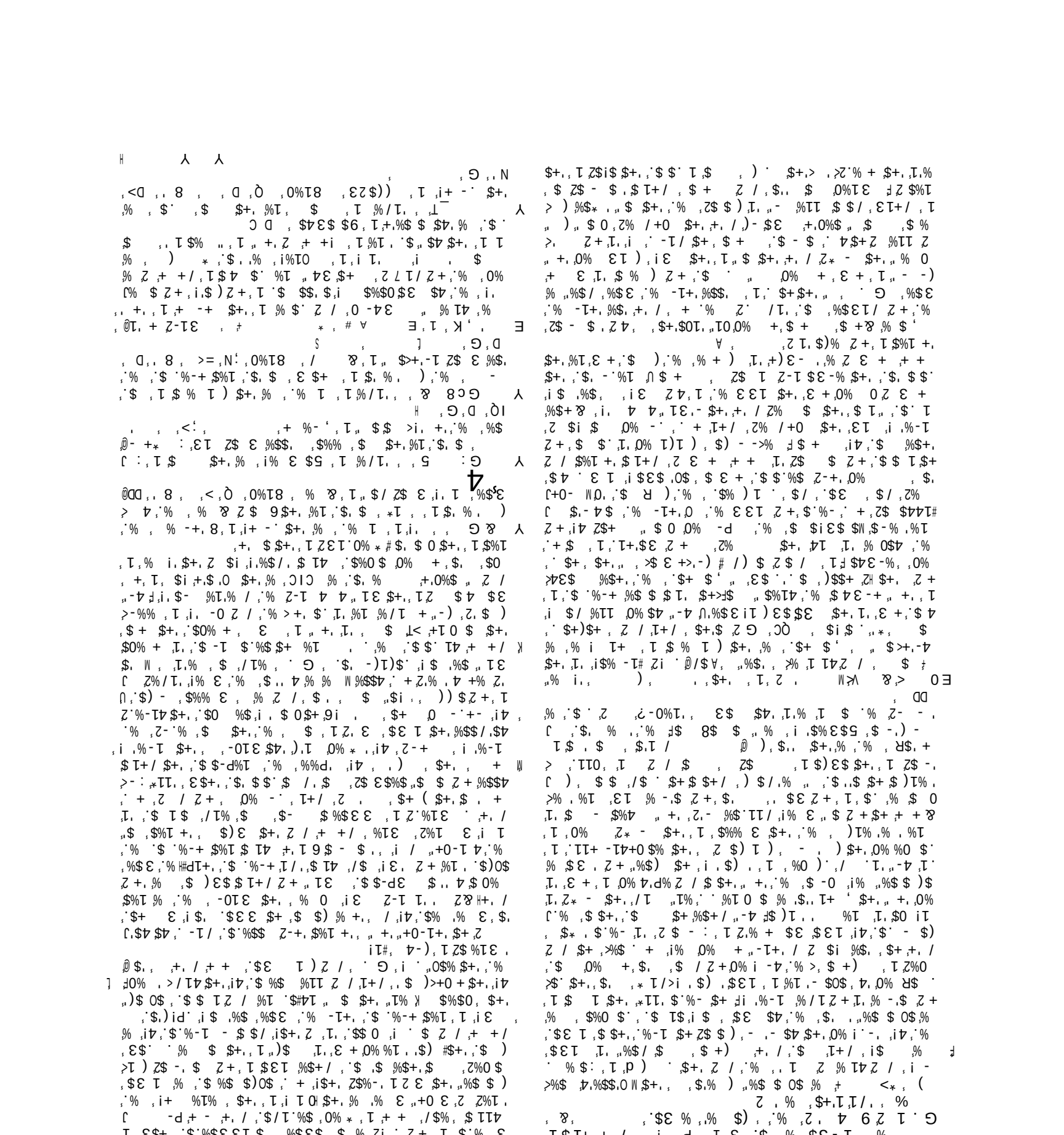

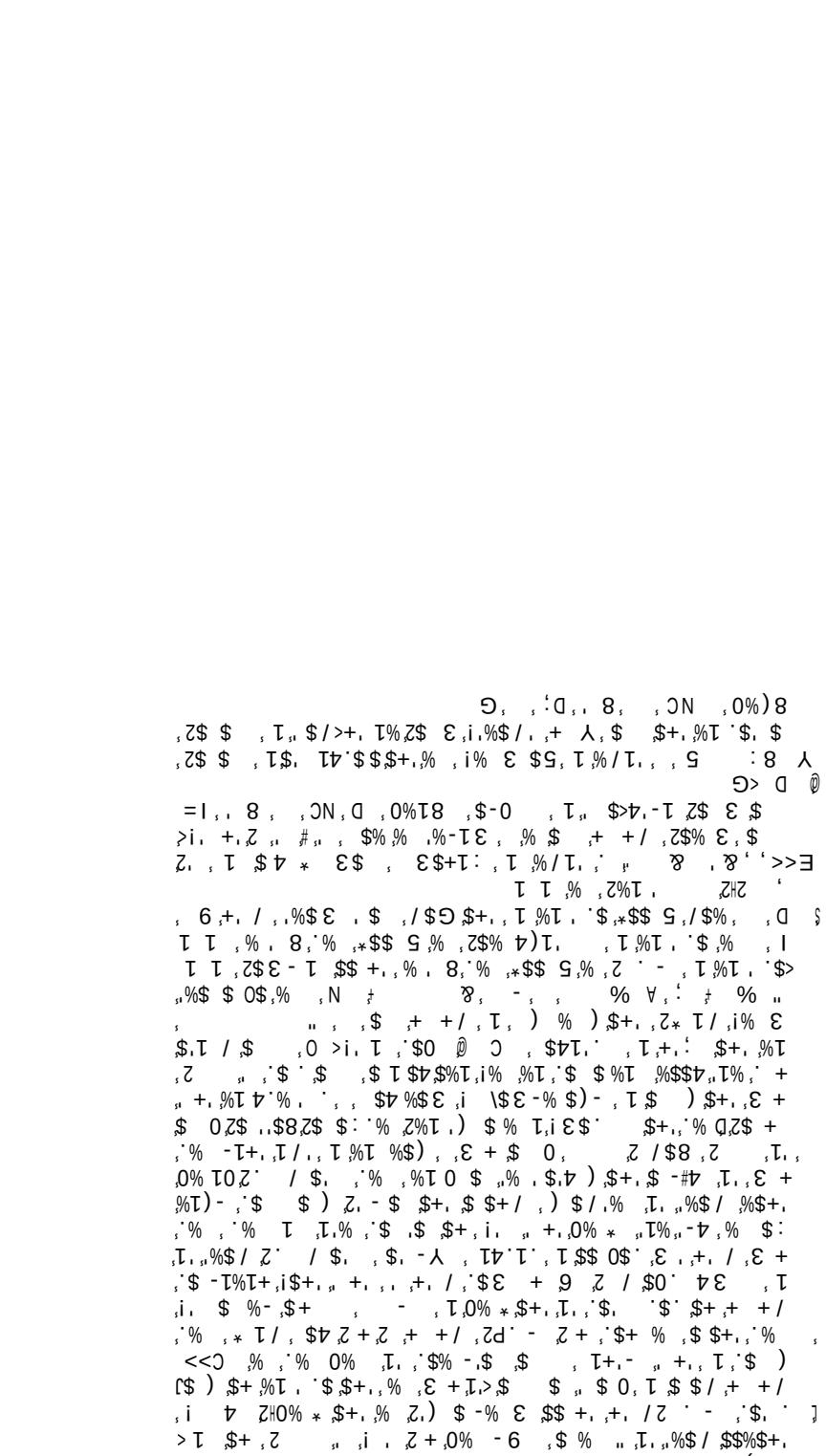

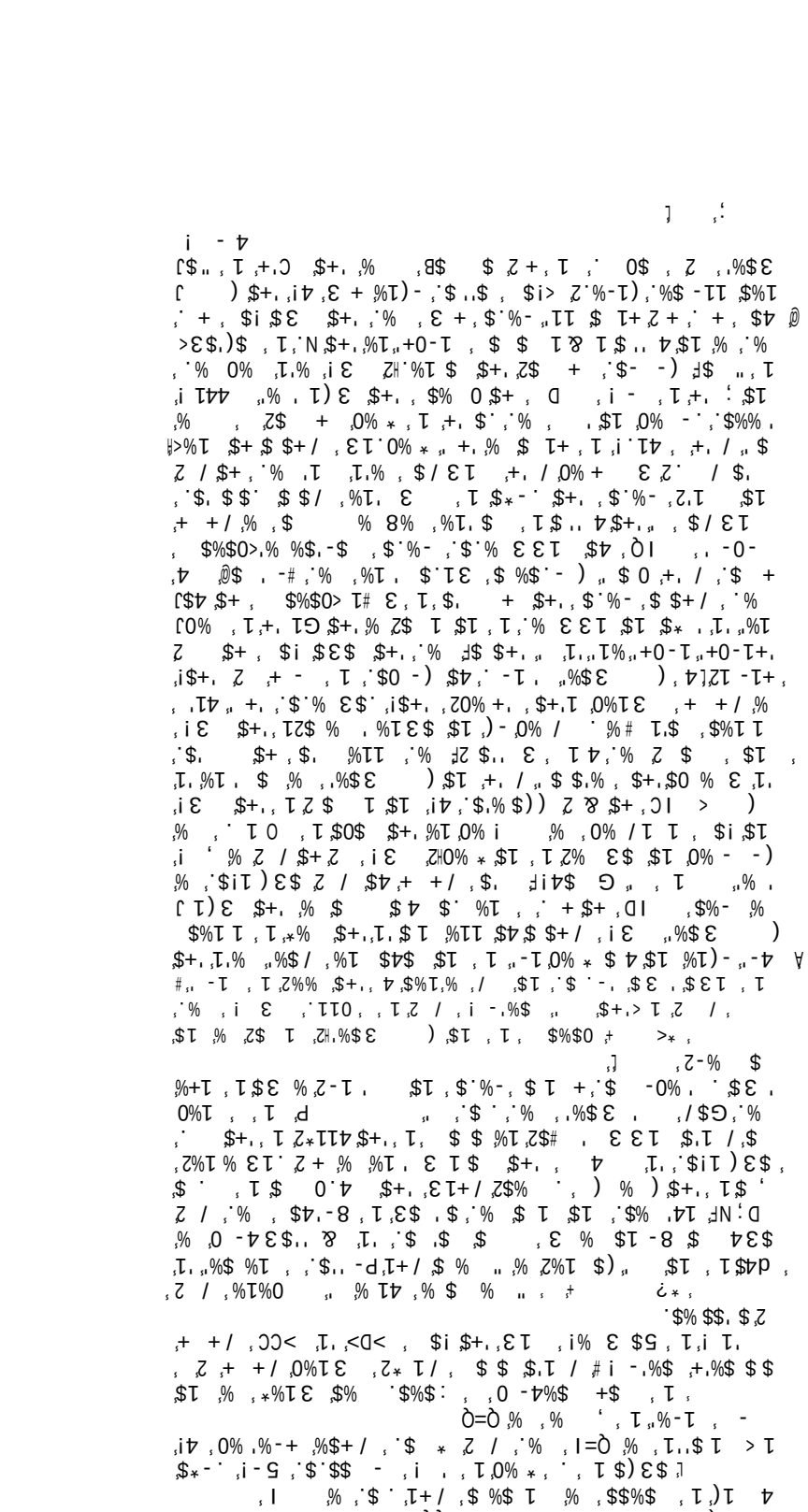

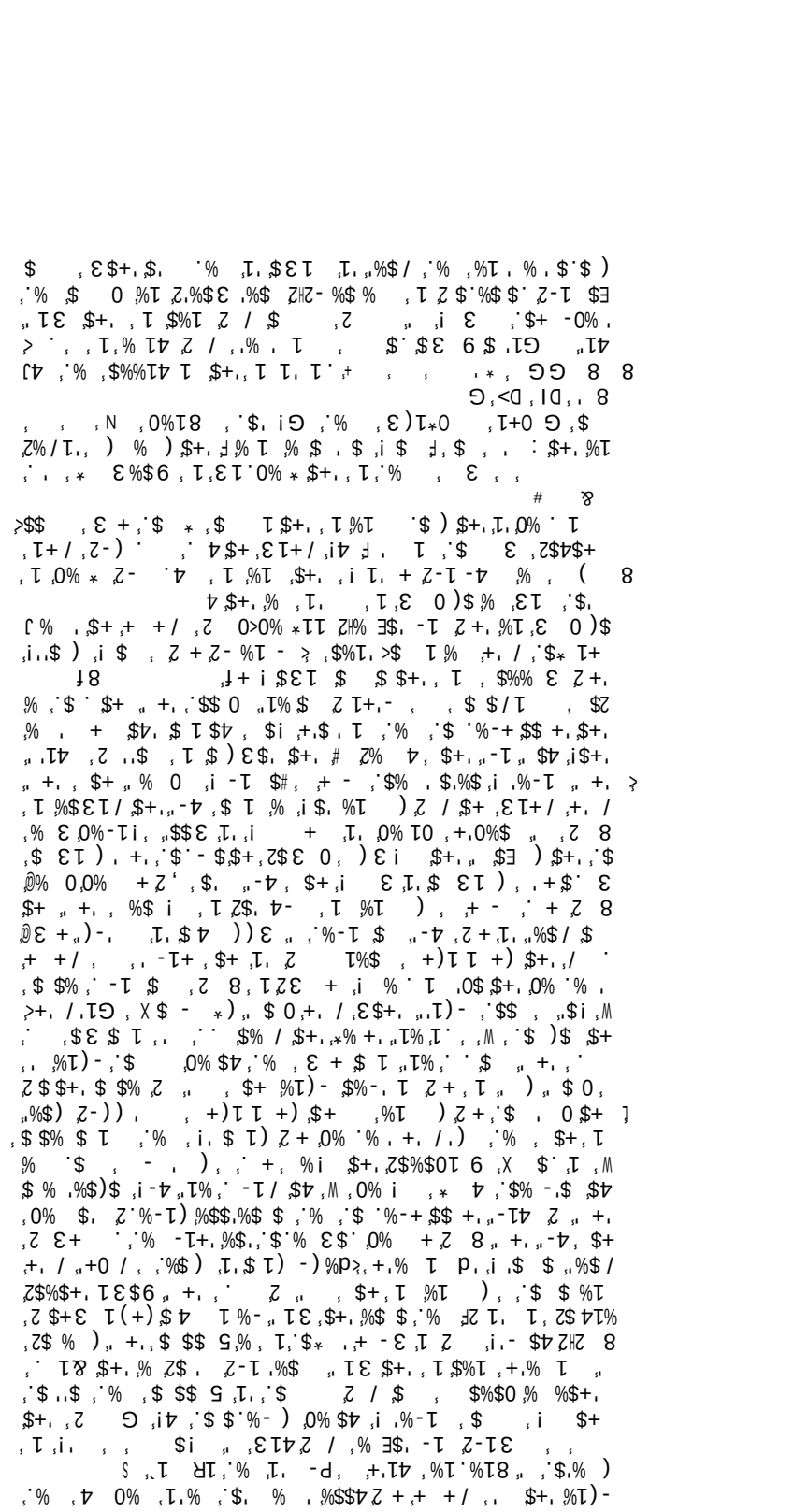

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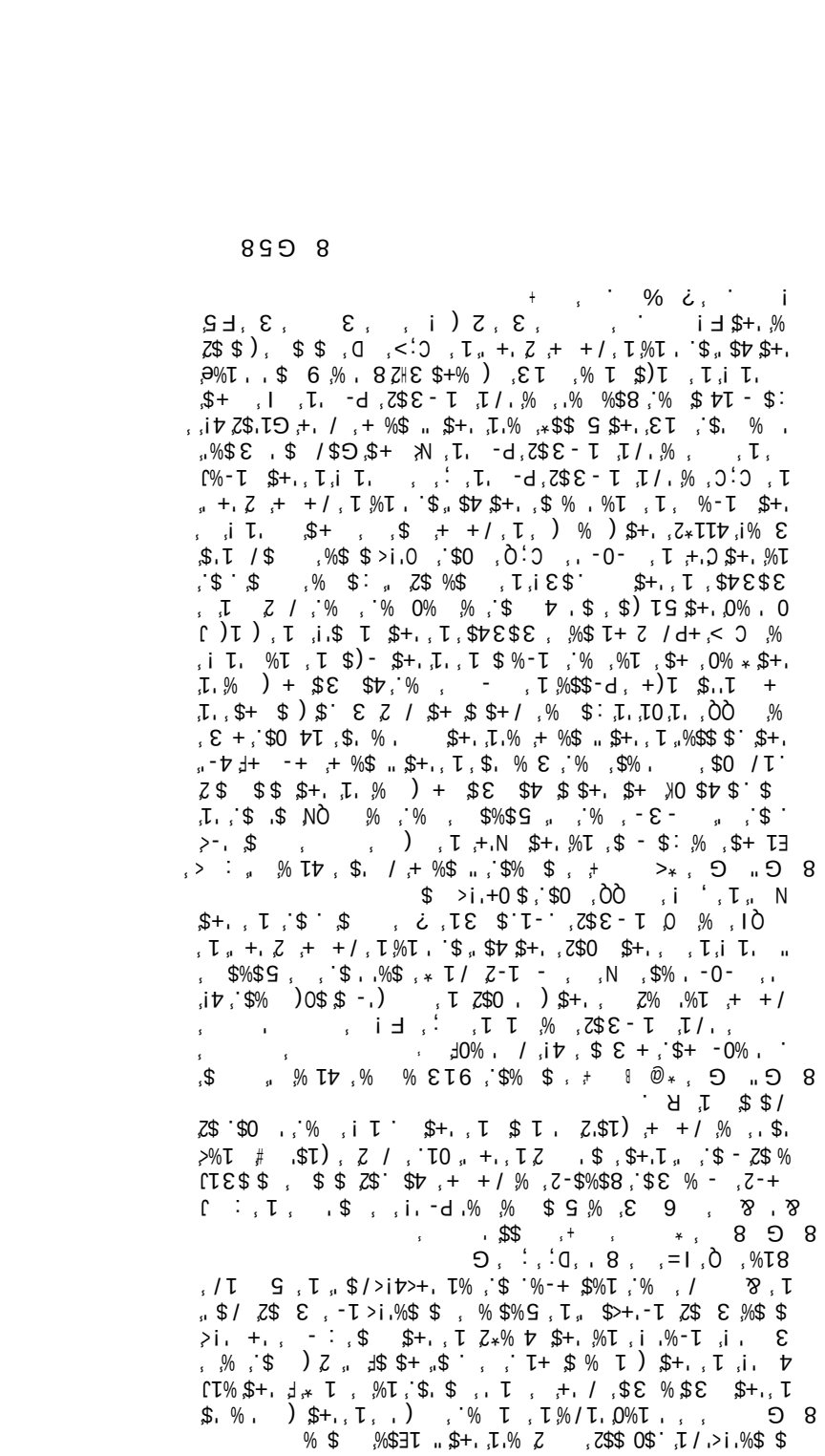

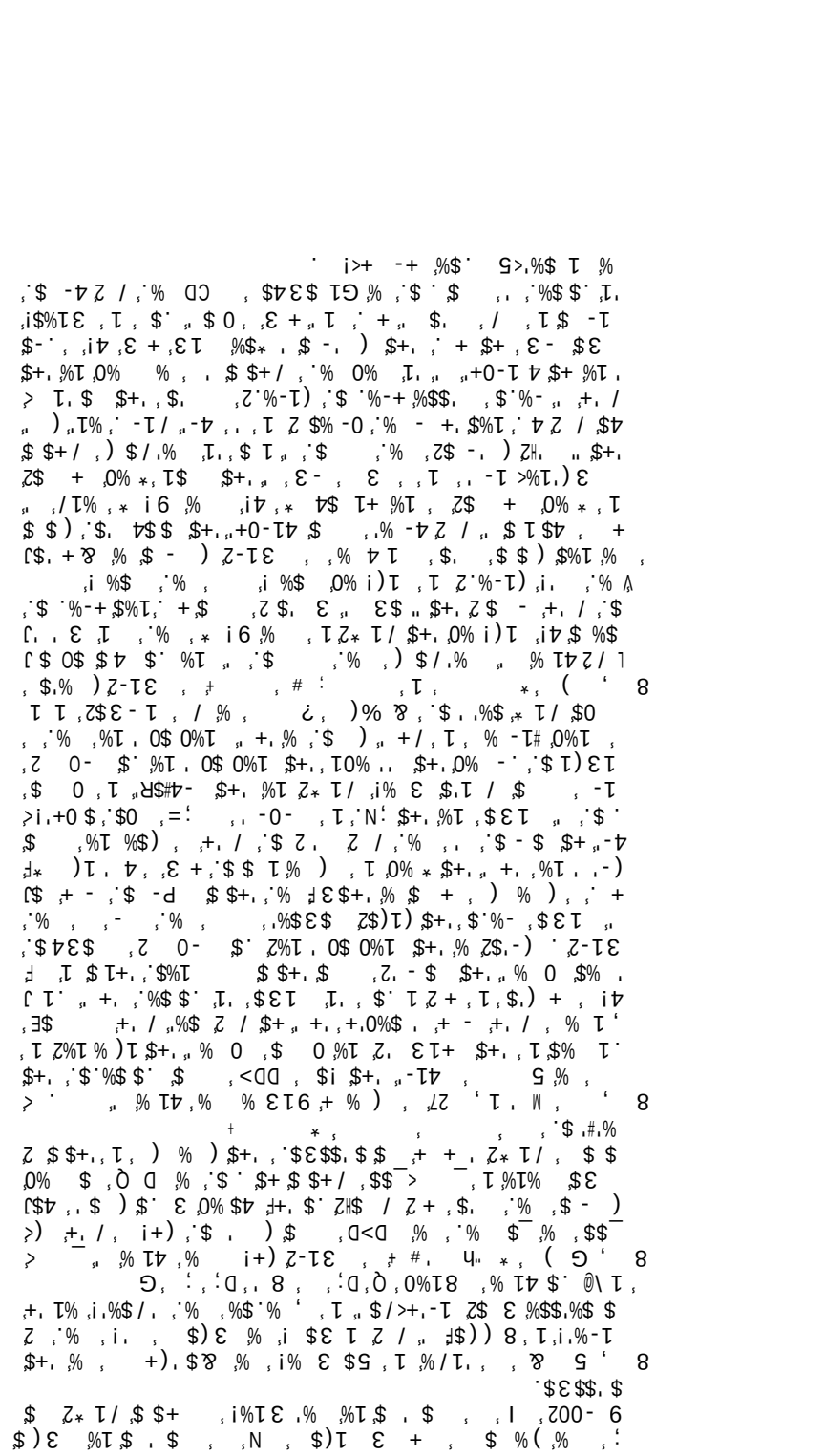

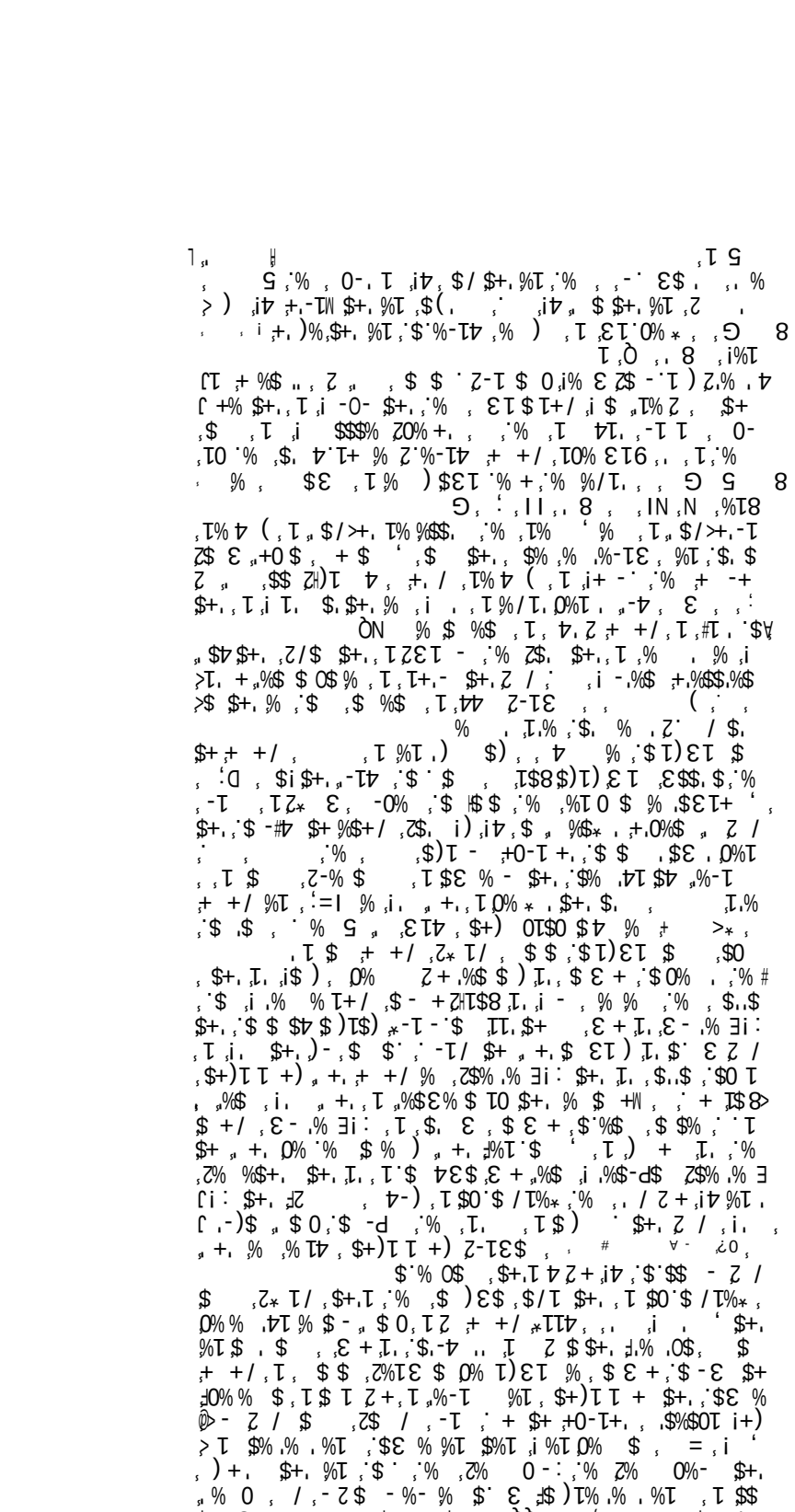
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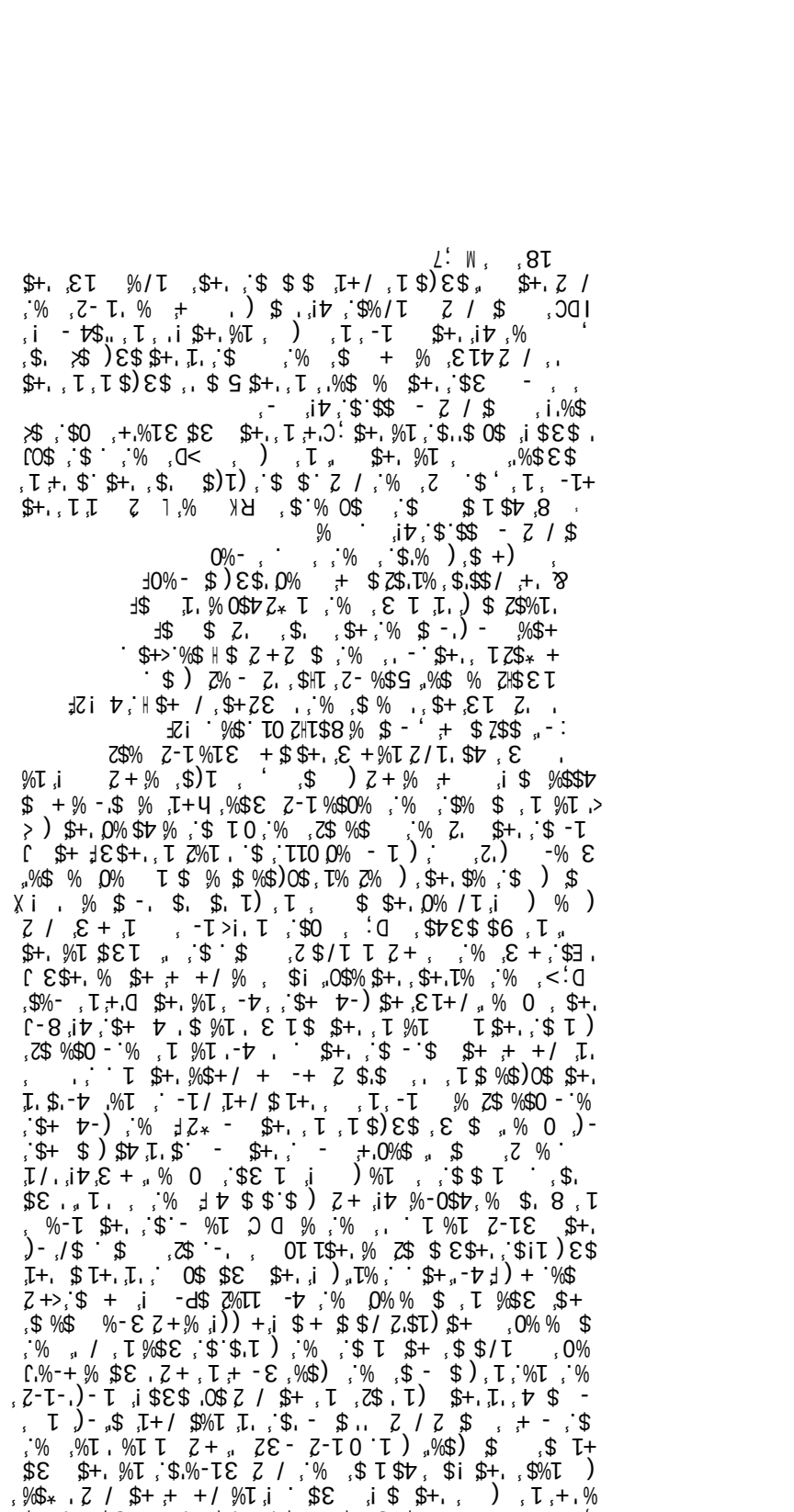
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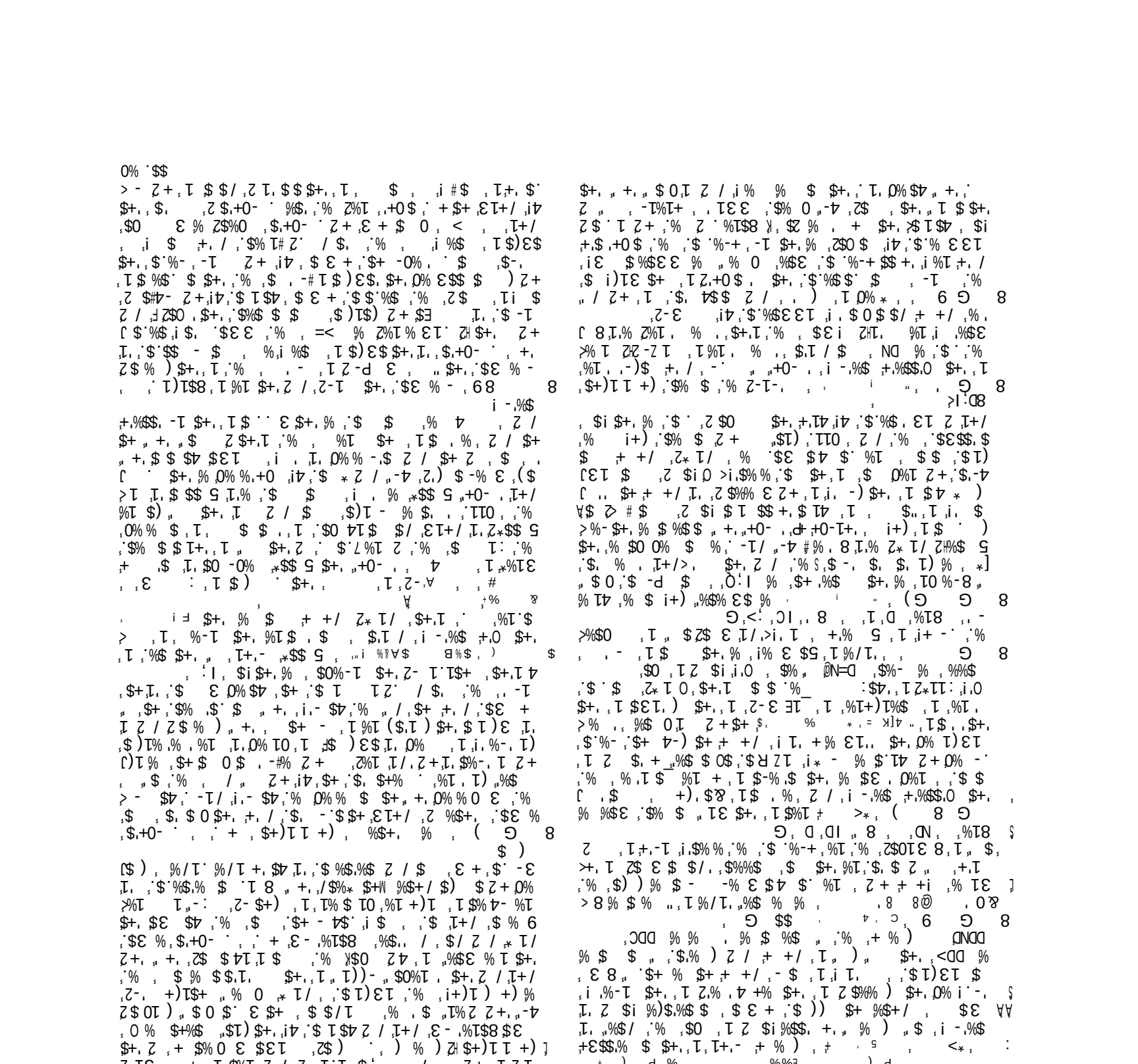

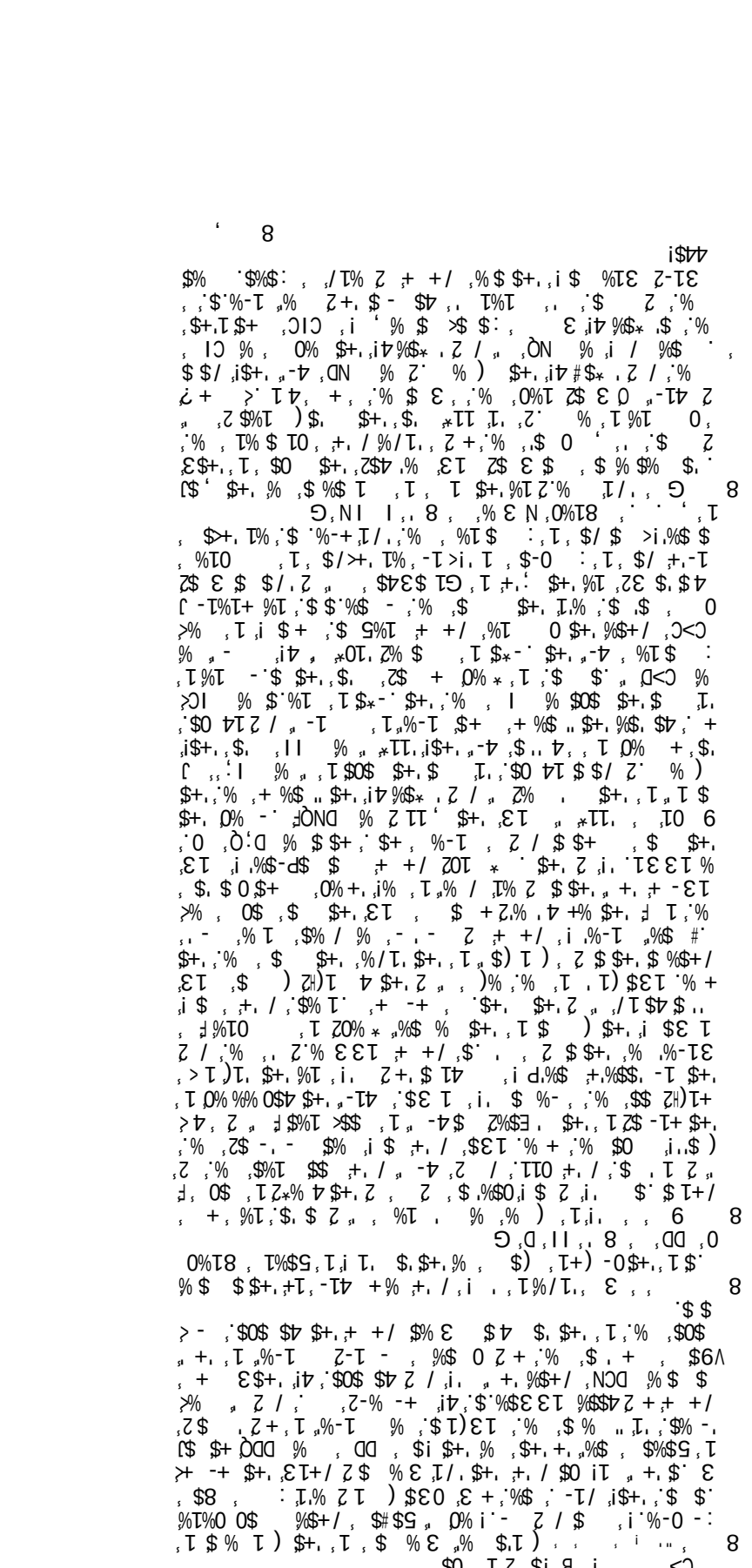

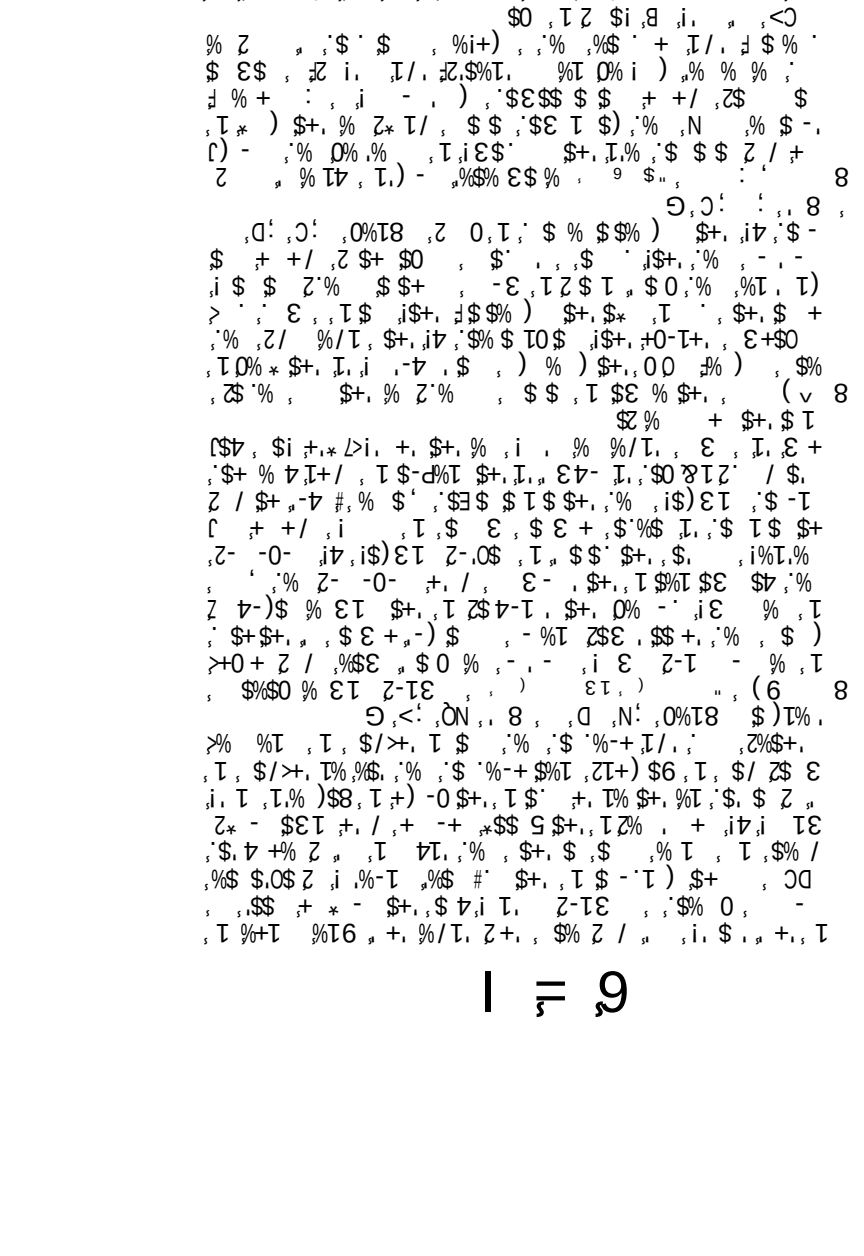

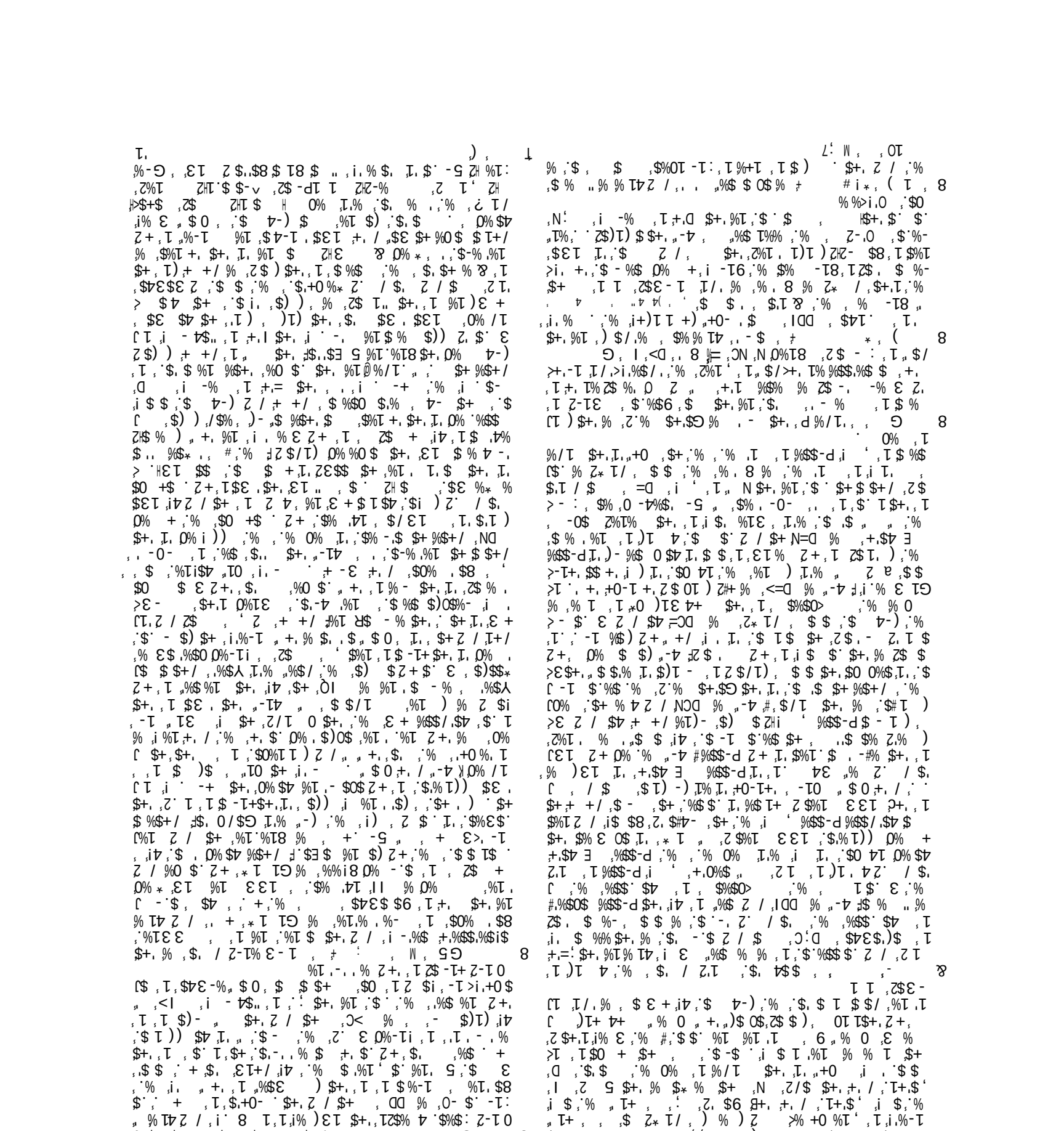

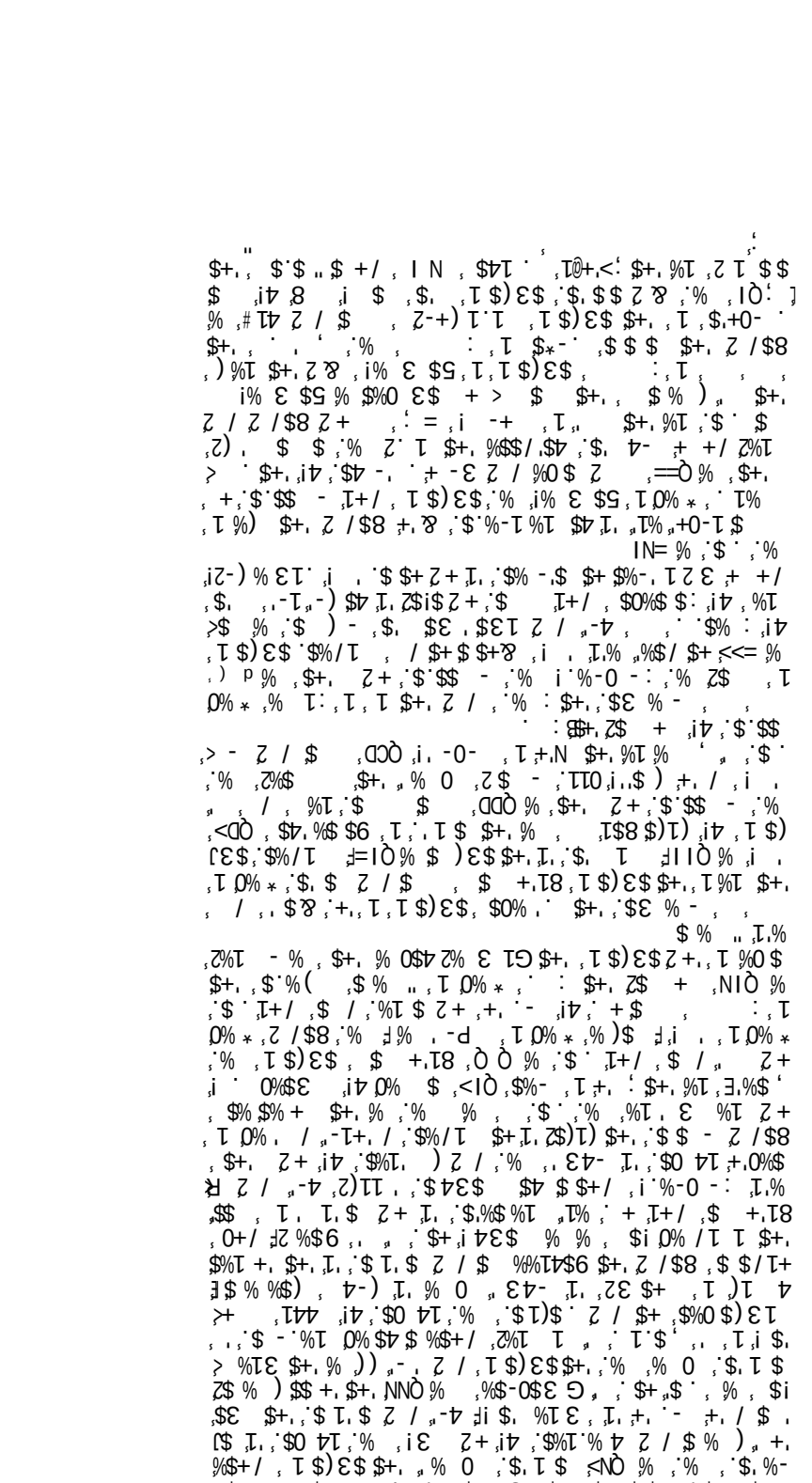

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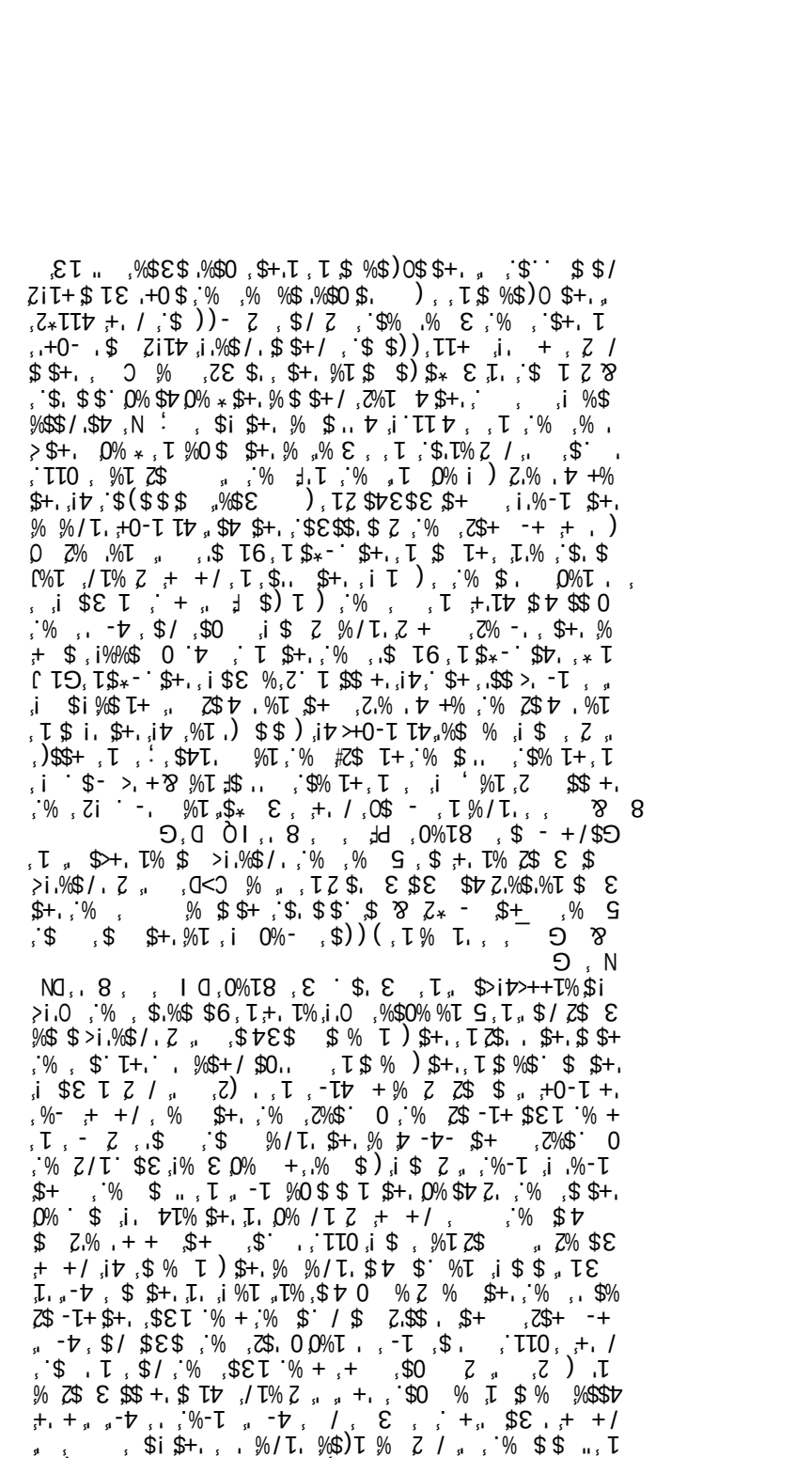

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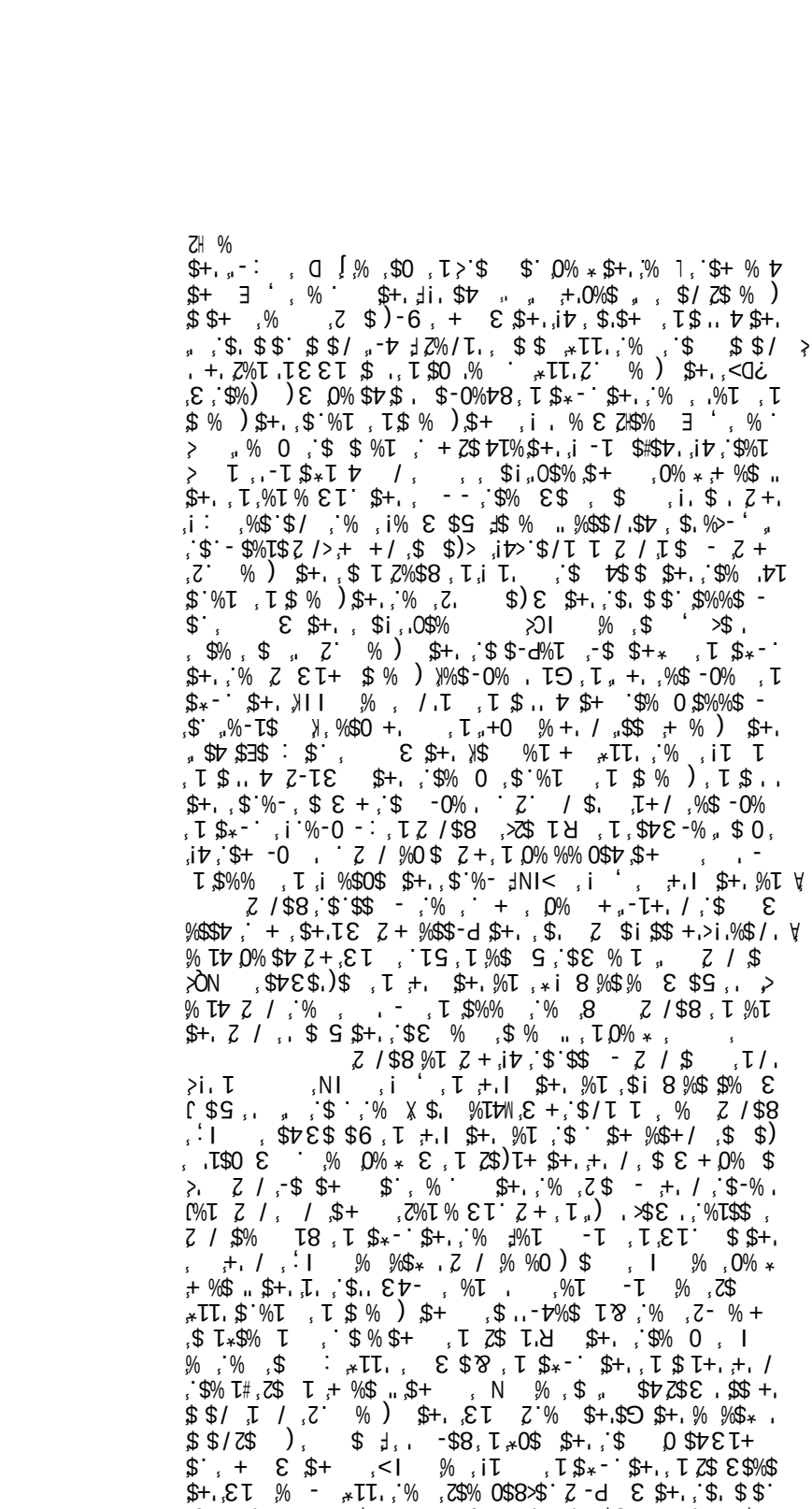

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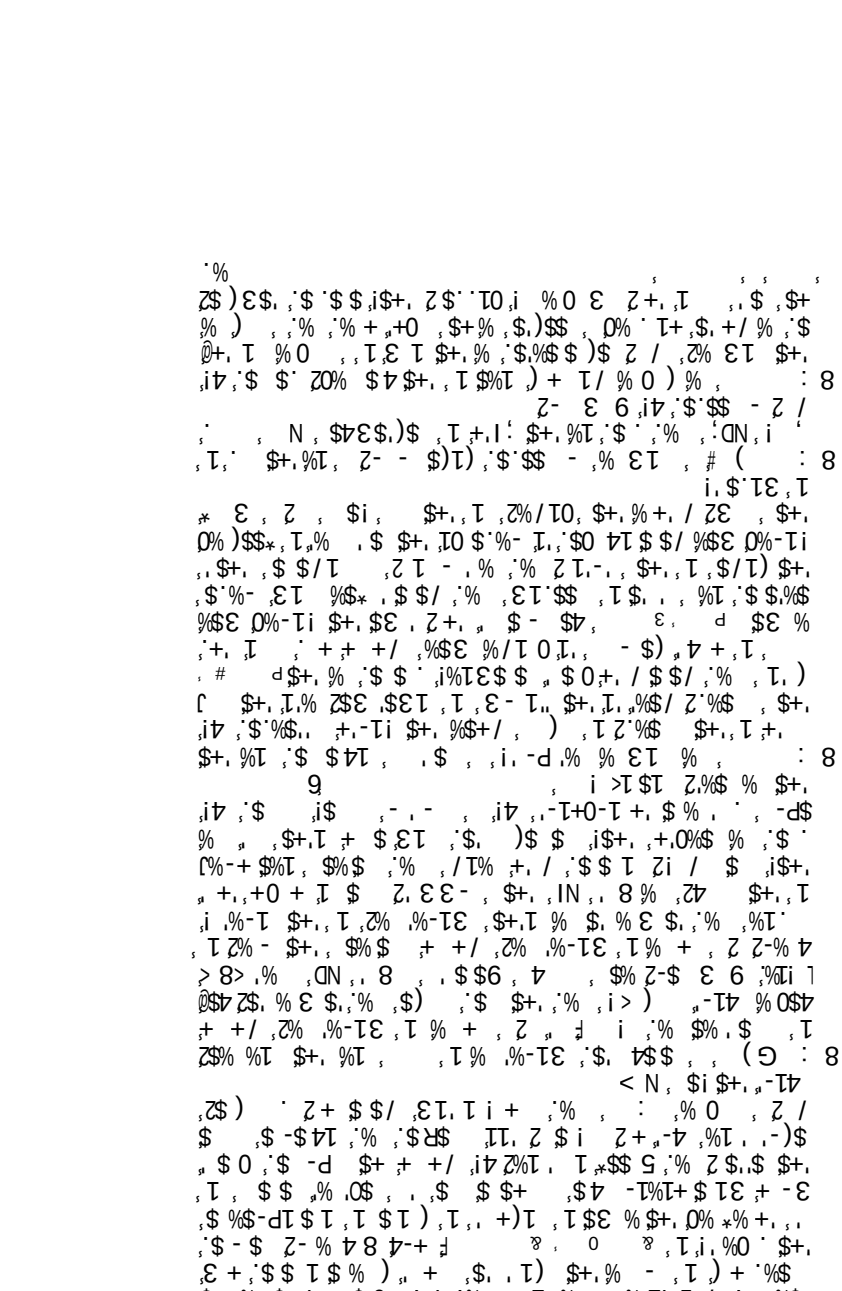

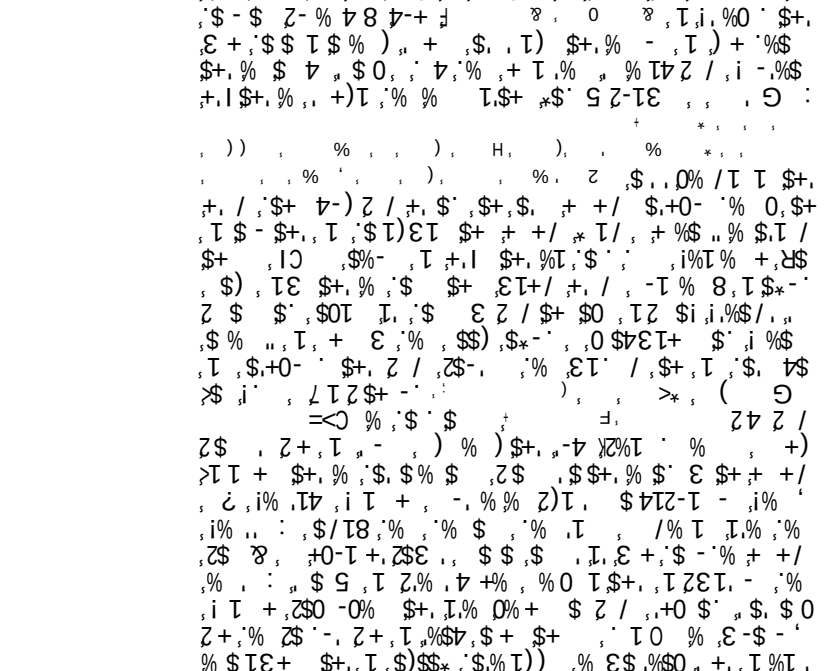

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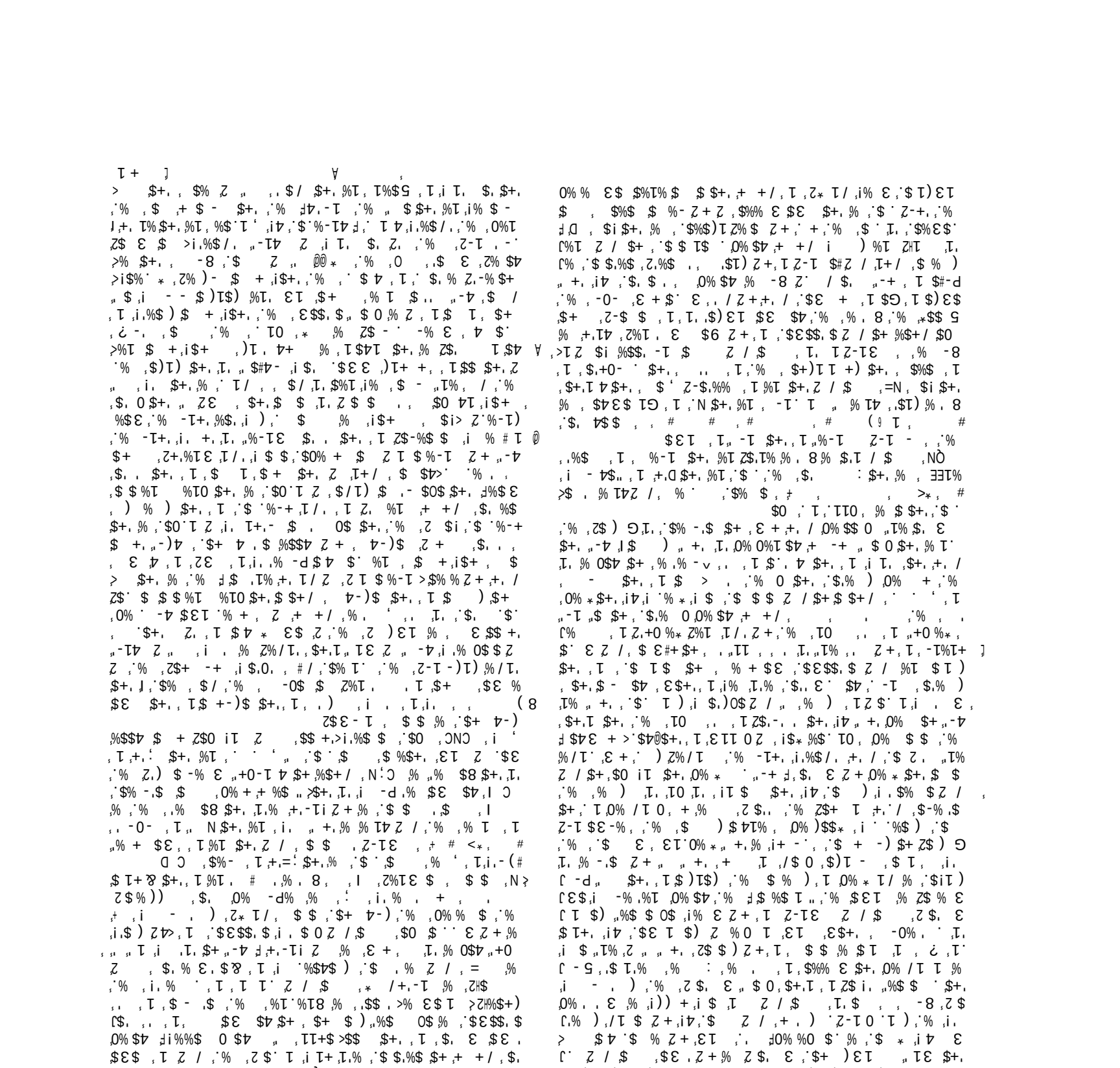
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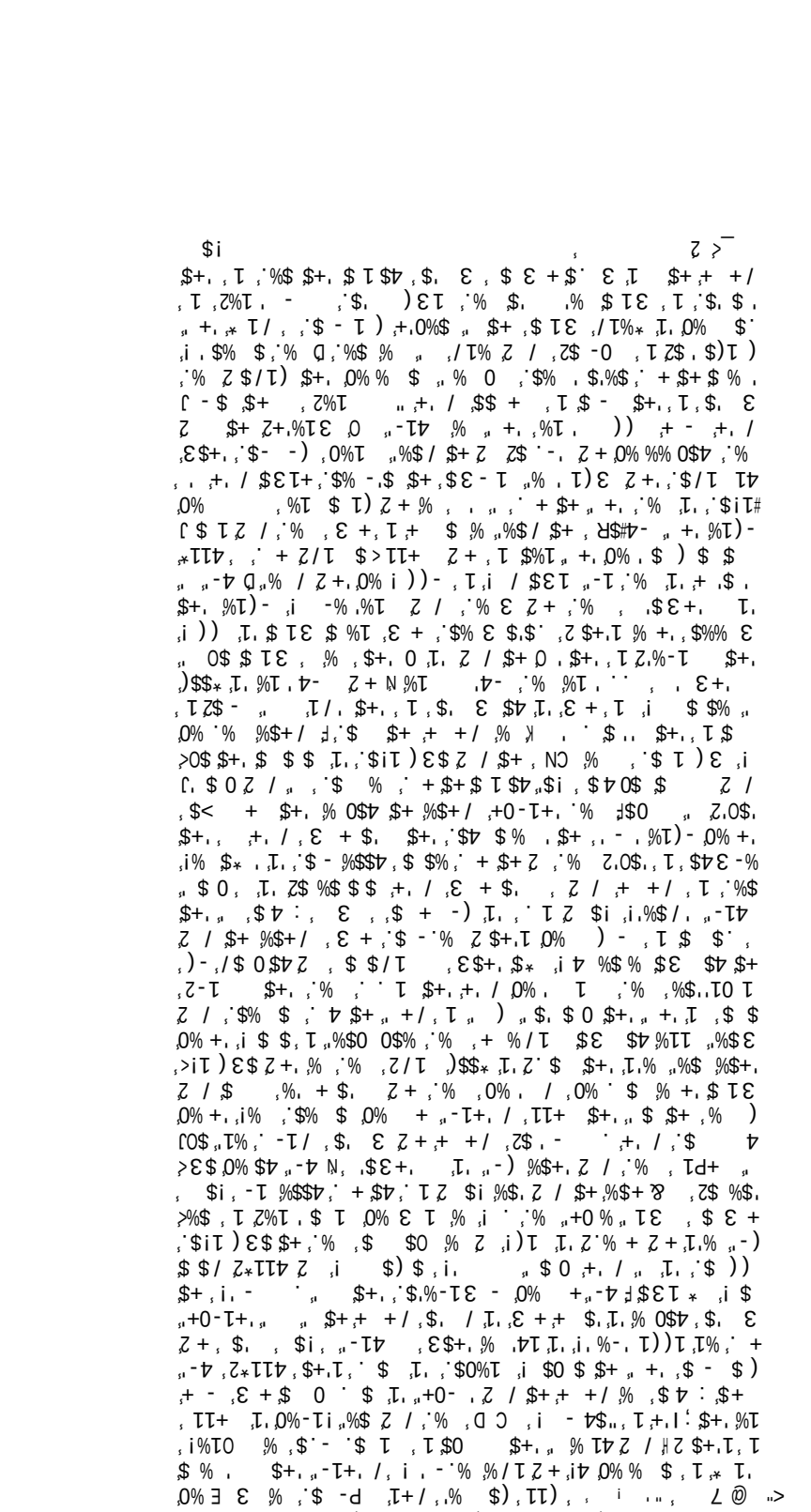

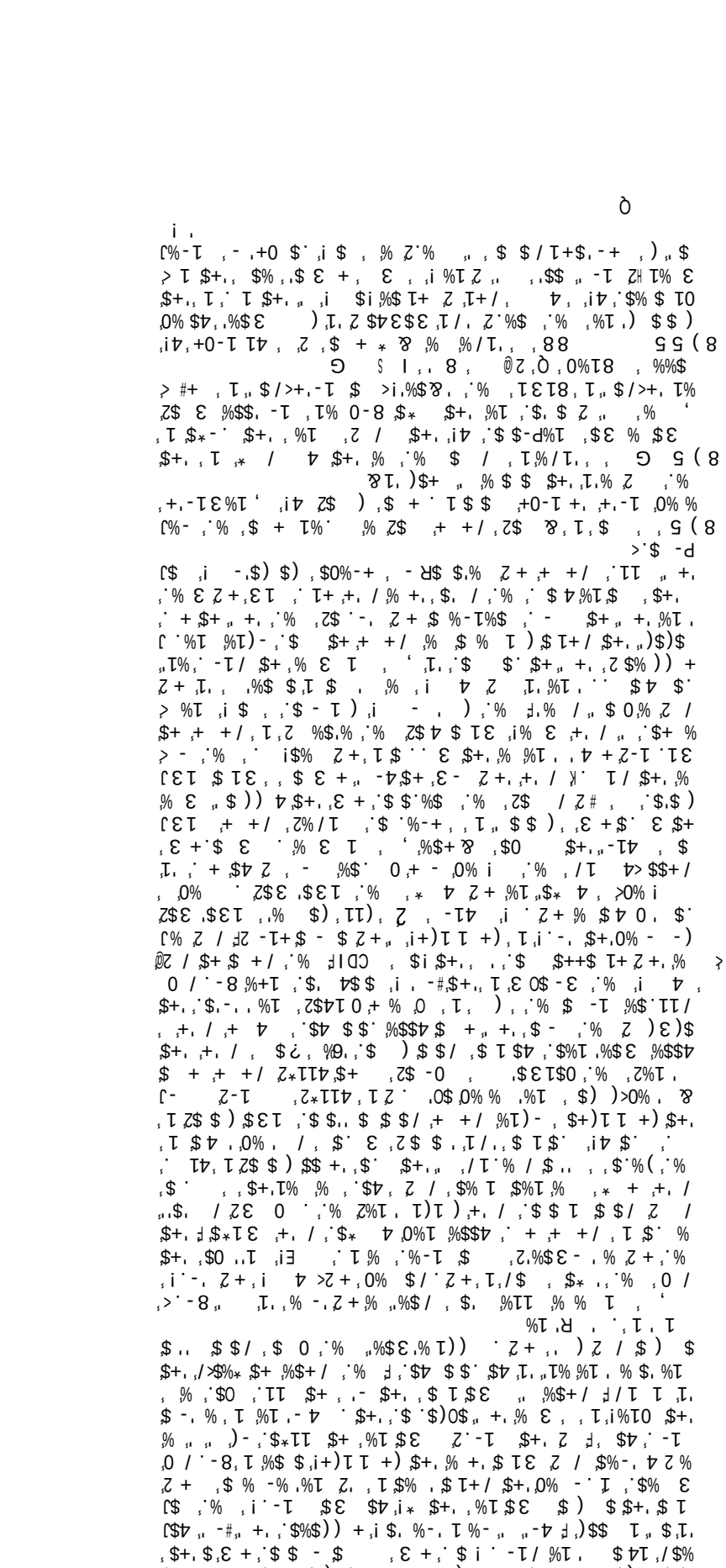

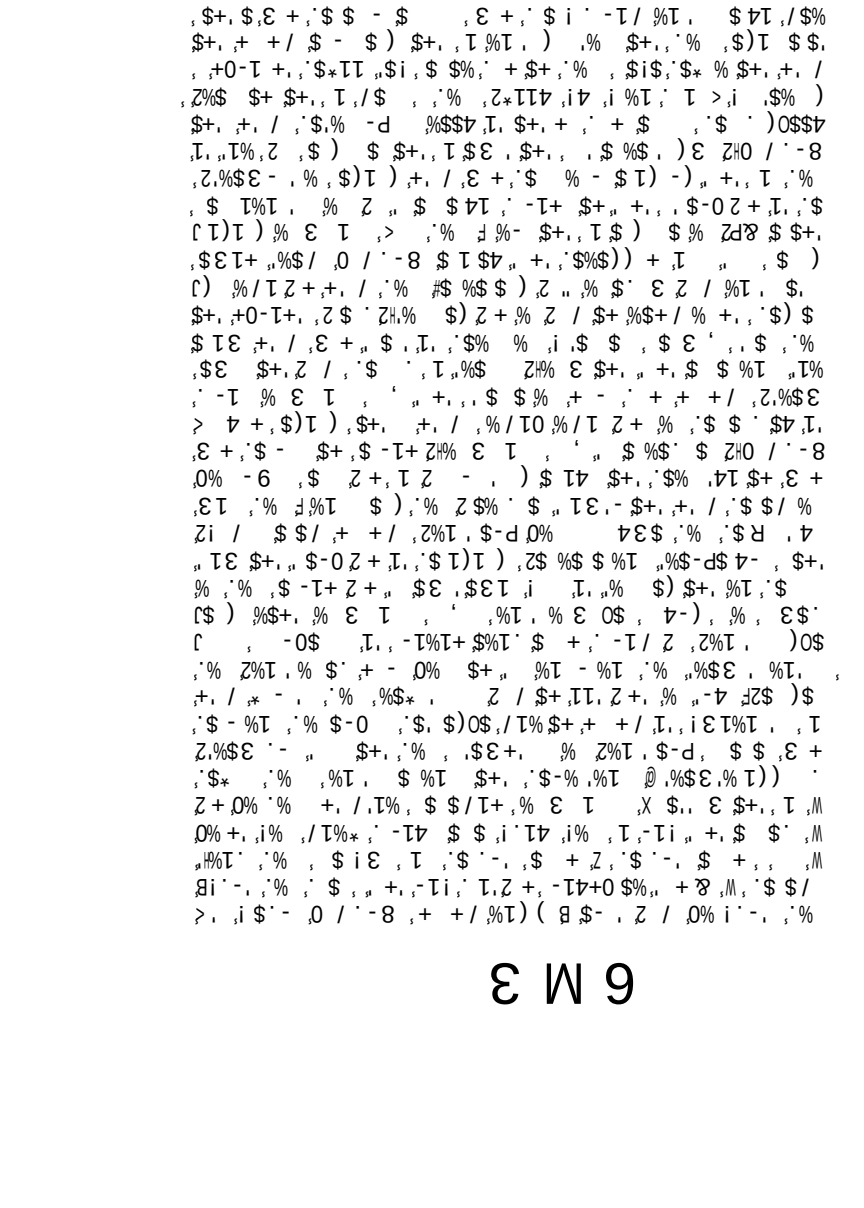

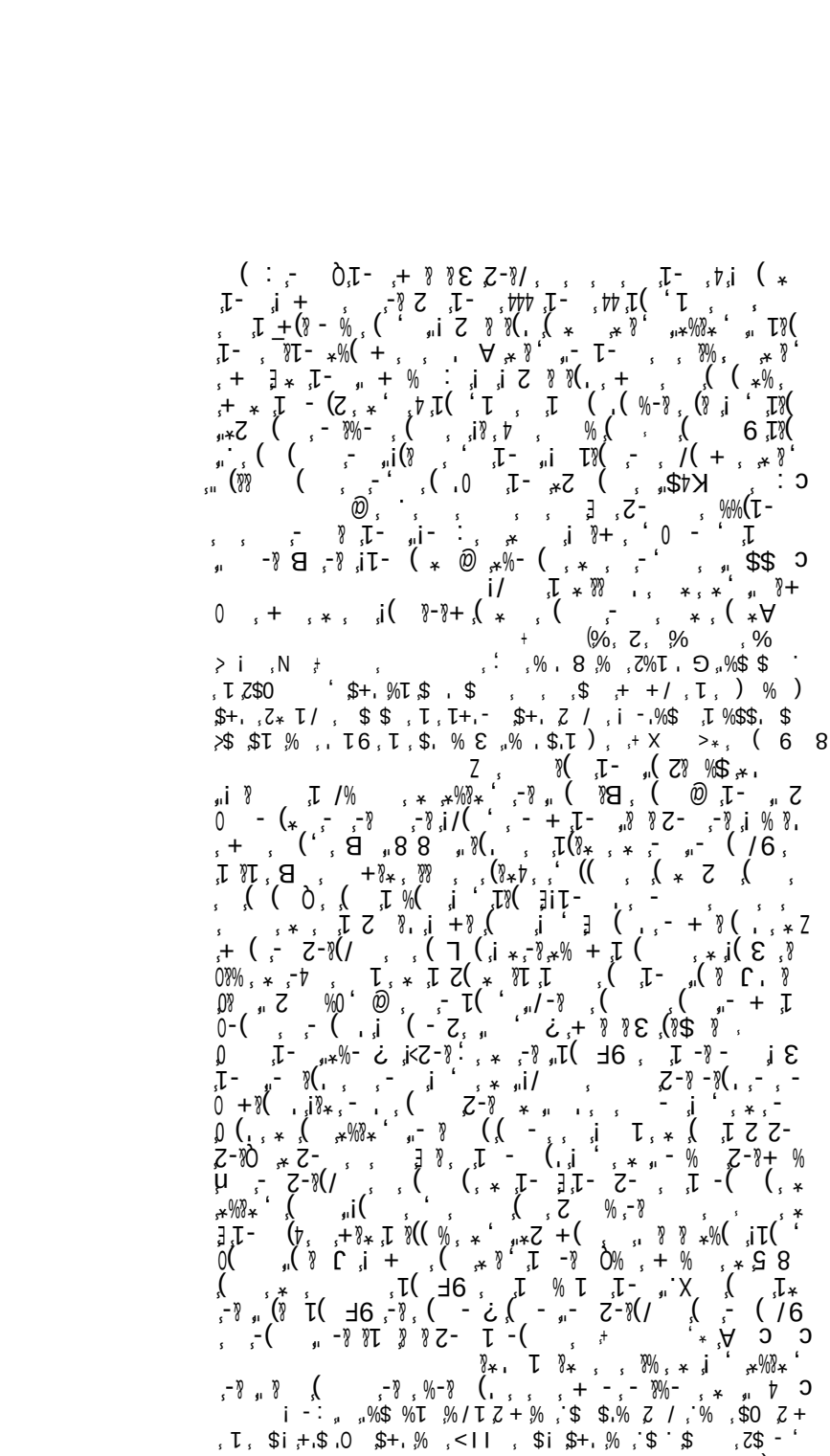

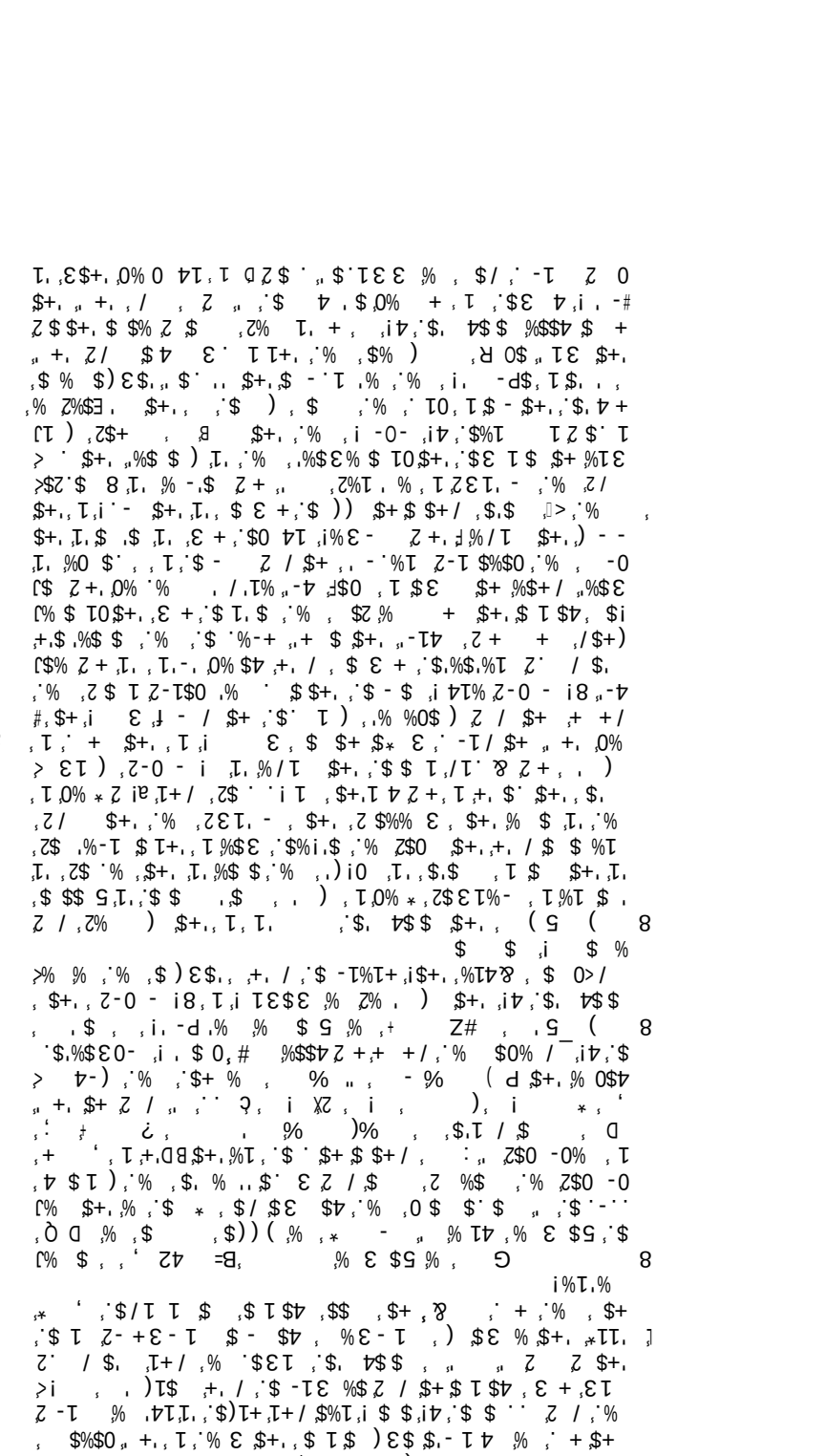

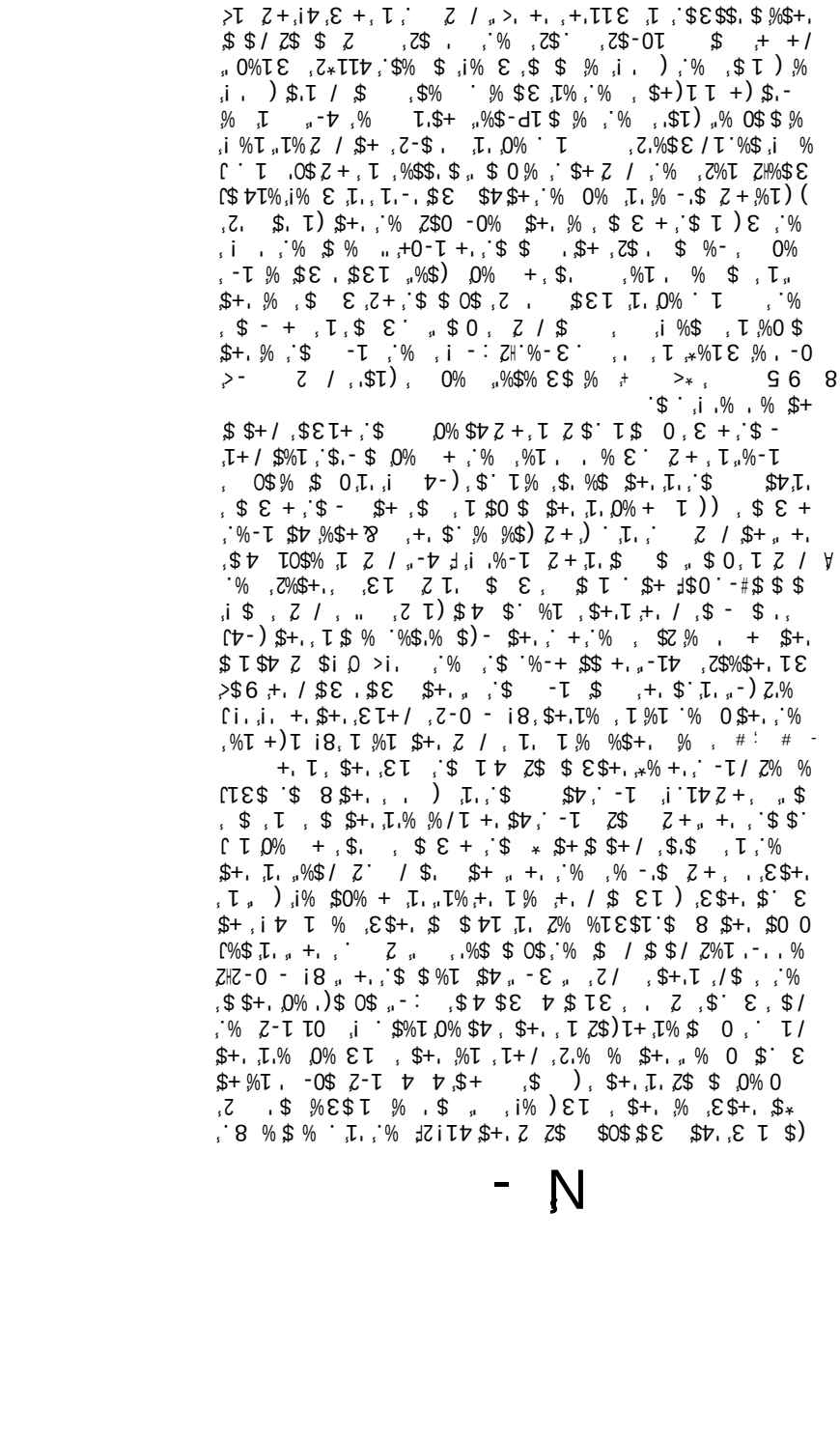

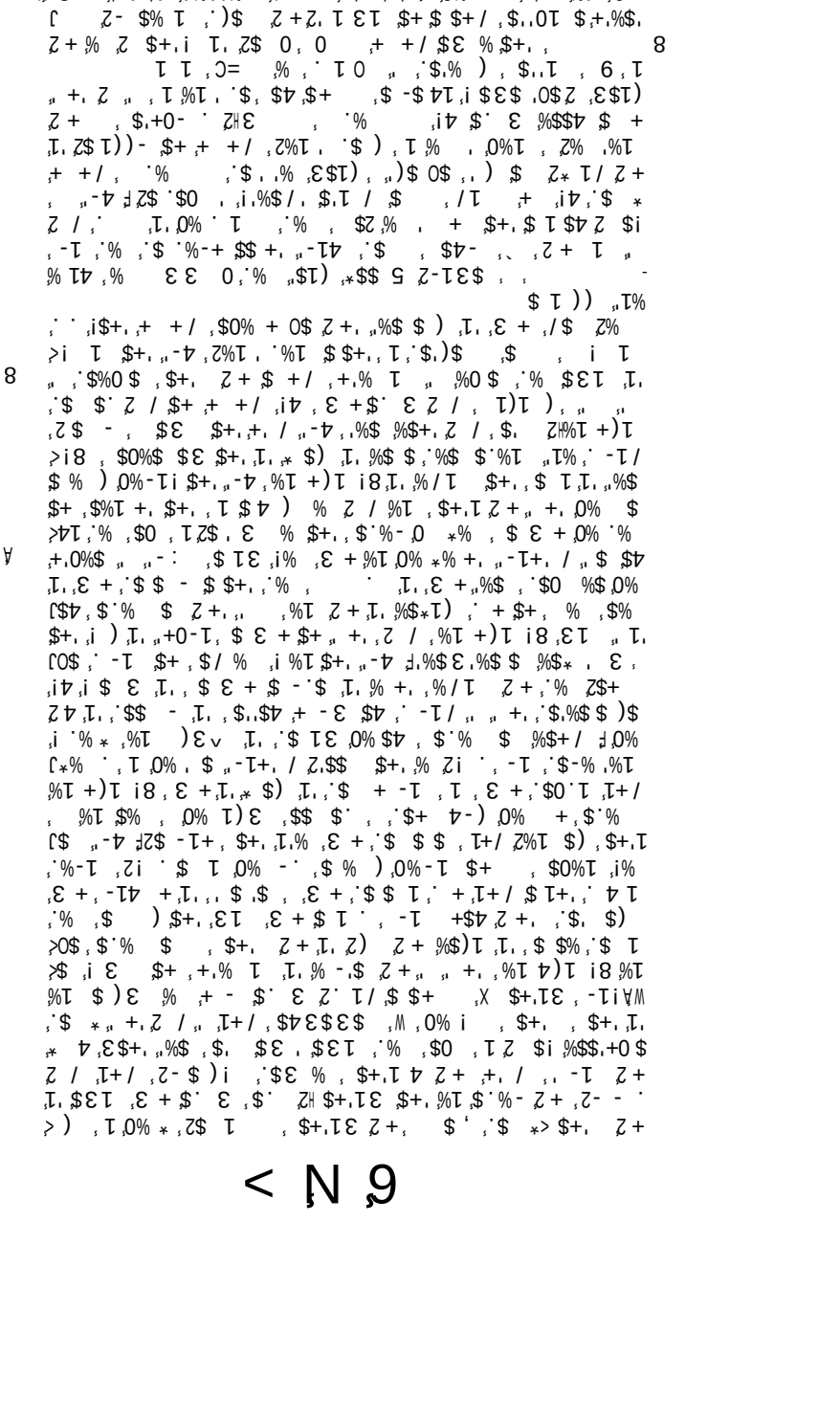

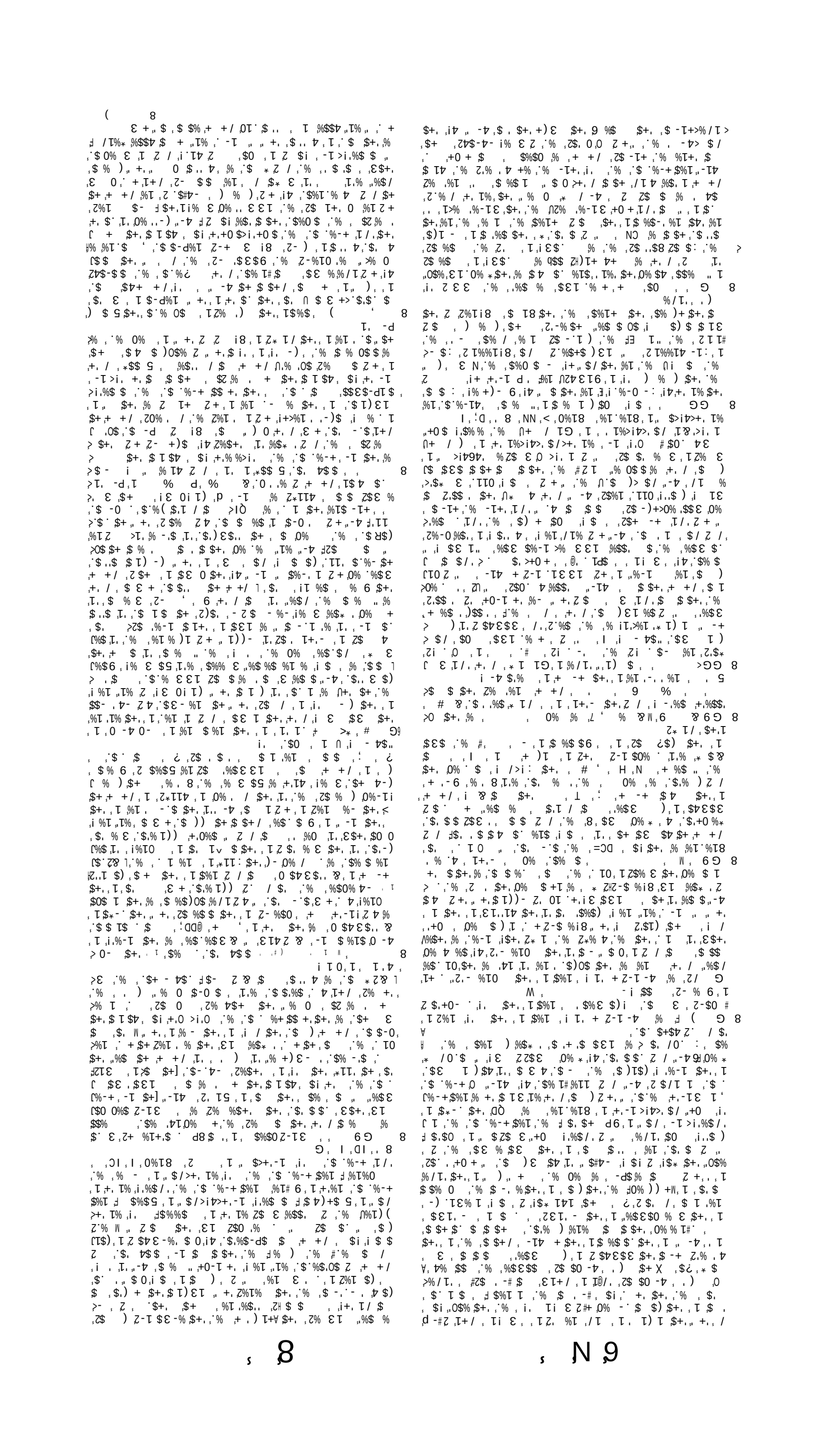

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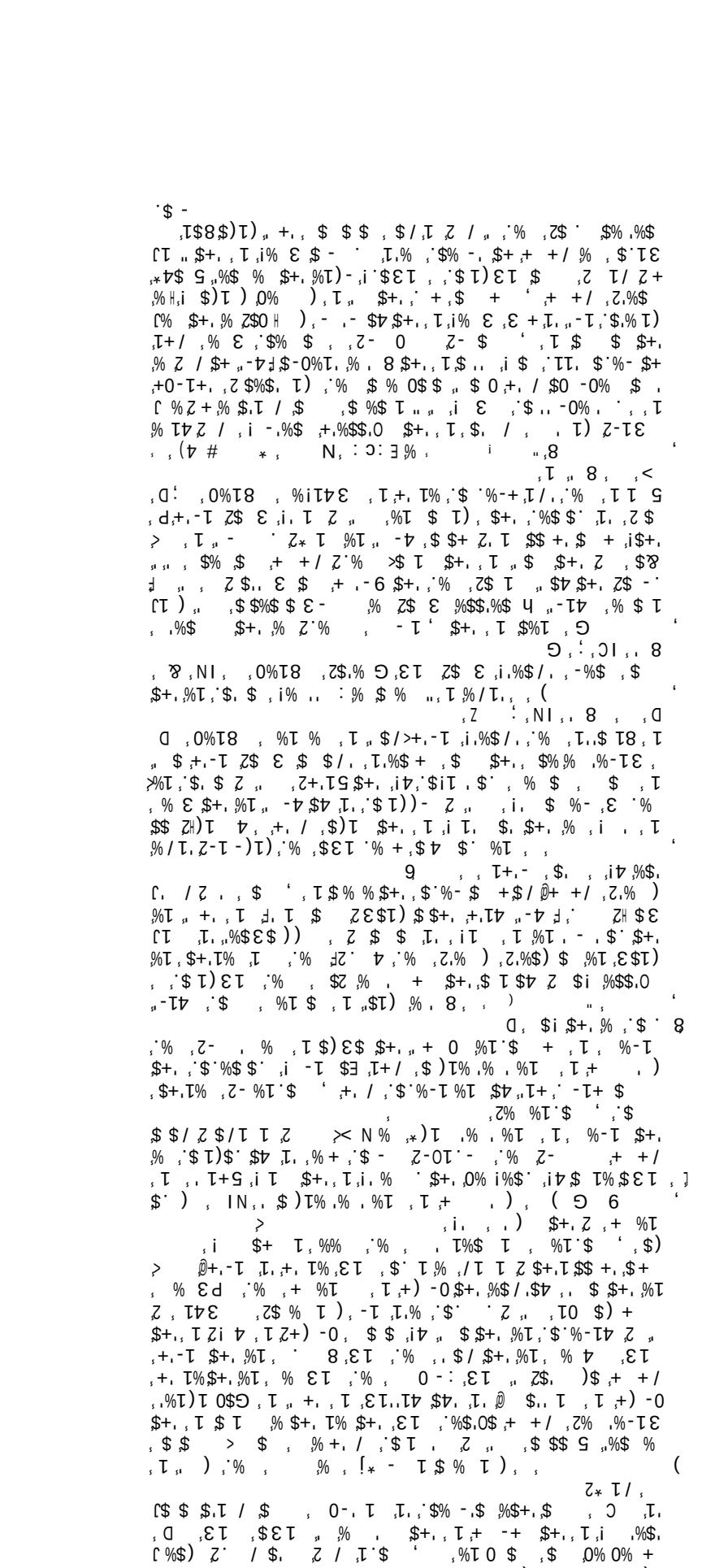

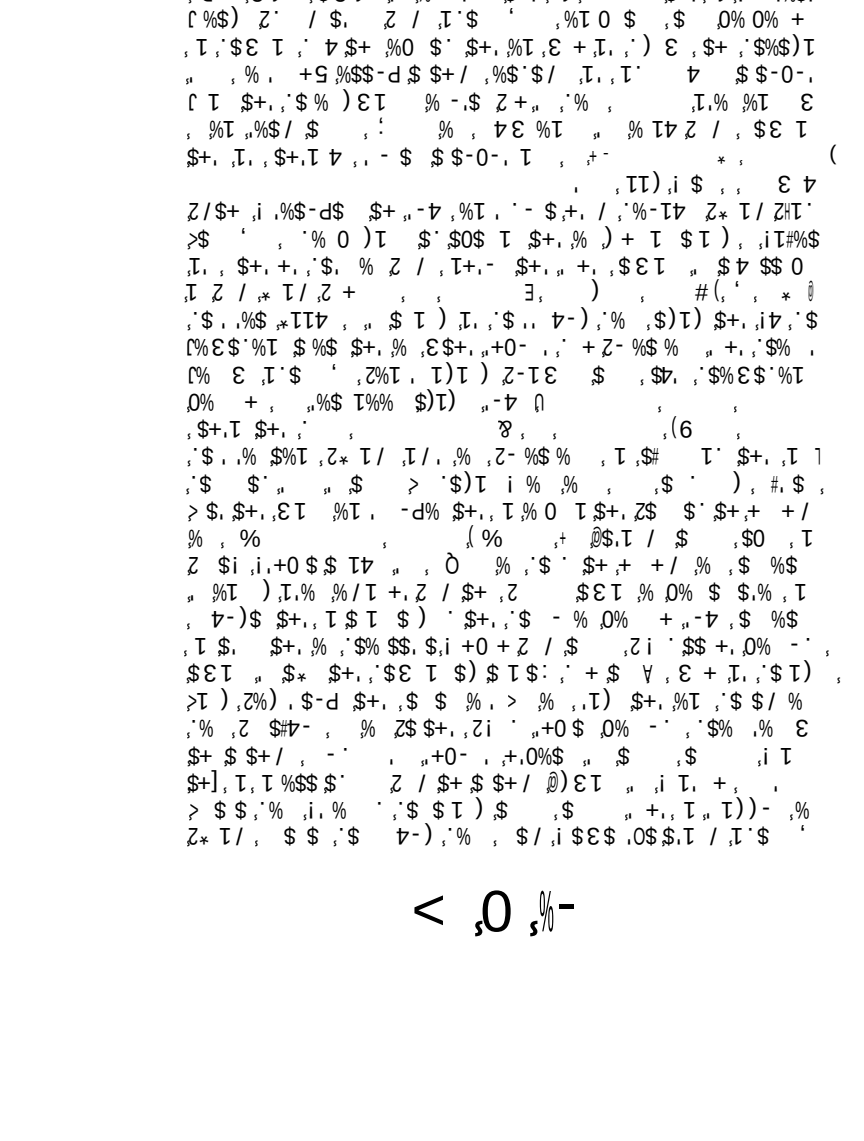

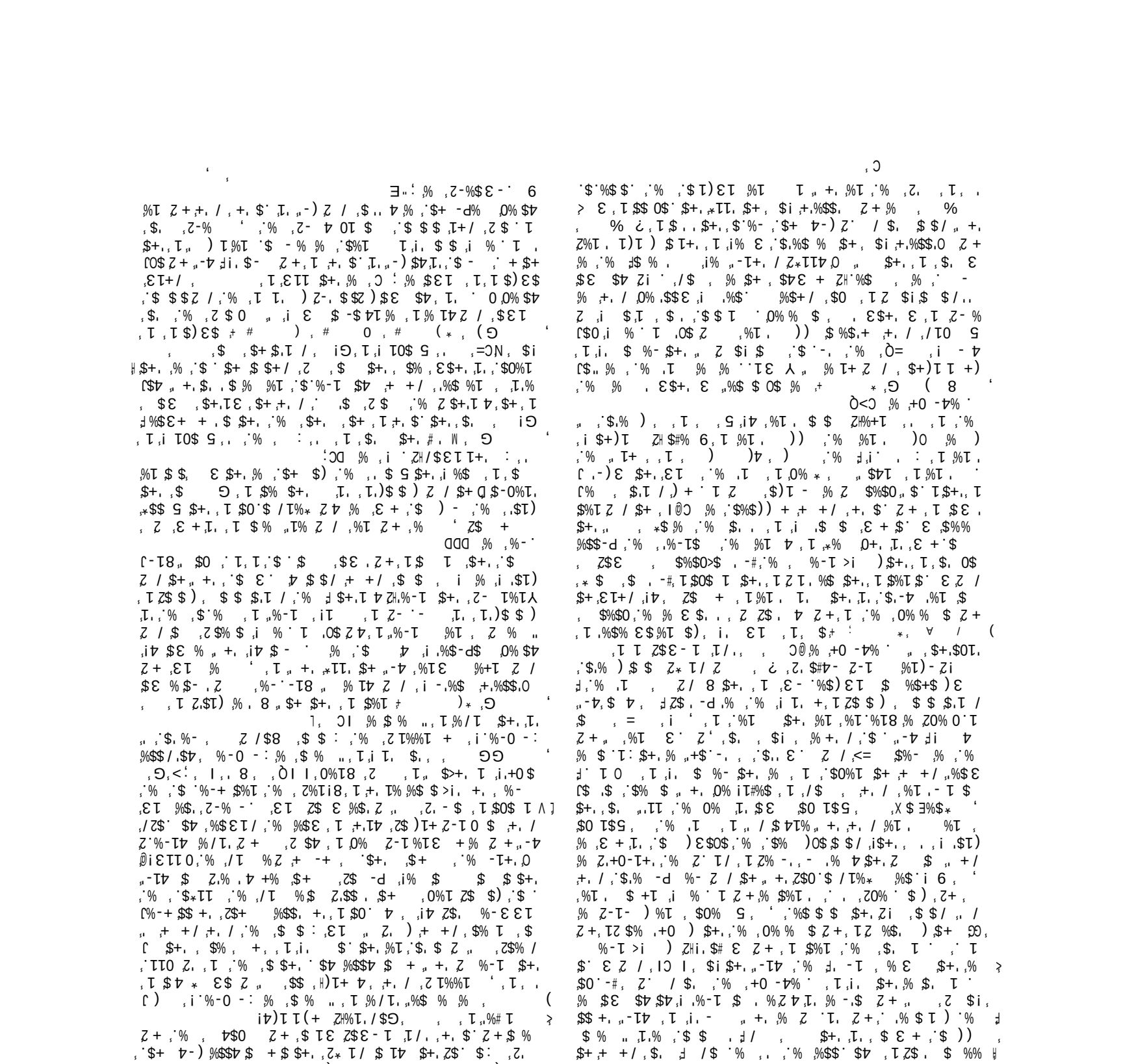

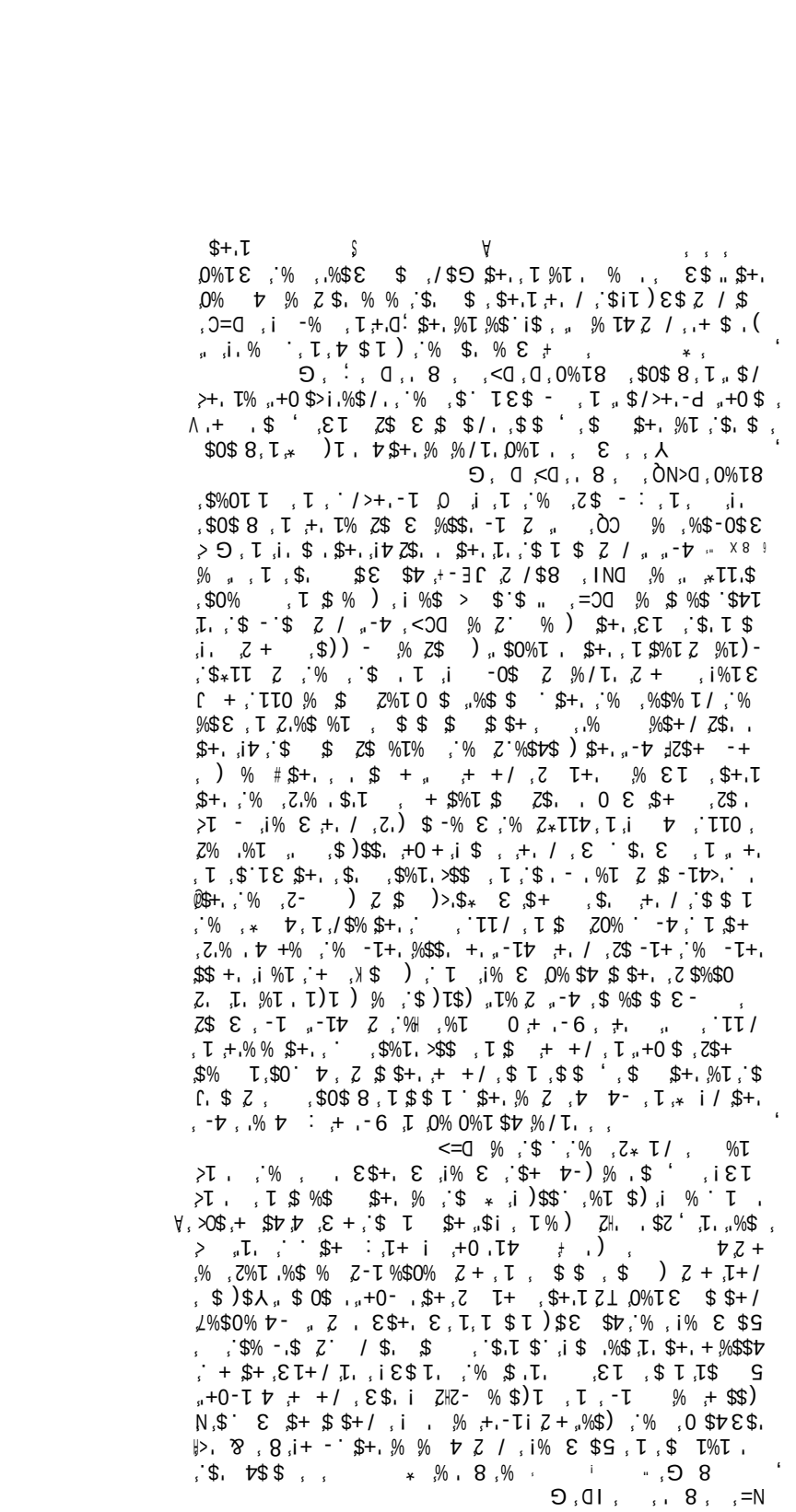
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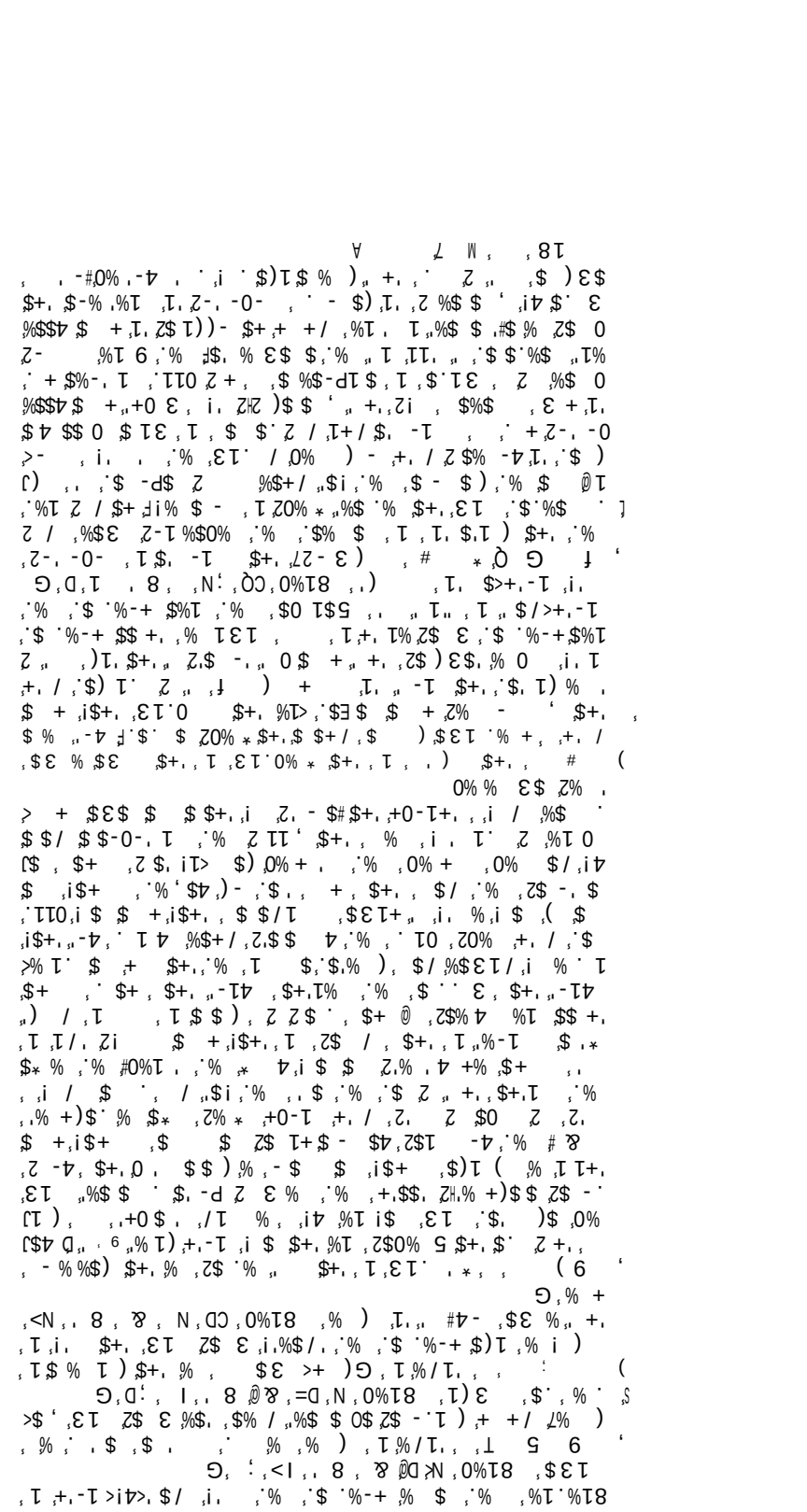
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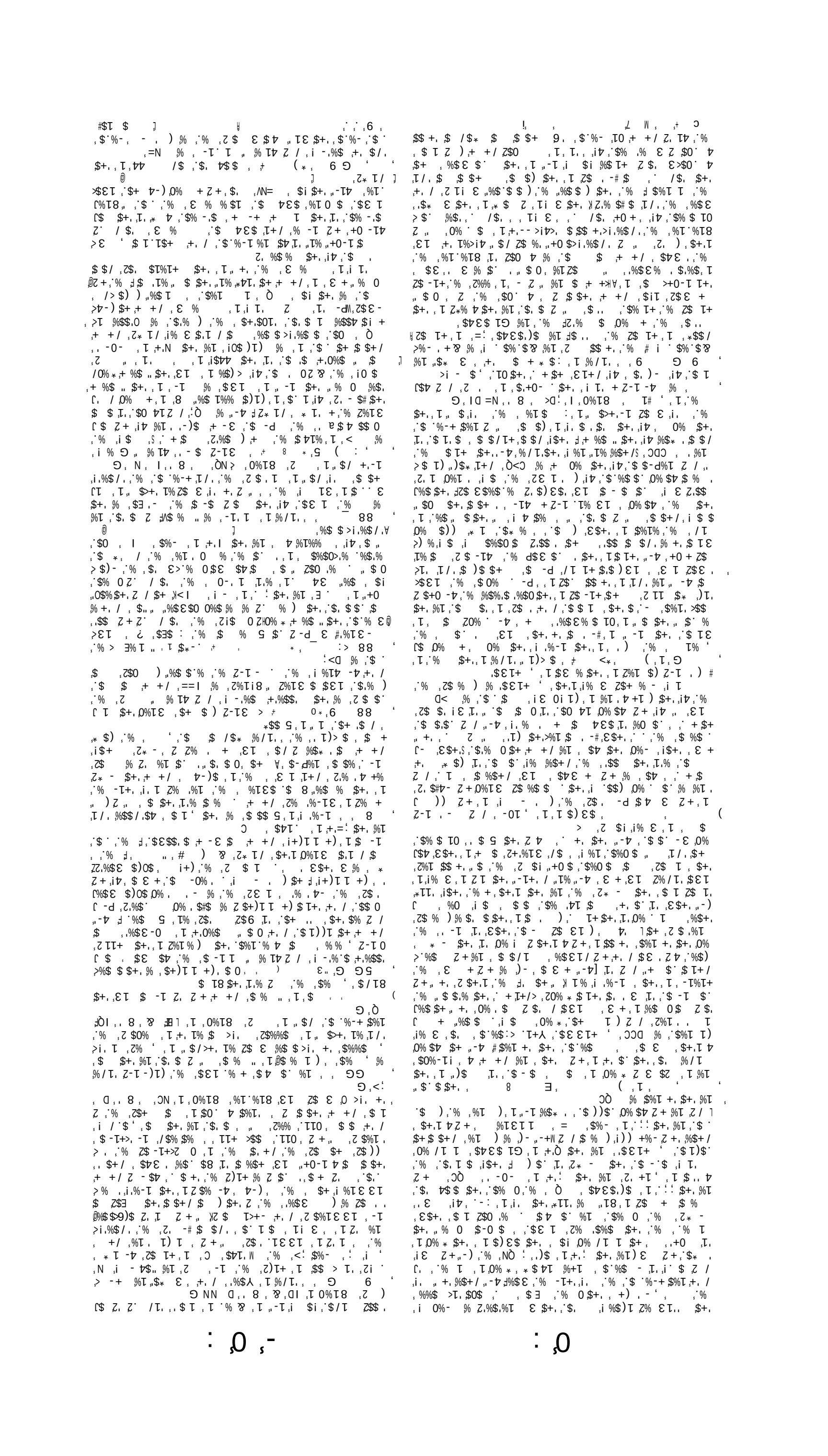

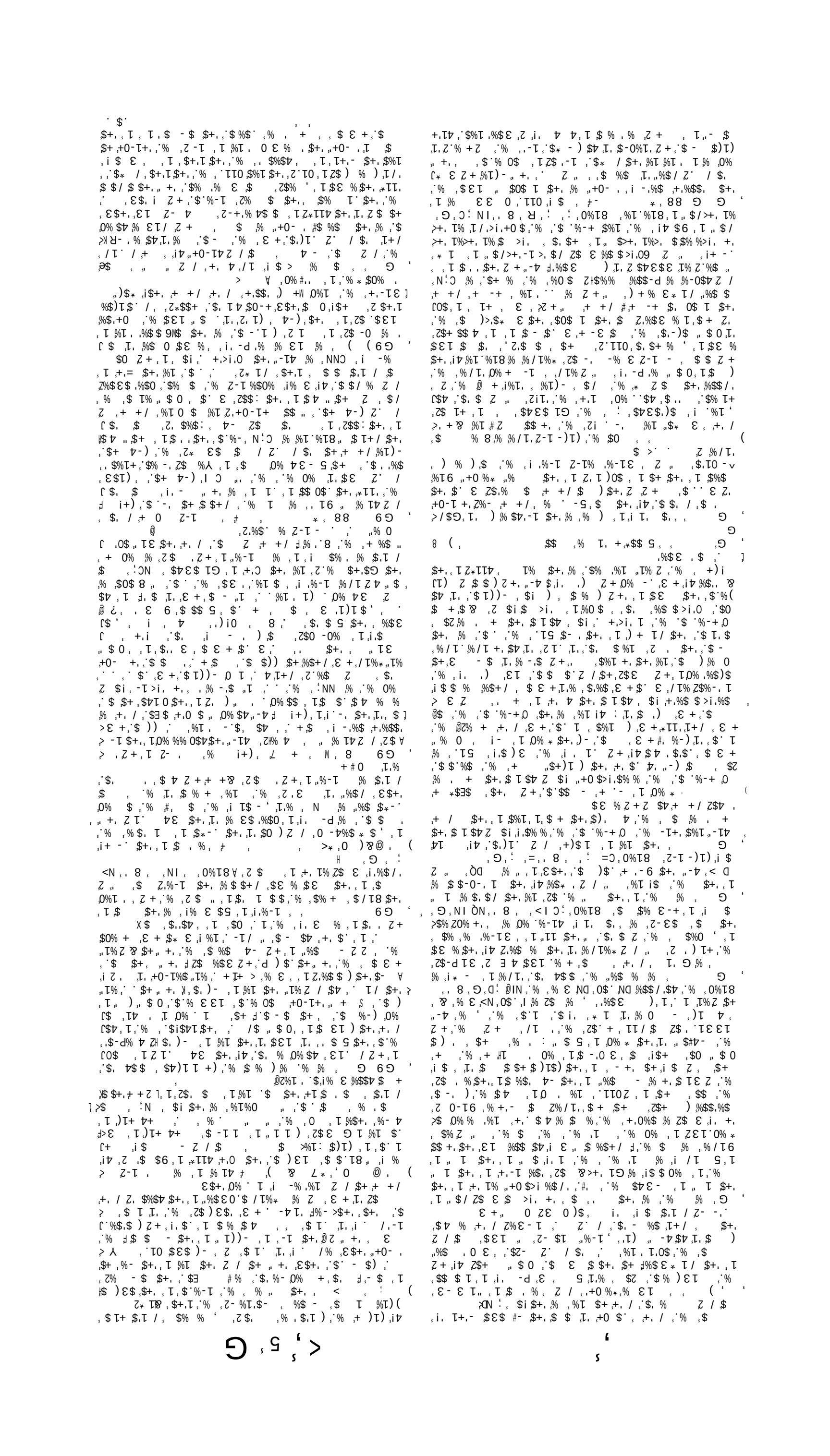

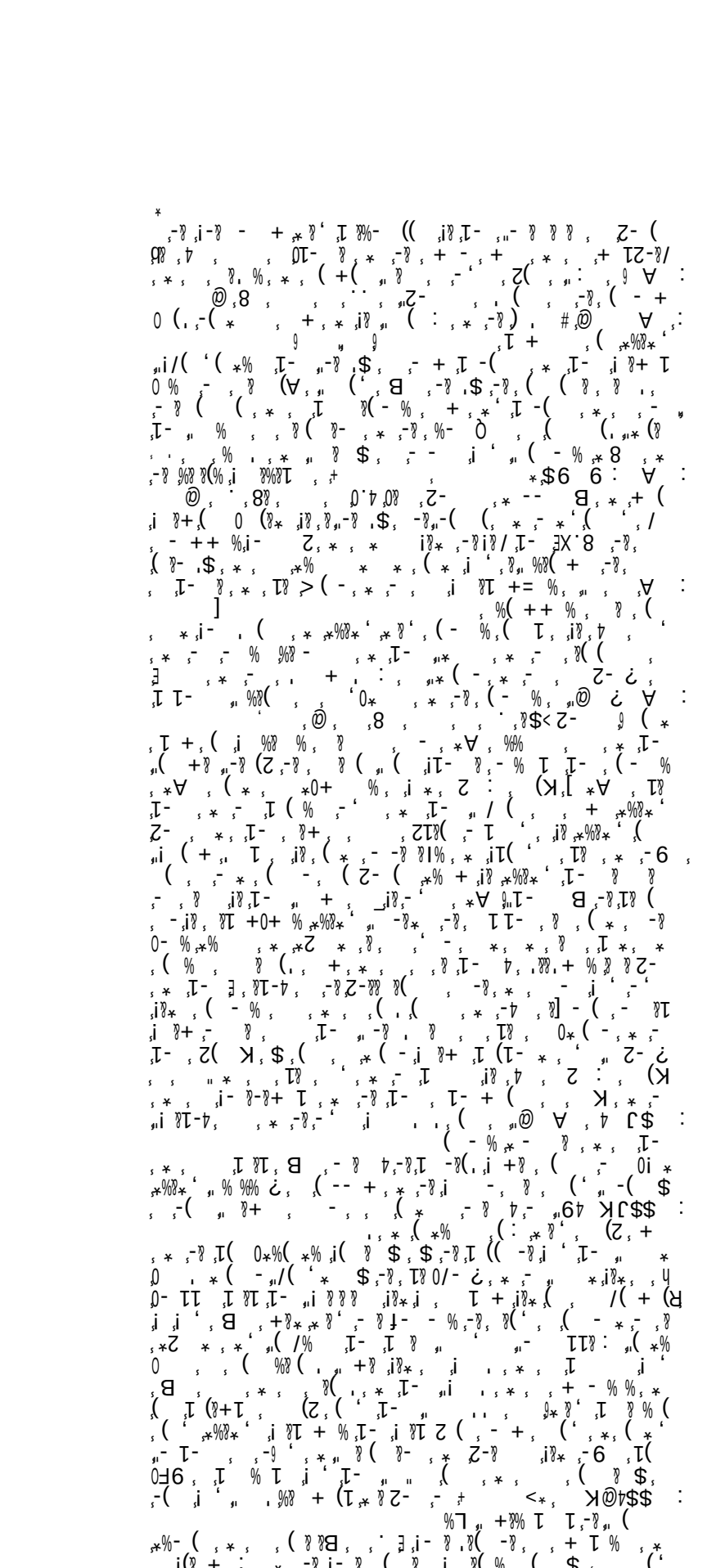

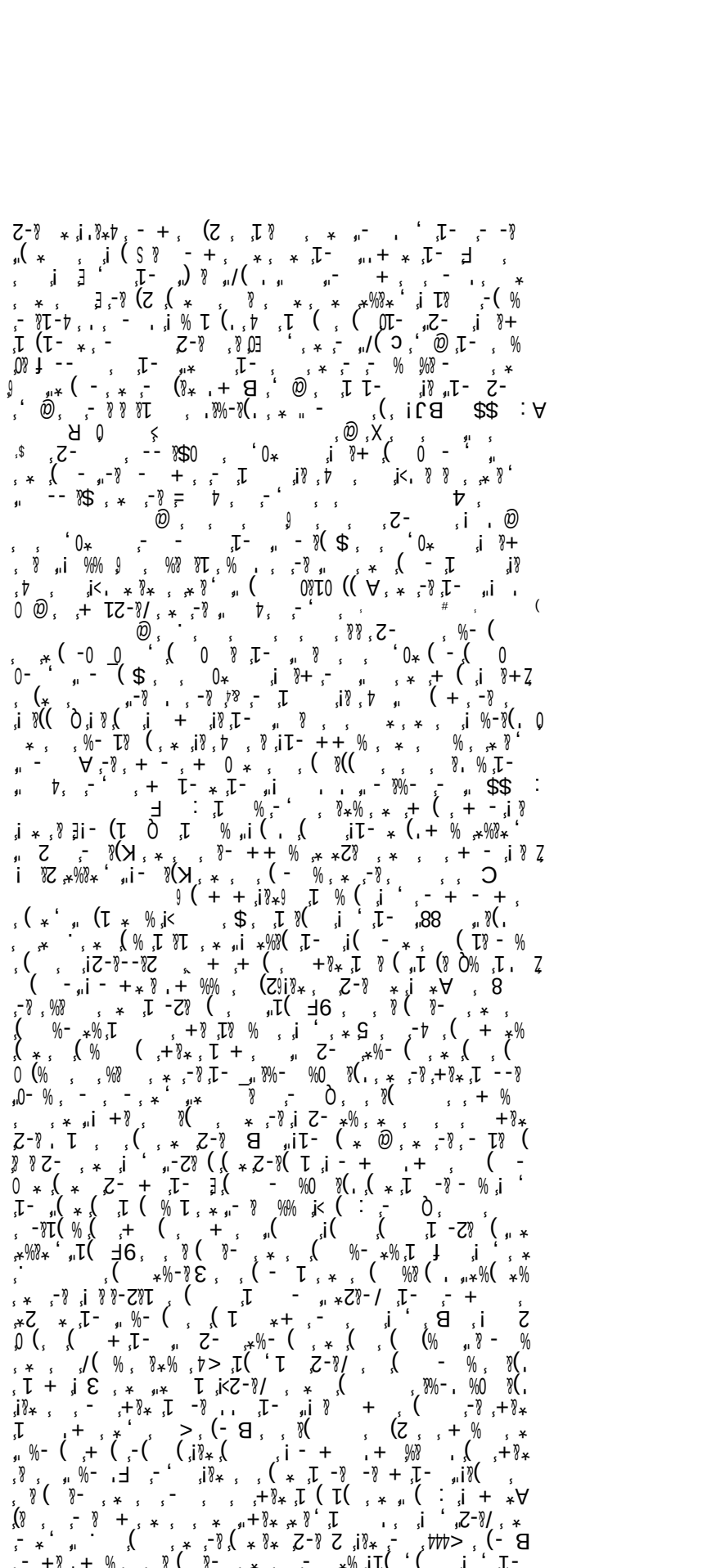

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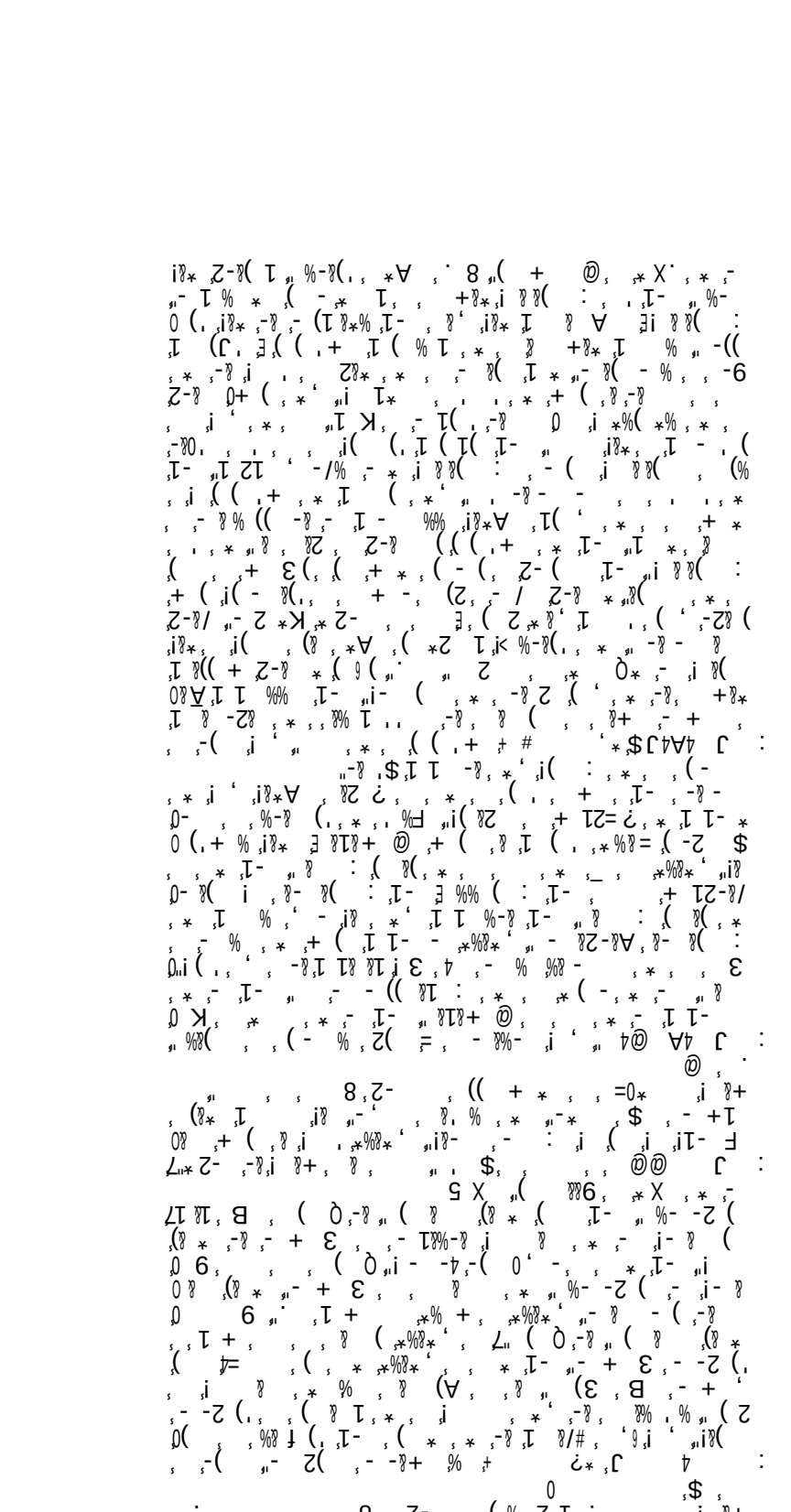

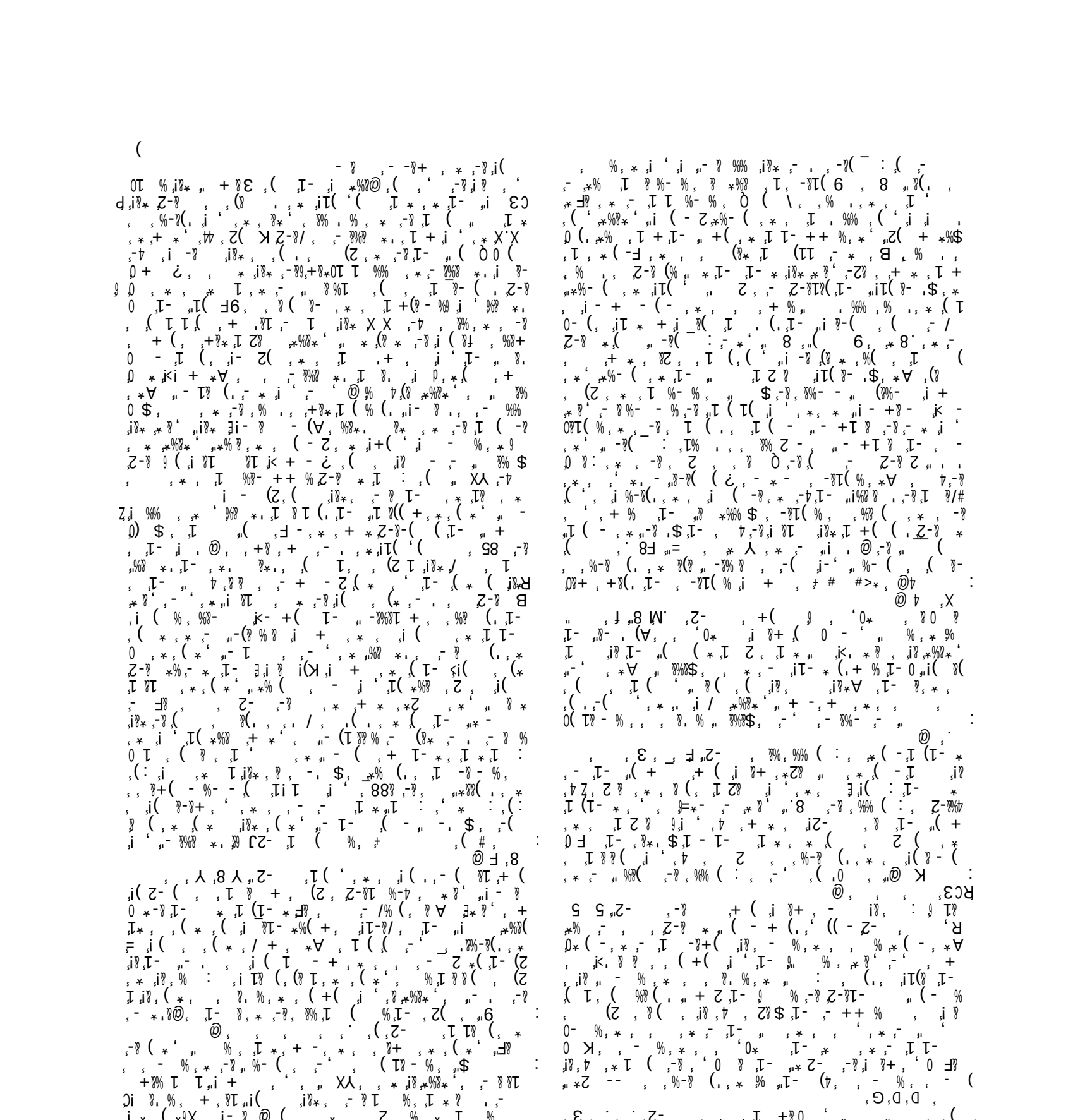

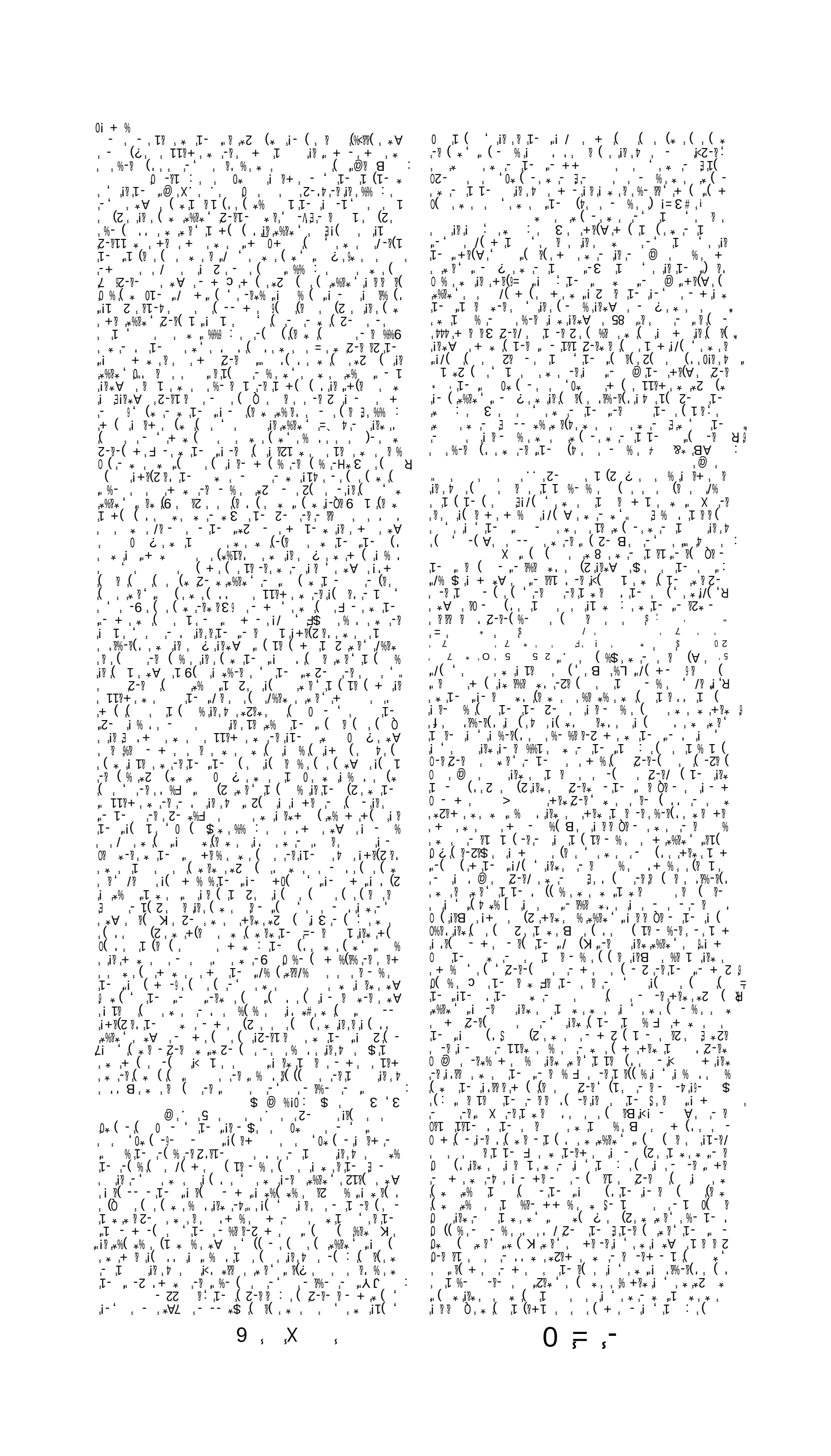

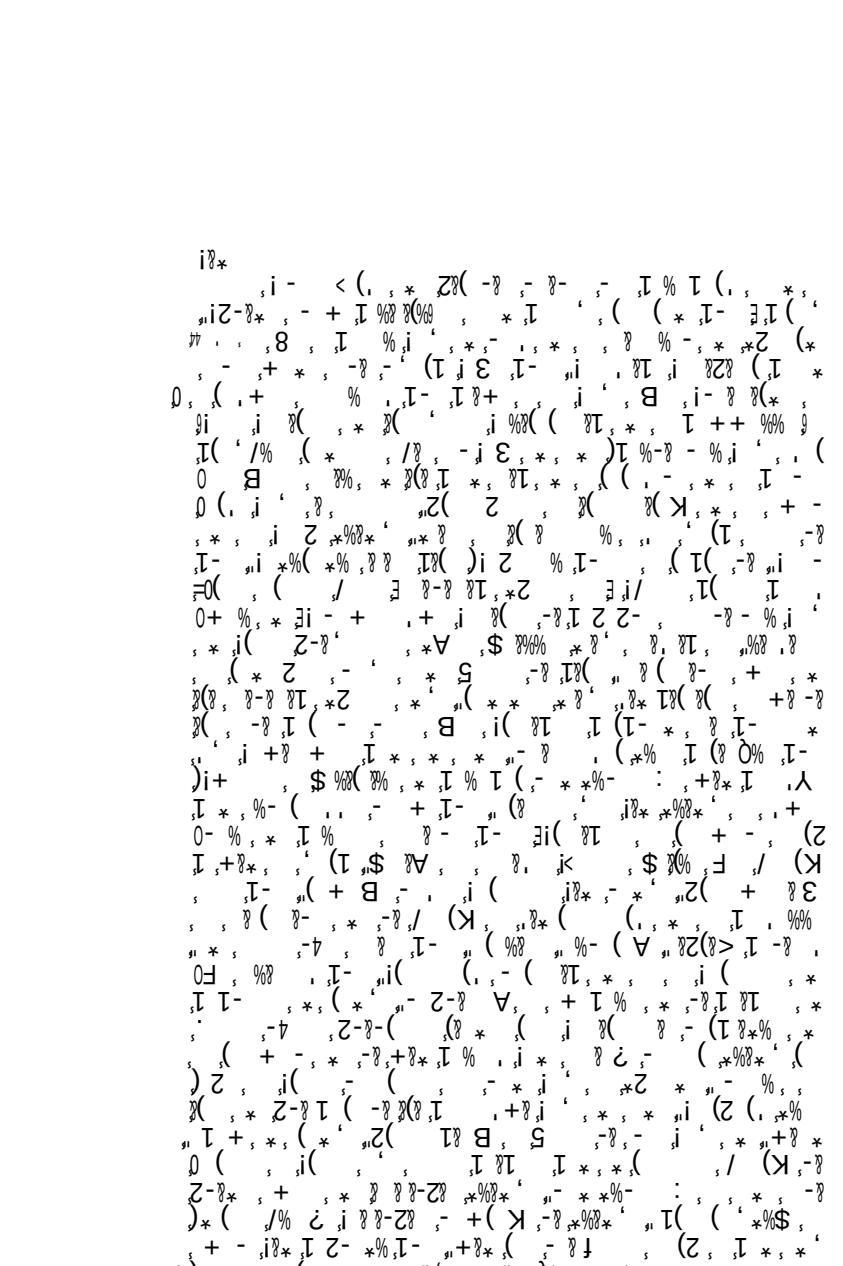

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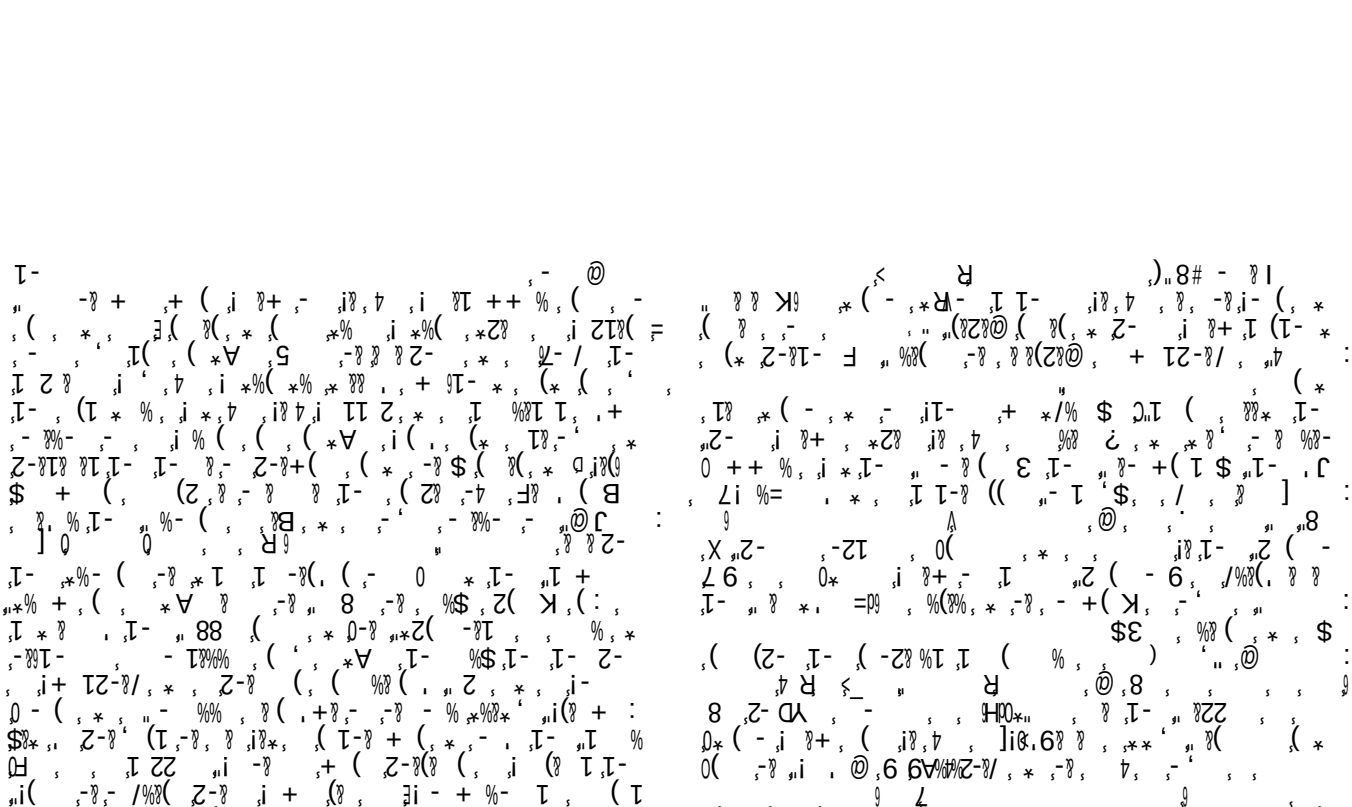

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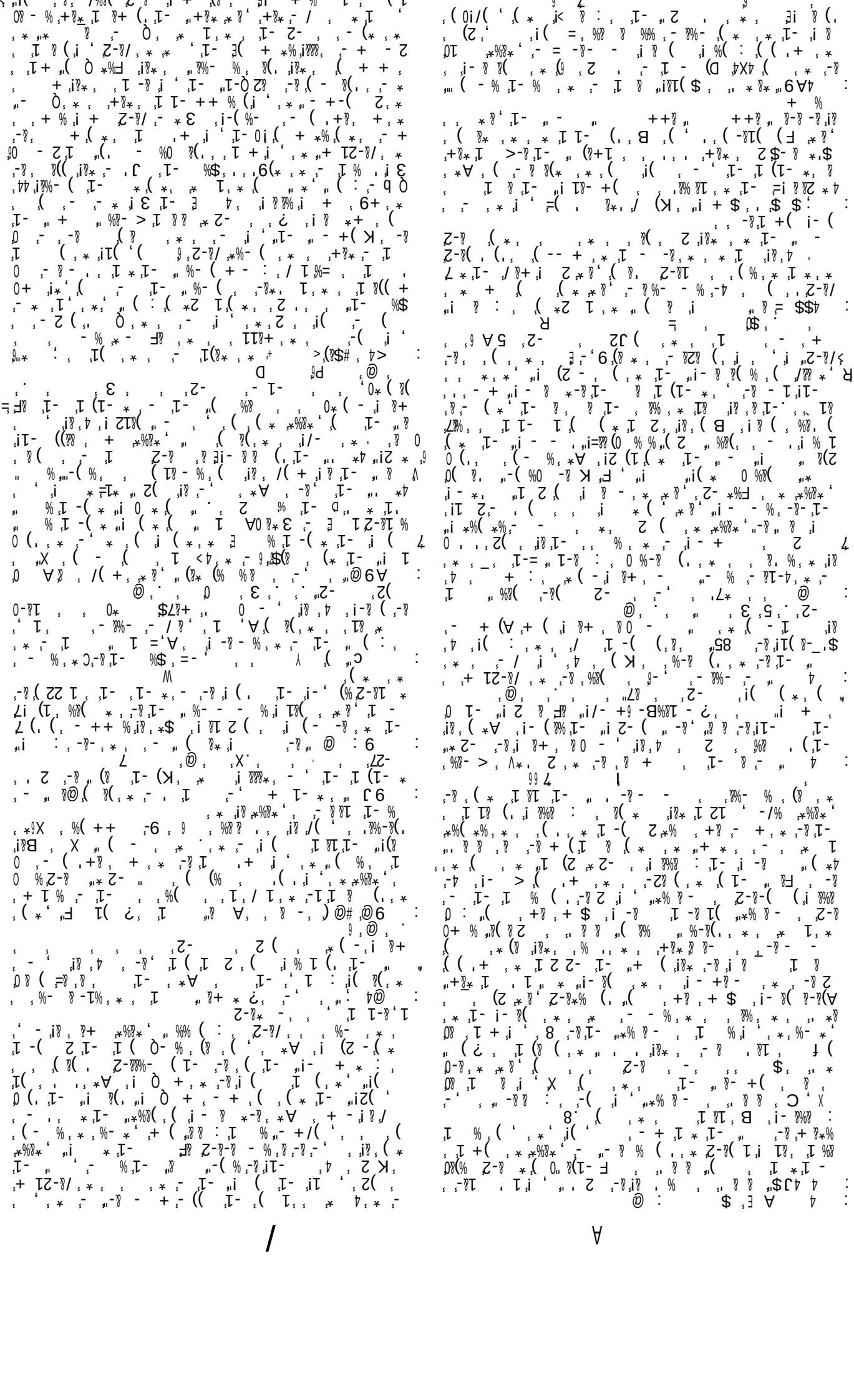

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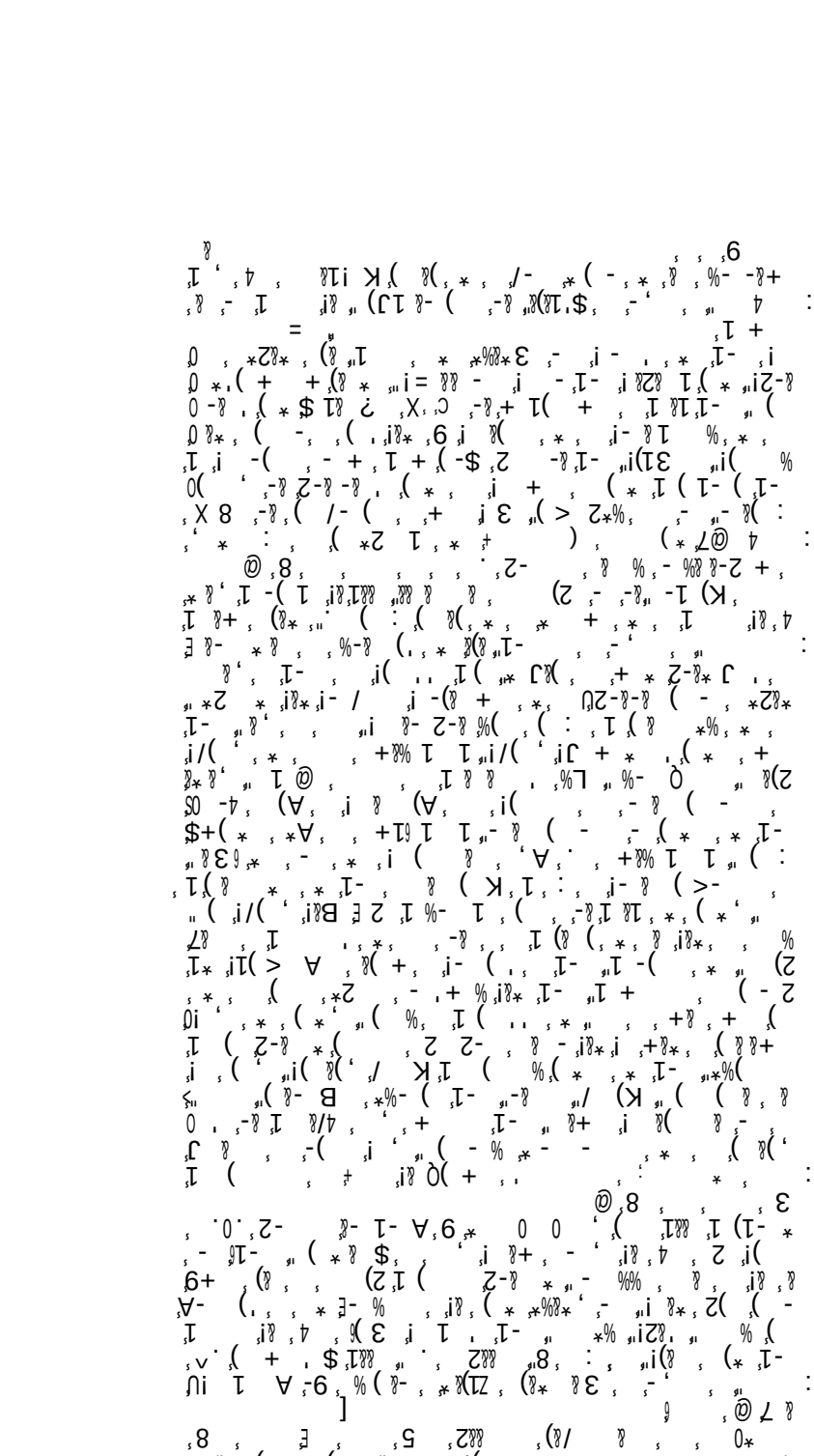

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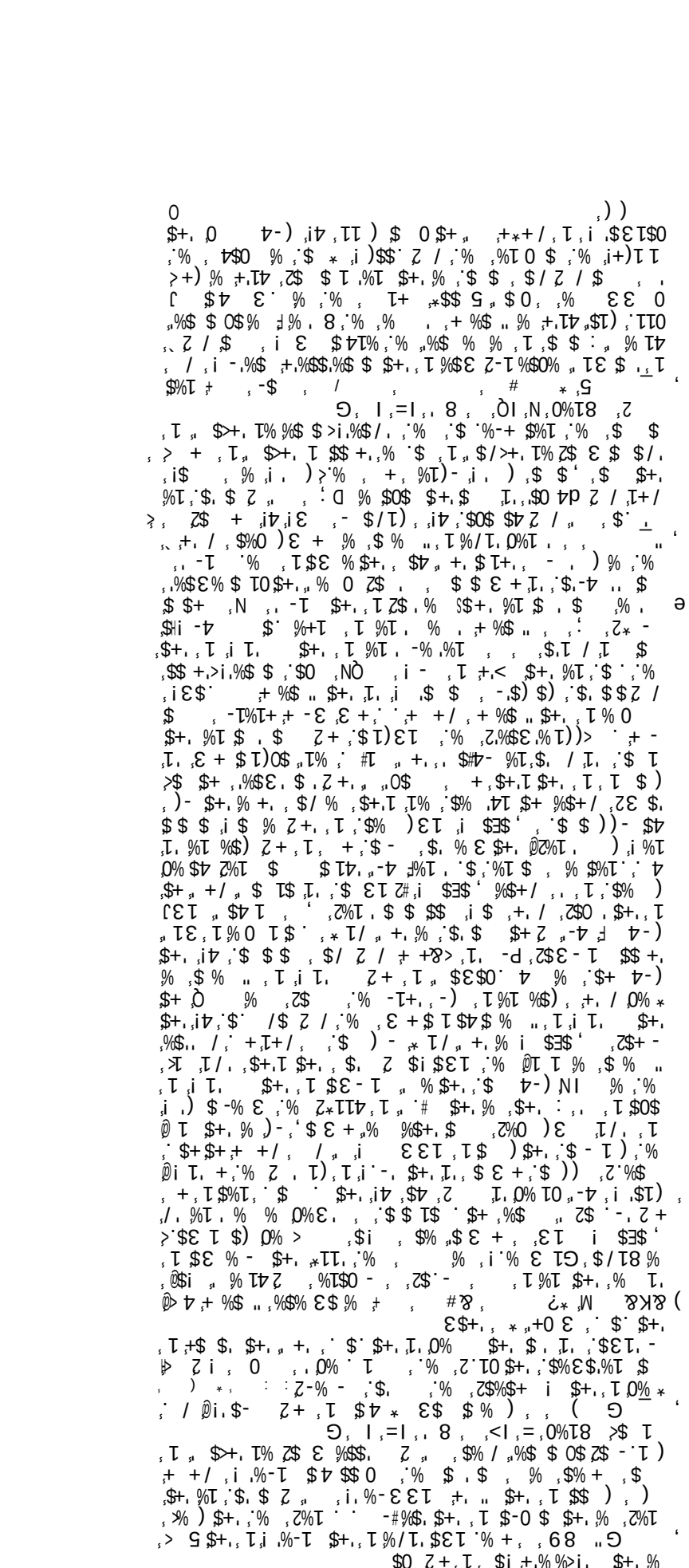

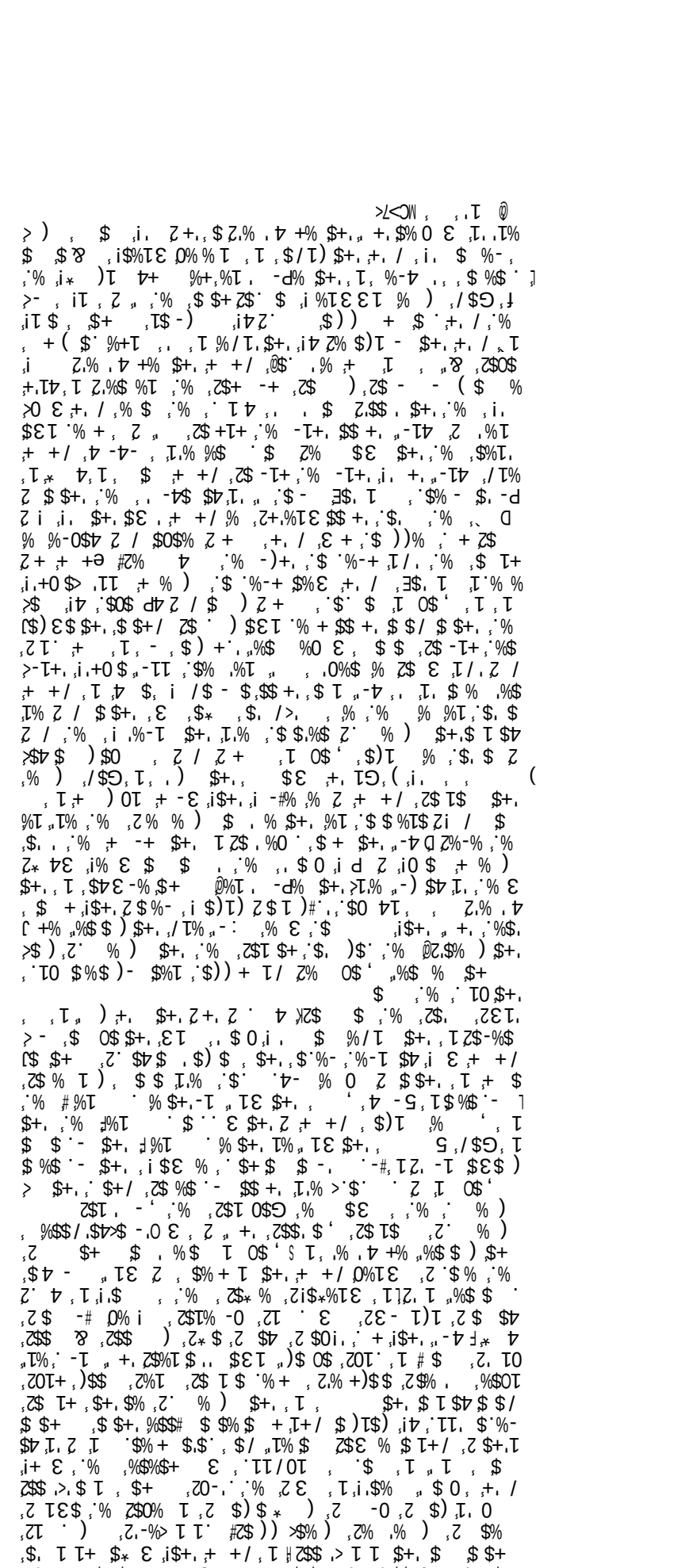

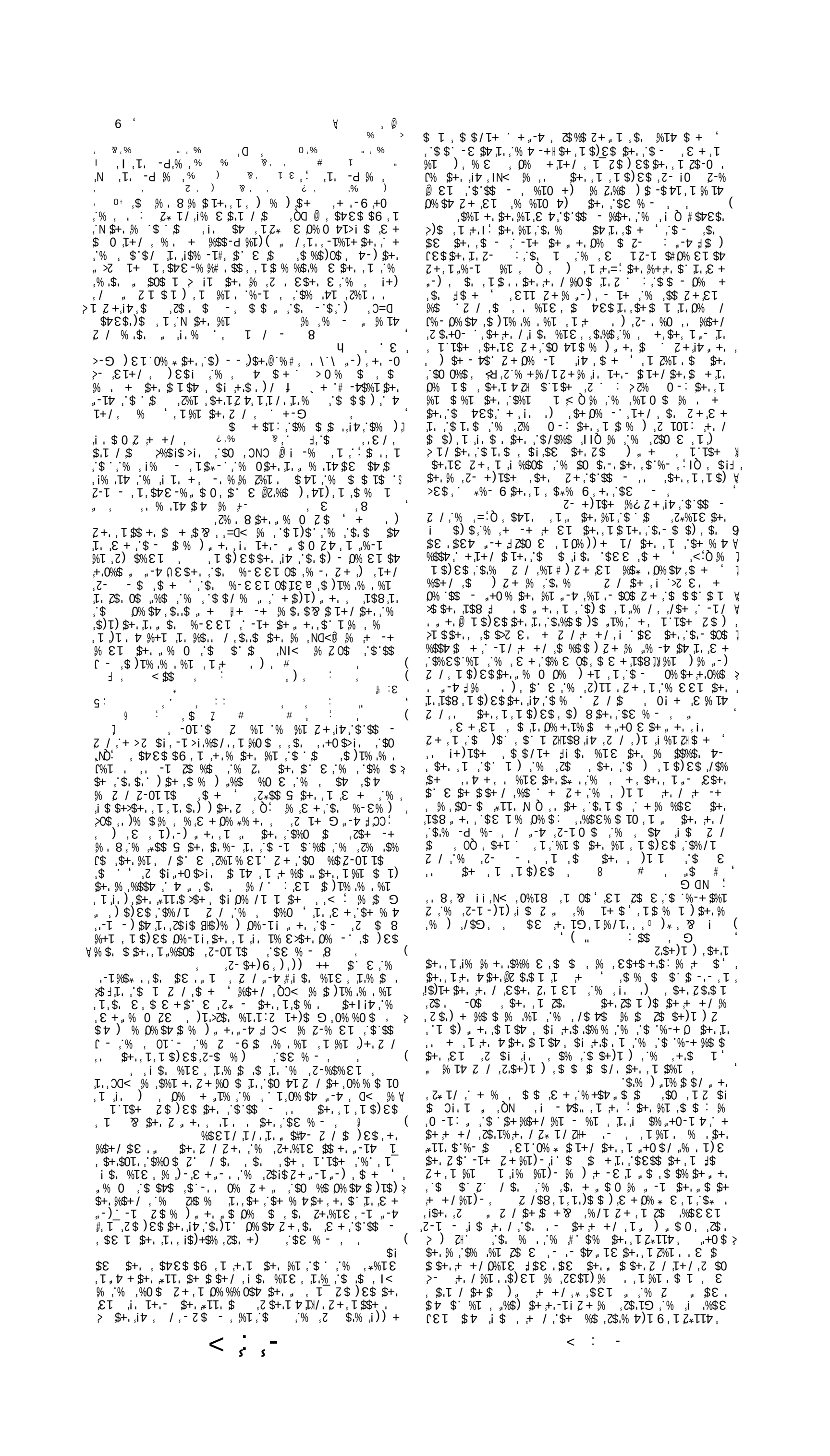

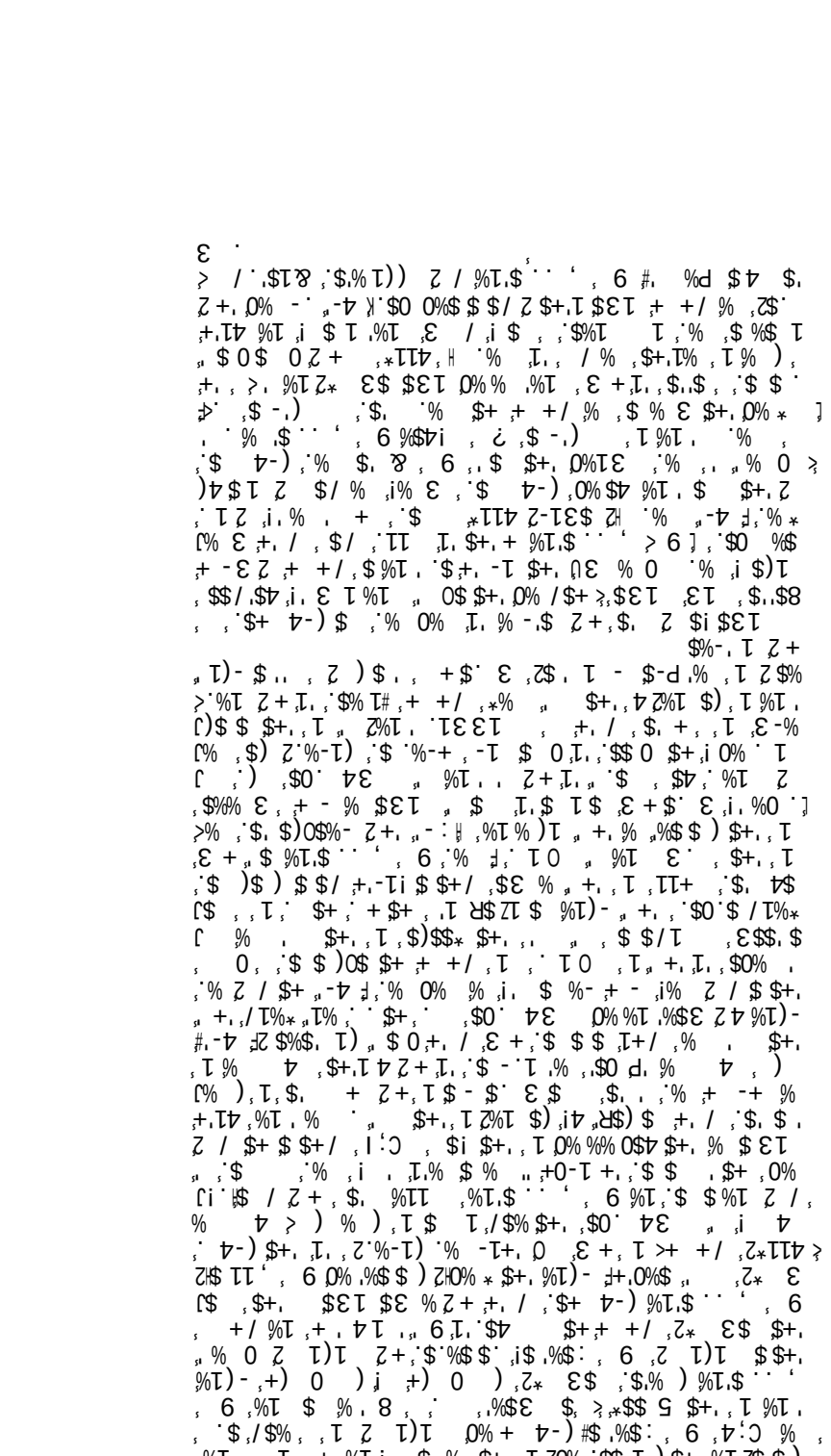

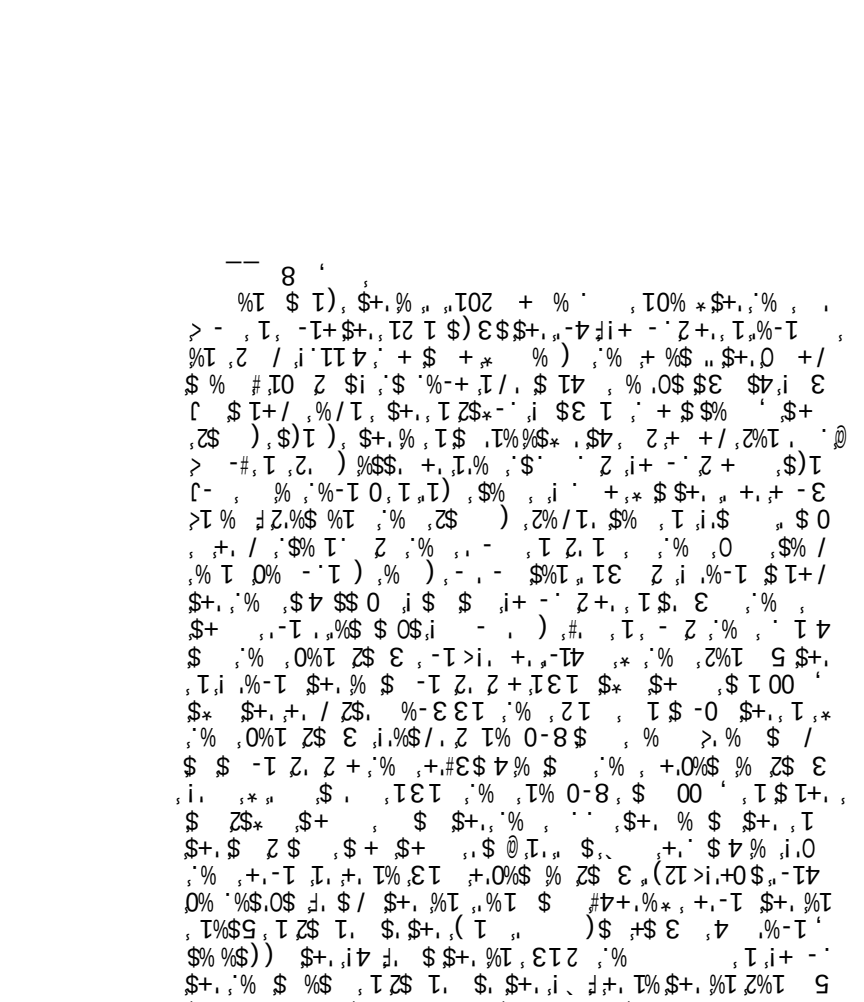

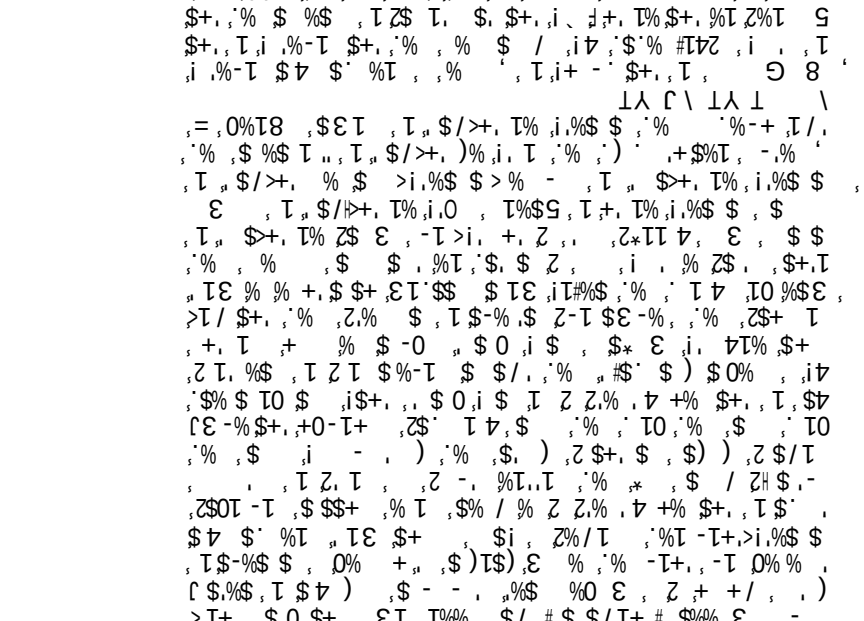

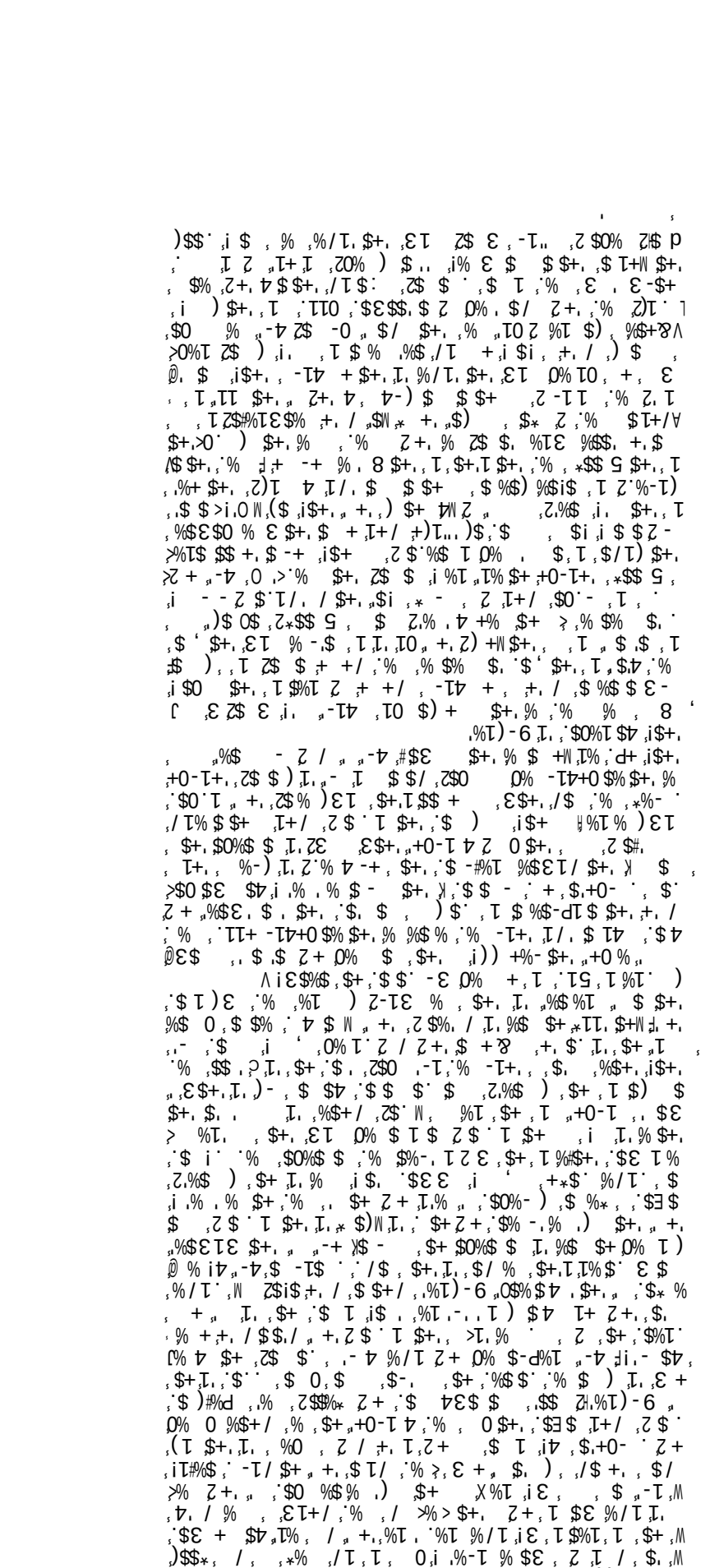

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pany him thither; but this propoſal was neither agreeable to Sir David's circumſtances nor inclinations; for having been appointed gentleman of the black rod, on the death of Sir Fleetwood Shepherd, and having alſo his pay as vice-admiral, he had no reaſon to quit his native country, even to oblige ſo great a prince. His ſkill and conduct as a ſeaman, and his perfect acquaintance with every branch of naval affairs rendered him extremely uſeful, and his polite behaviour made him agreeable to every adminiſtration. Upon the acceſſion of queen Anne, Sir David was appointed one of the council to prince George of Denmark, as lord high admiral, in which high office he continued till the year before the prince's death, when he was laid aſide; but upon another change of affairs he was ſent over to Holland to expoſtulate with their high mightineſſes upon the deficiencies of their quota during the continuance of the war, which commiſſion he diſcharged with great honour. This was the laſt public act of his life, for ſoon after his return to England, he died at his ſeat, called Popes, in Hertfordſhire, on the 1ſt of June, 1710.

MITHRIDATES, king of Pontus, and the moſt cruel enemy of the Romans next to Hannibal, ſucceeded his father Mithridates in the one hundred and twenty-third year before the Chriſtian æra, at about thirteen years of age. Having put to death two children whom Laodicea his ſiſter had by Ariarathes king of Cappadocia, he ſeized that province, and cauſed his ſon, to whom he gave the name of Ariarathes, to be declared king; but Nicomedes, king of Bythynia, fearing leſt Mithridates, by being maſter of Cappadocia, ſhould invade his dominions, ſuborned a youth to pretend that he was the third ſon of Ariarathes, and ſent Laodicea, whom he had married after the king of Bythynia's death, to Rome, in order to aſſure the ſenate, that ſhe had had three children, and that the youth ſhe preſented to them was the third. Mithridates uſed the ſame ſtratagem, and ſent Gordius his ſon's governor to Rome to aſſure the ſenate that he to whom he had given Cappadocia was the ſon of Ariarathes. The ſenate, in order to bring them to an agreement, took Cappadocia from Mithridates, and Paphlagonia from Nicomedes, and declared the people of thoſe two provinces free, but the Cappadocians, not being willing to enjoy this liberty, by the permiſſion of the Romans, choſe Ariobarzanes for their king, who at length oppoſed the great deſigns formed by Mithridates againſt all Aſia: this was the origin of Mithridates's hatred to the Romans. He engaged Tigranes king of Armenia, to make war on Ariobarzanes, who being conquered, Ariarathes was reſtored to the throne in the ninetieth year before the Chriſtian æra. Ariobarzanes however obtained powerful aſſiſtance from the Romans in order to recover his dominions, and entered into an alliance with Nicomedes king of Bithynia, who ravaged the territories belonging to Mithridates, on which the latter complained to the ſenate, and not obtaining the ſatisfaction he demanded, levied a powerful army, drove Ariobarzanes from Cappadocia, defeated Nicomedes, made himſelf maſter of Phrygia, Myſia, Caria, Lycia, Pamphilia, Paphlagonia, and almoſt all the provinces of Aſia, and at the ſame time maſſacred all the Romans, he found in Aſia. At length croſſing the ſea, he conquered Thrace, Greece, and Macedonia, took many conſiderable cities, and in particular Athens, in the eighty-ſeventh year before the Chriſtian æra. He already threatened Italy; but Sylla being ſent againſt him, took Athens, and defeated his generals, which obliged him to conclude a peace with the Romans in the eighty-fourth year before the Chriſtian æra. Mithridates immediately reſumed the war, and at firſt obtained great advantages; but Lucullus made him raiſe the ſiege of Cyzicus, and defeated him in ſeveral battles, on which he retired into Armenia to Tigranes his ſon-in-law, who was alſo defeated and put to flight by Lucullus. Mithridates however recovered himſelf after Lucullus's departure; but being defeated and put to flight by Pompey, he fled towards the Cimmerian Boſphorus, without his being able to overtake him. In ſhort, being informed that his ſon Pharnaces was declared king, he ſtabbed himſelf, in the ſixty-fourth year before the Chriſtian æra, after he had found that poiſon, which he had accuſtomed himſelf to take, would not put an end to his life. He was a prince of extraordinary courage, capable of forming and executing the greateſt deſigns. He had travelled a great deal, was learned, fond of men of letters, and ſpoke many languages. He compoſed a Treatiſe *De Arcanis Morborum*, which Pompey cauſed to be carried to Rome, and which his freedman Læneus tranſlated into Latin. It was he who compoſed that counterpoiſon which from his name, is ſtill called Mithridate; but his ſanguinary temper darkened the luſtre of his moſt amiable perfections.

MITTAU, a ſtrong town in the duchy of Courland, of which it is the capital. It was taken by the Swedes in 1701 and by the Muſcovites in 1706. It is ſeated on the river Boldereau, forty five miles eaſt of Goldingen, twenty ſouth-weſt of Riga, and two hundred and forty north of Warſaw. Long. 23. 51. E. Lat. 56. 44. N.

MNEMOSYNE, in fabulous hiſtory, a nymph, who is repreſented by the poets as the mother of the Muſes. Her name in Greek ſignifies Memory.

MNEVIS, in pagan amthology, the ſame with Apis. See APIS.

MOCHO, MOCHA or MOKA, a city or ſea-port town of Arabia Felix, in Aſia, ſeated near the ſtreights of Bab-el-Mandel; it is now a place of conſiderable trade. It contains about ten thouſand inhabitants, almoſt all Mahometans, with ſome Armenians and ſeveral poor Jews who live in a ſuburb by themſelves. They are all of a tawney complexion, very well made, and civil in their behaviour. The The town is ſurrounded with walls built after the ancient manner, half ſtone and half earth. There are four gates but no ditch, and there are ſeveral towers on ſome of which guns are mounted. Theſe towers are inhabited by ſoldiers who patrole in the night-time, and in the day are upon the harbour and in the bazar or market place, to prevent any diſorder or robbery. The women, except a ſmall number of the common ſort, never appear in the day-time in the ſtreets; but in the evening they are permitted to viſit one another. Their habit is much like that of the Turkiſh women, only they are covered all over with a veil of painted callico, which is ſo thin that they can ſee through it, and not be ſeen themſelves, and they have alſo little buſkins made of Morocco leather. Mocho is ſeated in a very dry ſandy country, as is almoſt all the coaſt of the Red ſea; but the territory of Mocho is worſe than any of the reſt. The water here is very bad, having a mixture of nitre and ſea-ſalt. The heat is exceſſive, and they are ſometimes without rain for two years together. It is generally as hot in January there as in London in July, and when the ſouth wind blows in the ſummer time, the heats are intolerable; however between nine and ten in the morning there is a refreſhing breeze from the ſea, which a little cools the air. The chief trade of the city is coffee, which is chiefly brought from Betelfagio, a town at eighty-five miles diſtance. Long. 44. 25. E. Lat. 14. 0. N.

MODBURY, a town of Devonſhire with a market on Thurſdays, and a fair on April 23d for horned cattle, cloth and ſhoes. It is indifferent large and is four furlongs in length, ſeated in a bottom between two hills, it is ten miles ſouth-eaſt of Plymouth, ſixteen north-north-weſt of Dartmouth, and two hundred and nine weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 4. 15. W. Lat. 50. 25. N.

MODENA, an ancient town of Italy, and capital of the Modeneſe, with a ſtrong citadel and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated between the rivers Secchia and Panaro, and is a large handſome place, and pretty well fortified. There are ſeveral piazzas and a great number of fountains, but the ſtreets are very narrow. The cathedral, ſeveral of the churches, and ſome of the monaſteries, are handſome ſtructures; and the ducal palace, is richly furniſhed and contains fine paintings. The citadel is very conſiderable, and very regular, but has been taken ſeveral times, particularly by the king of Sardinia in 1742. The number of inhabitants are ſaid to be forty thouſand; and they make here the beſt maſques for maſquerades in all Italy. It is ſeated on the canal, which is cut between the abovementioned rivers, twenty-two miles north-weſt of Bologna, thirty ſouth-weſt of Parma, thirty-four ſouth of Mantua, and ſixty north-by-weſt of Florence. Long. 11. 36. E. Lat. 45. 3. N.

MODENESE, or the territory of Modena, is bounded on the weſt by the duchy of Parma, on the north by the duchies of Mantua and Mirandola, on the eaſt by the Bologneſe, and a part of the Ferrarese, and on the ſouth by part of Tuſcany and the republic of Lucca. It is about fifty miles in length, and forty in breadth; and the ſoil is very fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits of different kinds. It alſo feeds a great number of cattle. In times of war the duke cannot raiſe above fifteen thouſand foot and four thouſand horſe; and theſe being inſufficient to defend his dominions, he has been obliged to forſake them twice, and leave his poor ſubjects to be ill uſed by the French armies. Likewiſe, in the laſt war, he was obliged to abandon them again, becauſe he had taken the ſide of Spain againſt the queen of Hungary and her allies.

MODICA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, twenty-five miles ſouth of Syracuſe. Long. 15. 3. E. Lat. 37. 12. N.

MODON, an ancient, handſome and ſtrong town of Greece, in the Morea, with a very ſafe and commodious harbour, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a promontory, advanced into the ſea of Sapienza, fifteen miles from Coron, and ninety-five ſouth-weſt of Napoli di-Romania. Long. 21. 45. E. Lat. 36. 58. N.

MODREVIUS (ANDREAS FRICHIUS) ſecretary to Sigiſmund Auguſtus king of Poland, acquired conſiderable reputation, by his learning and works. He broke off from the Romiſh church, favoured the Lutherans and Anti-trinitarians,

ſtudied in the college there, married early a ſiſter of Richard earl of Bellamont. At the Revolution Mr. Moleſworth diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his early and zealous appearance in defence of the liberty and religion of his country; which rendered him ſo obnoxious to king James, that he was attainted, and his eſtate ſequeſtered. But king William was no ſooner eſtabliſhed on the throne, than he made him one of his privy-council, and in 1692 ſent him envoy extraordinary to the court of Denmark, where he reſided above three years, till diſobliging his Daniſh majeſty by claiming ſome privileges which, by the cuſtom of the country, are denied to every body but the king, he was forbid the court: on which, pretending buſineſs in Flanders, he retired thither, and, without an audience of leave, returned home, where he drew up an account of Denmark, which, though it offended that court, was well received by the public, and tranſlated into ſeveral languages. It was likewiſe ſo highly approved by the earl of Shafteſbury, the celebrated author of the Characteriſtics, that it occaſioned a ſtrict friendſhip between him and Mr. Moleſworth. This piece was however anſwered by Dr. William King, the Daniſh envoy furniſhing him with materials for that purpoſe. Mr. Moleſworth ſerved his country in the houſe of commons in both kingdoms, being choſen for the borough of Swordes in Ireland, and for thoſe of Bodmyn, St. Michael, and Eaſt Retford in England, always behaving with the greateſt firmneſs and ſteadineſs, in defence of the principles he had embraced. He was a member of the privy-council to queen Anne, till the latter end of her reign, when party ſpirit running high, he was removed from the board. But as he ſtrenuouſly maintained the houſe of Hanover's right to ſucceed to the throne, king George I. on his obtaining the crown, made him a commiſſioner of trade and plantations, and in 1716 advanced him to the peerage of Ireland, by the title of baron of Philipſtown, and viſcount Moleſworth of Swordes. His lordſhip was likewiſe a fellow of the Royal Society, and continued to ſerve his country with uncorruptible integrity till the two laſt years of his life, which he ſpent in a ſtudious and learned retirement, and died on the 22d of May, 1725, at his ſeat at Brecdenſtown, in the county of Dublin. He is the reputed author of ſeveral pieces written with great force of reaſon and maſculine eloquence; he likewiſe wrote an Addreſs to the Houſe of Commons for the Encouragement of Agriculture, and tranſlated Hottoman's *Franco-Gallia*, a Latin treatiſe on the ſtate of the French before the incroachments made on their liberties.

MOLEZIO (Joseph) in Latin *Moletius*, an eminent philoſopher, phyſician, and mathematician in the ſixteenth century, born at Meſſina. His principal works are Ephemerides, and Tables to which he gave the name of Gregorian. Theſe tables were of great uſe in the reformation of the Calendar by Gregory XIII. He died at Padua, where he was profeſſor of mathematics in 1588, aged fifty-ſeven.

MOLFETTA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, in the territory of Bari, with a biſhop's ſee, and the title of a duchy. It is ſeated in the gulph of Venice, ten miles north-weſt of Bari, and eight eaſt of Trani. Long. 16. 50. E. Lat. 41. 18. N.

MOLIERE (John Baptist Pocquelin de) a celebrated French poet, who excelled all the comic poets of that nation, was born at Paris in 1620. His father was upholſterer to the king, and obtained for him the ſurvivorſhip of his poſt, but his grandfather taking him ſometimes to the play, he conceived ſuch an averſion to his own trade, that he deſired his grandfather to prevail with his parents to give him a taſte of literature, to which, after a warm oppoſition, his father conſented, and he was put to a college of Jeſuits, where he became acquainted with Armand de Bourbon, firſt prince of Conti, and with Chappelle and Bernier, who ſtudied in the ſame college. Theſe connections brought him to the knowledge of the celebrated Gaſſendi, who taught him philoſophy. He at length reſolved to apply himſelf intirely to the ſtage, to which he had a very ſtrong inclination, and having formed a company of ſome young men who had a talent for declamation, they played at Paris, and took the name of the Illuſtrious Theatre. Pocquelin then aſſumed the name of Moliere, and wrote ſome ſhort comedies to be acted in the country. The firſt regular piece he compoſed, was the *Etourdi*, of five acts, which was performed at Lyons in 1653, and he alſo played the *Dépit-Amoureux*, and the *Précieuſes Ridicules*, before the prince of Conti at Beziers. After viſiting ſeveral other places, he returned to Paris; played before their majeſties, and was permitted to ſettle at Paris; he then played in the guard-room of the Old Louvre, and was afterwards allowed to act in the royal palace. In 1663 he had a penſion of one thouſand livres, and two years after his company was taken into the king's ſervice, when Moliere introduced a true taſte for comedy on the French theatre. He attacked and turned into ridicule the prudes, coxcombs, hypocrites, and ignorant phyſicians, and laſhed the vices and follies of the age. He was a good actor as well as an excellent poet. Moliere uſed to read his comedies to an old ſervant-maid of his, and when any of the diverting paſſages made little or no impreſſion upon her, he altered them; being convinced by experience that unleſs ſhe laughed, they would not take upon the ſtage; and when he read any of his plays to the actors, before their public repreſentation, he made them bring their children, and formed very uſeful conjectures from their natural ſenſations. His death was very ſurpriſing, being to act *Le Malade Imaginaire*, he was taken ſo ill before it began, that he was adviſed to put it off; but conſidering the number and dignity of the ſpectators, he was unwilling to ſend them away, and acted his part with ſuch intenſeneſs, that he did not perceive the increaſe of his illneſs; but when he came to that part of the play in which he was to counterfeit being dead, he was ſo weak that it was thought he had really expired, and as they had much ado to make him ſtand up, they adviſed him to withdraw; but the play being far advanced, he thought he could go through it without further prejudice; but as he was ſpeaking of rhubarb and ſena in the conſultation of phyſicians, the blood iſſued out of his mouth, when being carried home, and all medicines proving ineffectual, he died the ſame evening, of an effuſion of blood, on the 13th of February, 1643, aged fifty-three. There was great difficulty in obtaining permiſſion from the archbiſhop of Paris to inter his body in holy ground. Among his comedies, the *Miſanthrope*, the *Tartuffe*, *Femmes Sçavantes*, *l'Avare*, the *Feſtin de Pierre*, the *Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, and the *Precieuſes ridicules*, are his maſterpieces. The moſt eſteemed edition of Moliere's works are thoſe of Amſterdam, in 1669, in five volumes, duodecimo. That of Paris in 1734, in four volumes, quarto; and that of Paris in 1739, in eight volumes, duodecimo.

MOLINA, a town of Spain in the north part of New Caſtile. It is ſeated in a country full of paſture lands, and feeds a great number of ſheep, whoſe wool is of great value. It is thirty-ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt of Siguenza, and eighty-five north-eaſt of Madrid. Long. 2. 16. W. Lat. 41. 21. N.

MOLINET (Claude du) a regular canon and procurator-general of the congregation of St. Genevieve, and a learned antiquary, was born at Chalons in Champagne, in 1620. He finiſhed his ſtudies at Paris, and afterwards applied himſelf to diſcover the moſt concealed parts of antiquity. He collected a conſiderable cabinet of curioſities, and died on the ſecond of September, 1687, aged ſixty-ſeven. His principal works are, 1. An edition of the Epiſtles of Stephen, biſhop of Tournay, with learned notes. 2. The Hiſtory of the Popes from Medals, from Martin V. to Innocent XI. 3. Reflections on the Origin and Antiquity of the ſecular and regular Canons, &c.

MOLINETTI (Anthony) a native of Venice, taught and practiſed phyſic at Padua with extraordinary reputation, and died at Venice about the year 1675. He was one of the moſt able anatomiſts of the ſeventeenth century. His Treatiſe on the Senſes and their Organs, printed at Padua in 1669, quarto, is greatly eſteemed.

MOLINOS (Michael) the founder of the ſect of Quietiſts, was born in the dioceſe of Saragoſſa in 1627, and afterwards ſettled at Rome, where he was in great credit with perſons of the higheſt diſtinction, and even with ſeveral popes. He however advanced a new doctrine, which he endeavoured to ſpread throughout Italy, and his diſciples were called Quietiſts, from their maintaining that we ought to annihilate ourſelves in order to become united to God, and then to remain in a ſtate of perfect quietude; that is, in a ſimple contemplation of mind, without making any reflection, or being at all troubled at what paſſes in the body. Molinos included his doctrine in a Spaniſh work intitled, The Spiritual Conduct, and in other pieces, where he inſerted his Prayer of Quietiſm. Theſe works were examined by the Inquiſition at Rome in 1687, when Molinos was thrown into priſon, and his trial being carried on, all his books and writings were condemned by the pope to be burnt, and the Inquiſition declared by a decree of the 28th of Auguſt the ſame year, that he had taught doctrines that were falſe and pernicious, and that his Prayer of Quietiſm was contrary to the doctrine of the church, and the purity of Chriſtian piety. The Inquiſition alſo at the ſame time condemned ſixty-eight propoſitions extracted from his writings, as heretical, ſcandalous, and blaſphemous. Molinos was obliged publicly to abjure his opinions on a ſcaffold erected in the church of the Dominicans, when the ſacred college was aſſembled, and was afterwards condemned to cloſe and perpetual impriſonment, in which he died, on the 29th of December, 1696.

MOLISE, a territory of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, lying between the Terra di-Lavoro, Hither Abruzzo, the Capitanata, and the Farther Principato. It is in the form of a triangle, whoſe ſides are thirty-nine miles in length. It is a mountainous country, but yet is fertile in corn, wine,

mathematical inſtrument-makers, who afterwards ſucceeded in making theſe teleſcopes. In 1725 he erected a very accurate inſtrument of his own contrivance, in order to determine the annual parallax of the fixed ſtars. This had been attempted by Dr. Hooke, Mr. Flamſtead, and others, without ſucceſs. In ſhort, this ingenious gentleman from his regard for the improvement of aſtronomy, by perfecting the methods of making teleſcopes, both by refraction and reflection, not only collected and conſidered what had been written and practiſed by others, but alſo made ſeveral new experiments of his own contriving, after he had procured a moſt complete apparatus of inſtruments for that purpoſe. But in the midſt of theſe purſuits, being appointed one of the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, he became ſo engaged in public affairs, that wanting leiſure to purſue theſe enquiries any farther, he gave his papers to Dr. Robert Smith, profeſſor of aſtronomy at Cambridge, whom he invited to make uſe of his houſe and apparatus of inſtruments, in order to finiſh what he had left imperfect. But as he died ſoon after, the doctor loſt that opportunity; upon which ſupplying what was unfiniſhed by Mr. Molyneux, from Mr. Huygens and others, he publiſhed the whole in his Complete Treatiſe of Optics.

MOMBAZA, or MONBAZA, a town of Africa, in an iſland of the ſame name, with a ſtrong ſort. The Portugueſe had poſſeſſion of it, but they were driven away by the Arabians in 1631. It is oppoſite to the country of Mombaza in Zanguebar, ſeventy miles ſouth of Milinda, and is at preſent ſubject to Portugal. Long. 48. 12. E. Lat. 4. 15. N.

MOMBAZA, a ſubdiviſion of Zanguebar, a country ſubject to the Portugueſe, which furniſhes them with ſlaves, gold, ivory, rice, fleſh, and other proviſions, with which they ſupply their plantations in South America.

MOMBRITIUS (BONINUS) a poet of the fifteenth century, born at Milan, publiſhed ſome poems which are eſteemed, and the Acts of the Saints, in two volumes, folio.

MOMUS, in fabulous hiſtory, was the god of raillery, or the jeſter of the celeſtial aſſembly, and was the ſon of Somnus and Night. He turned into ridicule, both gods and men. Being choſen by Vulcan, Neptune, and Minerva, as a judge of the excellence of their works, he blamed them all three. Neptune for not having placed the horns of the bull before his eyes, in order that he might give a ſurer blow, or at leaſt in his ſhoulders, that he might give it with greater ſtrength: he cenſured Minerva for not having rendered her houſe moveable, that it might be taken away when placed in a bad neighbourhood: and Vulcan for not having made a window in the breaſt of the man, by which his heart might be ſeen, and his moſt ſecret thoughts diſcovered.

MONA, an iſland in the Baltic ſea, ſeated ſouth-weſt of the iſland of Zealand, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow channel, and is ſubject to Denmark. It has a fort and ſeveral villages, and Stege is its capital. Long. 12. 30. E. Lat. 55. 20. N.

MONACO, a ſmall, but an ancient, handſome, and very ſtrong town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a caſtle, a ſtrong citadel, and a good harbour. It is the capital of a province of the ſame name, in poſſeſſion of the houſe of Grimaldi, under the protection of France. It is ſeated on a rock, which jets out into the ſea, and is eight miles ſouth-weſt of Vintimiglia, five north-eaſt of Villa Franca, and eight north-eaſt of Nice. Long. 7. 21. E. Lat. 43. 56. N.

MONAGHAN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, thirty-two miles in length, and twenty-two in breadth, bounded on the north by Tyrone; on the eaſt by Armagh; on the ſouth by Cavan and Louth; and on the weſt by Fermanagh. It is full of woods and bogs, and a third part of it is taken up by Lough Earne. It contains nine thouſand five hundred and eighty-ſeven houſes, twenty-four pariſhes, five baronies, and one borough, and ſends four members to parliament, two for the county, and two for Monaghan.

MONANTHEUIL (HENRY DE) in Latin *Monantholius*, a native of Rheims, was made profeſſor royal of the mathematics at Paris, in the year 1577, and dean of the faculty of phyſic at Paris. He publiſhed a Latin tranſlation of Ariſtotle's Mechanics, to which he added a learned Comment, and ſome other works.

MONARDES (NICHOLAS) a celebrated Spaniſh phyſician in the ſixteenth century, was born at Seville, and wrote a Treatiſe on the Drugs brought from America, and ſeveral other excellent works. He died in 1577.

MONASTER, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, pleaſantly ſeated near the ſea, ſeventy miles ſouth-eaſt of Tunis. Long. 10. 15. E. Lat. 36. 0. N.

MONBRISON, a town of France, in the province of Lionois, and territory of Forez, thirty-ſeven miles ſouth-weſt of Lions. Long. 4. 12. E. Lat. 45. 41. N.

MONCALIER, a town of Italy, in the territory of Piedmont, ſeated on the river Po, five miles from Turin, and ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Long. 7. 26. E. Lat. 44. 50. N.

MONCALVO, a ſmall, but ſtrong town of Italy, in Monteſſerrat, ſeated on a mountain, twelve miles ſouth-weſt of Caſal. Long. 7. 13. E. Lat. 44. 58. N.

MONCAON, a ſtrong town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Duero-e-Minho, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is the capital of a county, and is ſeated eight miles ſouth-eaſt of Tuy, and twenty-ſeven north of Bragua. Long. 8. 2. W. Lat. 41. 52. N.

MONCHY (CHARLES DE) marquis of Hocquincourt, and marſhal of France, known by the name of marſhal d'Hocquincourt, was the ſon of George de Monchy, grand-provoſt of the French king's houſehold. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valour, in ſeveral ſieges and battles; commanded the right wing of the French army at the battle of Rhetel, on the 15th of December, 1650, and was made marſhal of France, on the 5th of January, 1651. He defeated the Spaniards in Catalonia, and forced their lines before Arras; but being diſſatisfied with the court, afterwards joined the enemy, and was killed before Dunkirk, on the 13th of June, 1658, as he was taking a view of the lines of the French army.

MONCKE (GEORGE). See MONKE.

MONCON, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, by the river Sinca, and has a good caſtle. It was taken in 1642 by the French, but the Spaniards retook it the following year. It is twelve miles ſouth-weſt of Balbaſtro. Long. 4 min. E. Lat. 41. 51. N.

MONCONTOUR, a town of France, in Mirebalais, and in Poitou, remarkable for a victory gained there by Henry III. in 1569. It is ſeated on the river Dio, ten miles from Loudon, twenty-two from Saumur, and one hundred and ſixty-five ſouth-weſt of Paris. Long. 0. 2. E. Lat. 46. 50. N.

MONCONYS (BALTHAZAR) a famous traveller, was the ſon of the lieutenant-criminal of Lyons. After having ſtudied philoſophy and mathematics in that city and in Spain, he travelled into the Eaſt, where not finding any means of ſettlement, he returned to France, and became eſteemed by the learned, particularly by the lovers of chemiſtry. He died at Lyons, on the 28th of April, 1665. His Voyages, which contain many curious particulars, are printed in French, in three volumes, quarto.

MONDEGO, a river of Portugal, which runs from eaſt to weſt through the province of Beira, and paſſing by the city of Coimbra, falls into the Atlantic ocean, thirty miles below that city.

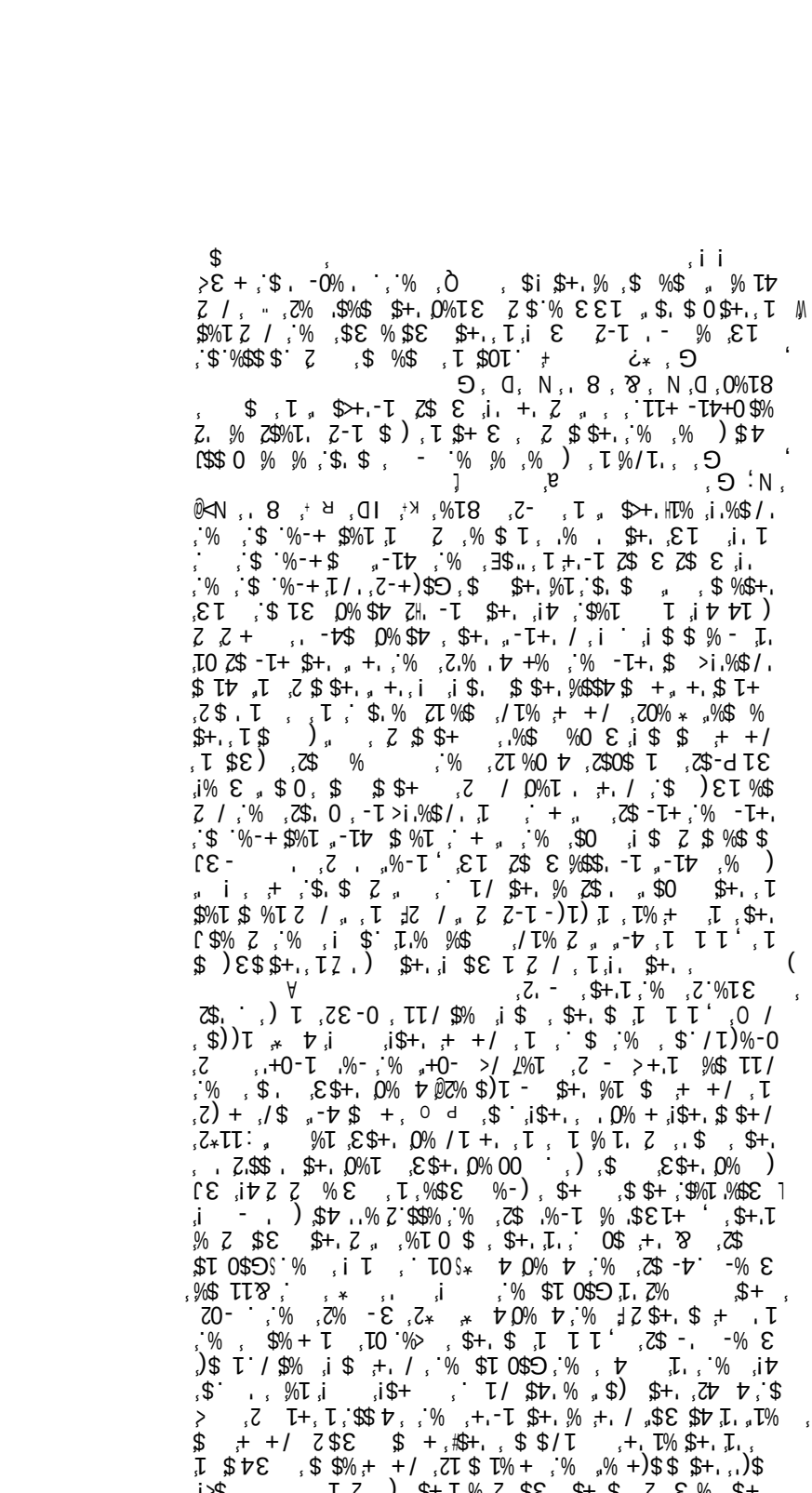
MONDONNEDO, a town of Spain in Galicia, with a biſhop's ſee; it is ſeated in an agreeable country, and a very wholeſome air, ſixty miles north of Compoſtella, and ſixty eaſt of Oviedo. Long. 8. 10. W. Lat. 43. 32. N.

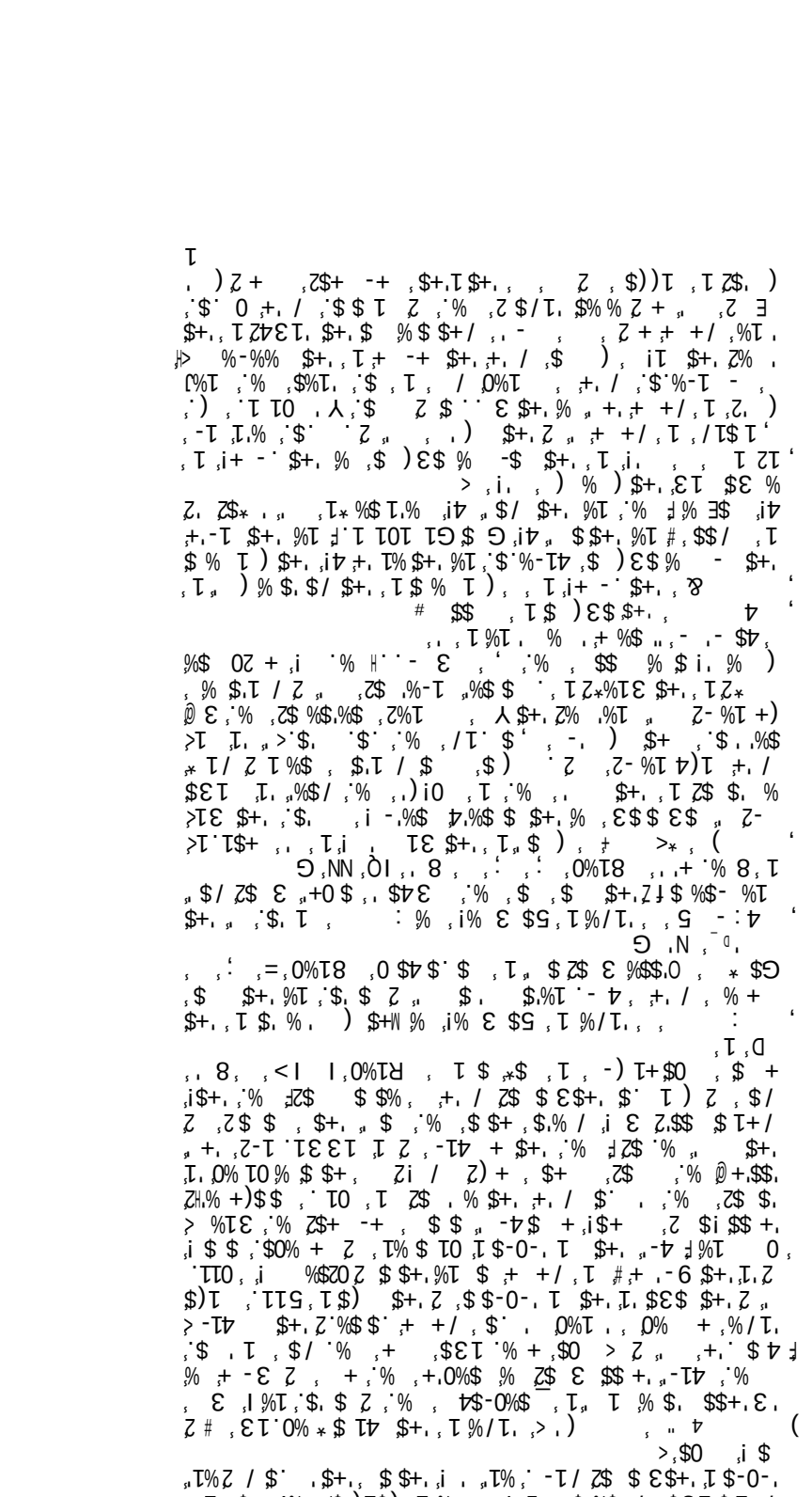
MONDOVI, a conſiderable town of Italy in Piedmont, with a good citadel, an univerſity, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Elero, eight miles north-weſt of Cevi, twenty-five north-eaſt of Coni, and thirty-three ſouth-eaſt of Turin. Long. 8. 15. E. Lat. 44 38. N.

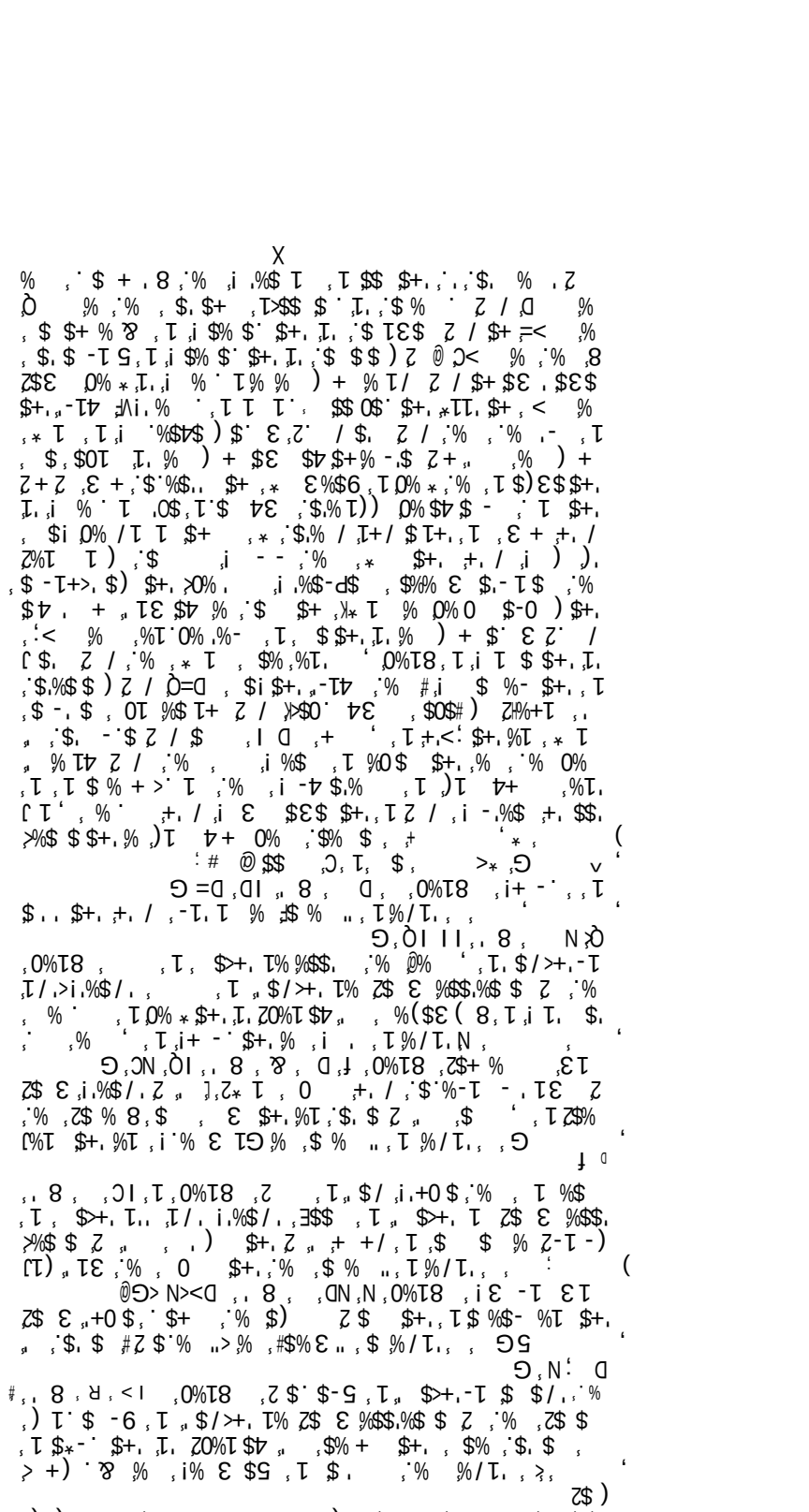
MONEEMUGI, a kingdom of Africa, in Lower Ethiopia, bounded on the ſouth by Monomotapa; on the north by Abyſſinia; and on the eaſt by Zanguebar. We know little of this country, except that it produces gold, ſilver, copper, and elephant's teeth, which the inhabitants bring to Monbaza and Quiloa, to trade with.

MONGAULT (NICHOLAS HUBERT DE) a learned member of the French Academy, and that of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres, and one of the beſt French writers of his time, was born at Paris, on the 6th of October, 1674. At ſixteen years of age he entered the congregation of the prieſts of the Oratory, and was ſent to Mans to ſtudy philoſophy. That of Ariſtotle had then the firſt rank in the ſchools, and was the only one he was permitted to be taught; but the abbé Mongault, in a public theſes, which he maintained at the end of his courſe, ventured to oppoſe Ariſtotle's opinions, in order to ſupport thoſe of Des Cartes, when his profeſſor was not ſo greatly offended at his raſhneſs, as he had reaſon to expect. The abbé Mongault having ſtudied divinity with the ſame ſucceſs, left the Oratory in 1699, and ſome time after was ſucceſſively preſented to ſeveral abbies, and at length made ſecretary of ſtate and of the cabinet, and died at Paris, on the 15th of Auguſt, 1746. He wrote, 1. An excellent French tranſlation of Herodian's Hiſtory, from the Greek, the beſt edition of which is that of 1745, in duodecimo. 2. A French tranſlation of Cicero's Letters to Atticus, with excellent notes, printed at Paris in 1714, in ſix volumes, duodecimo. There have been ſeveral other editions of that tranſlation. 3. Two excellent Diſſertations in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inſcriptions.

MONGULS, or MUNGULS, a tribe of Tartars who inhabit a country to the north of China, and are of the ſame original







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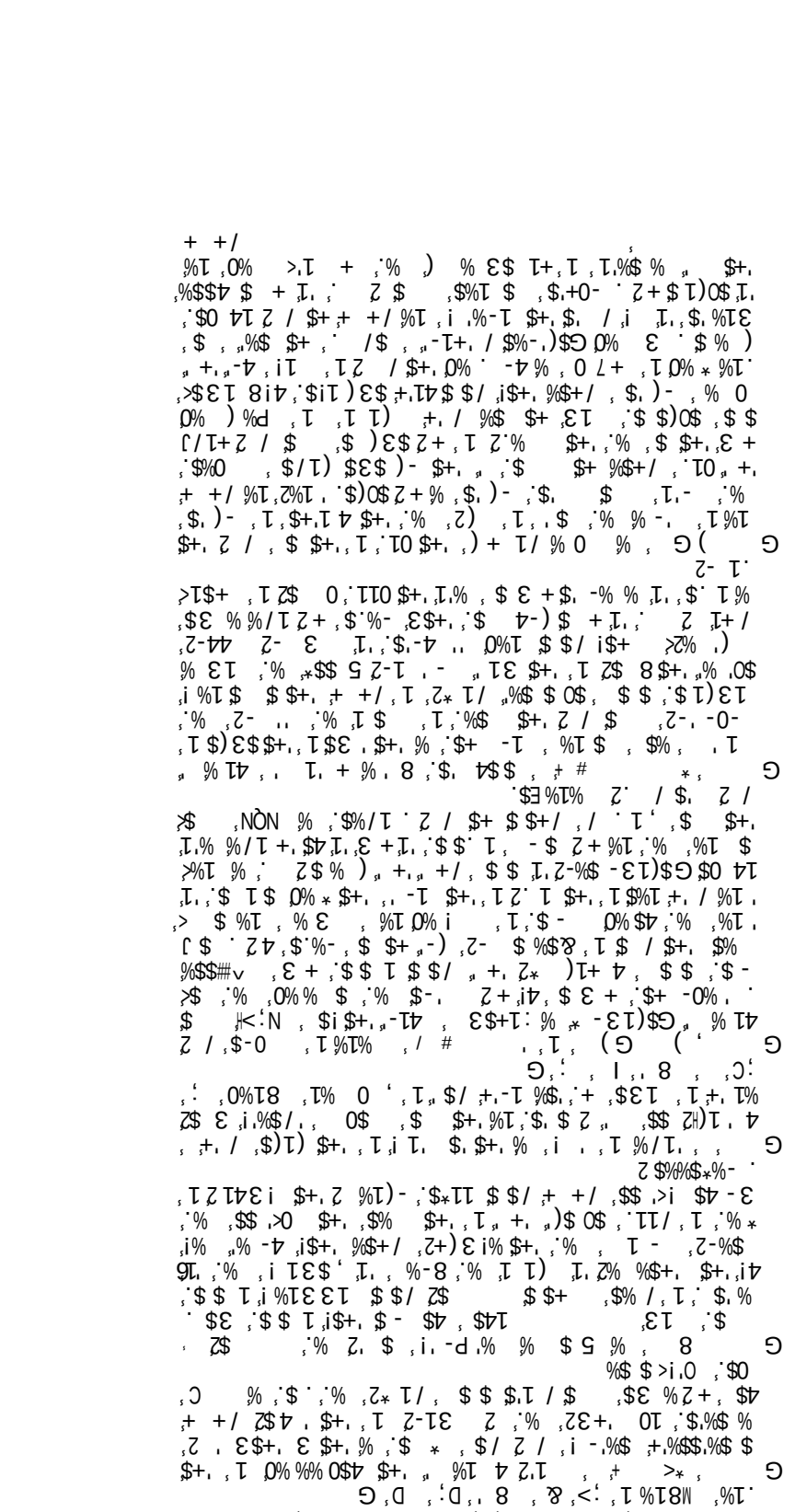

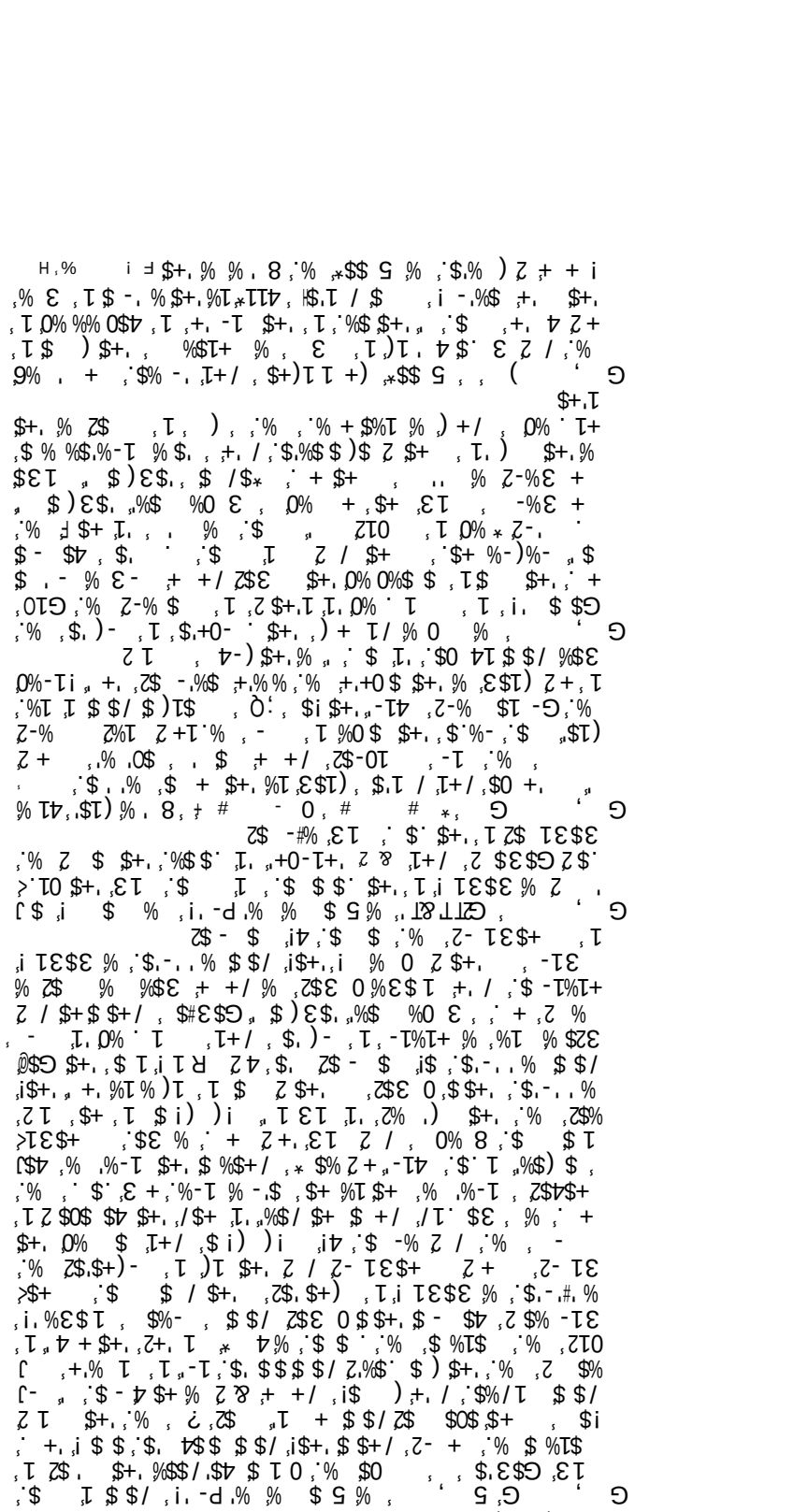

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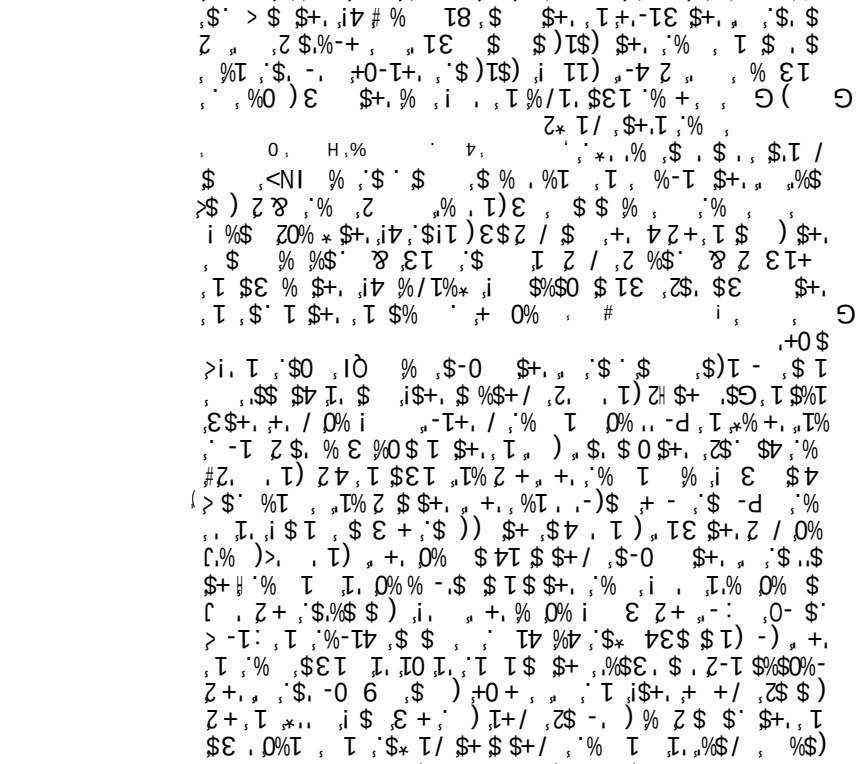

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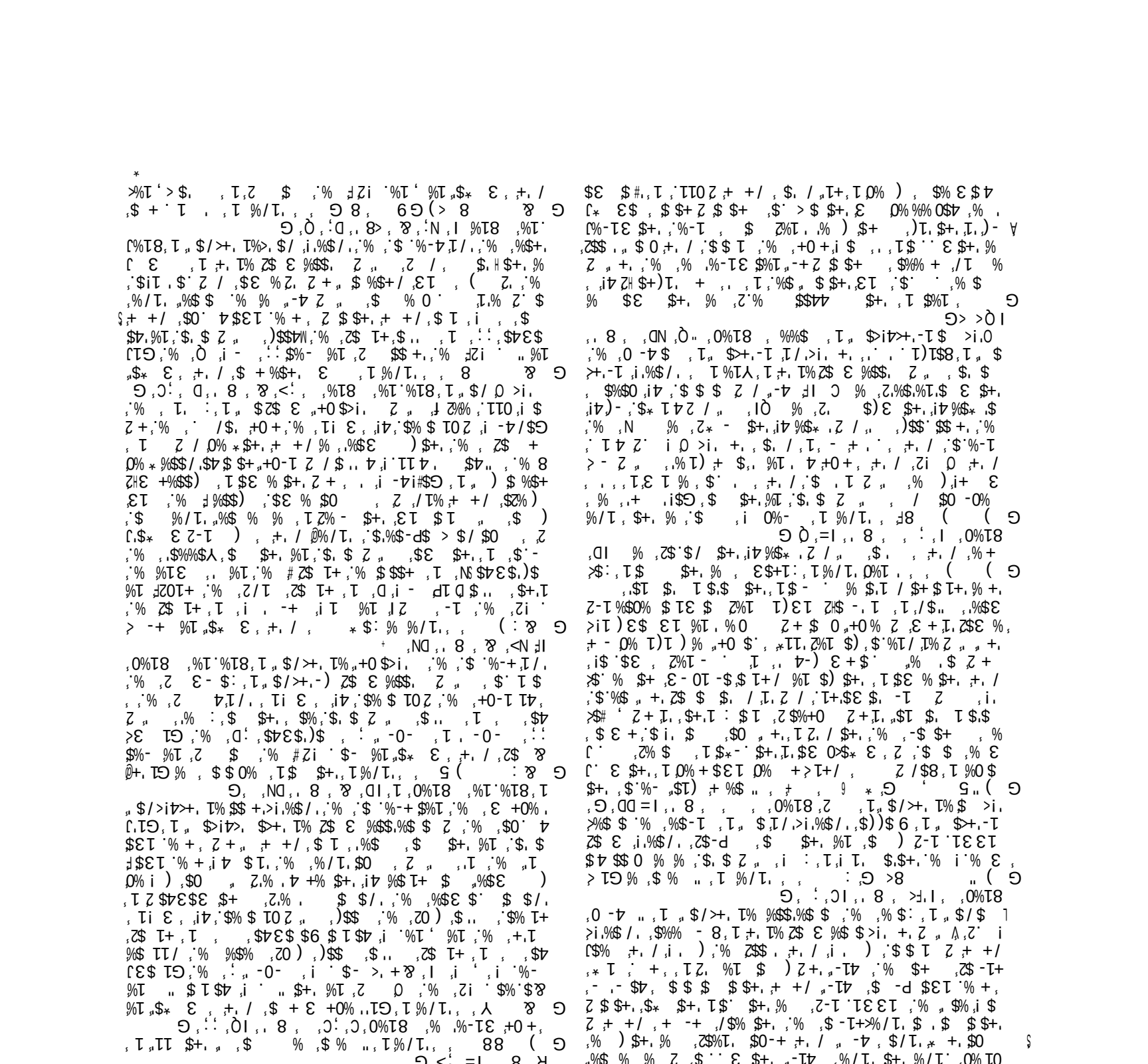

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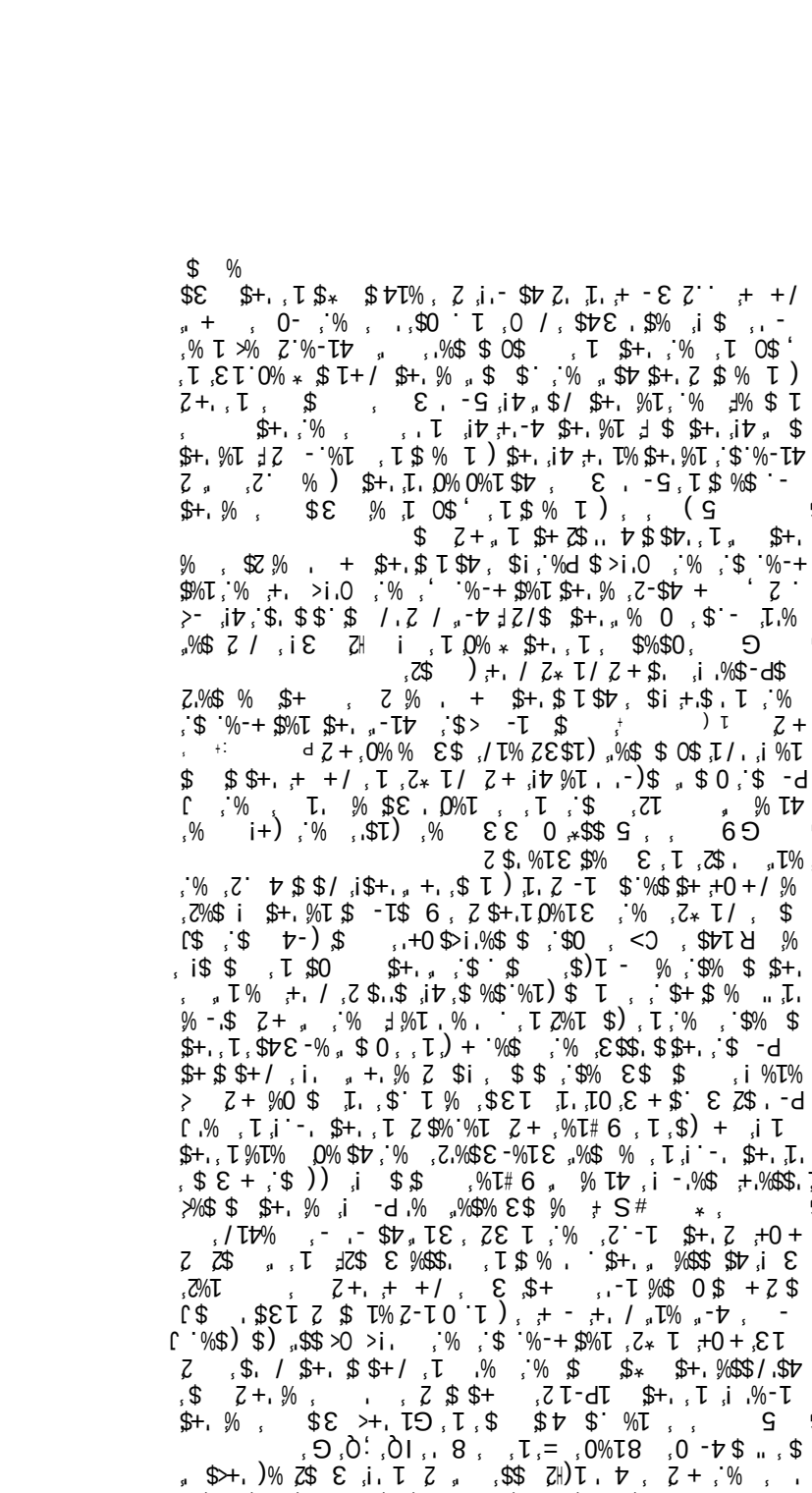

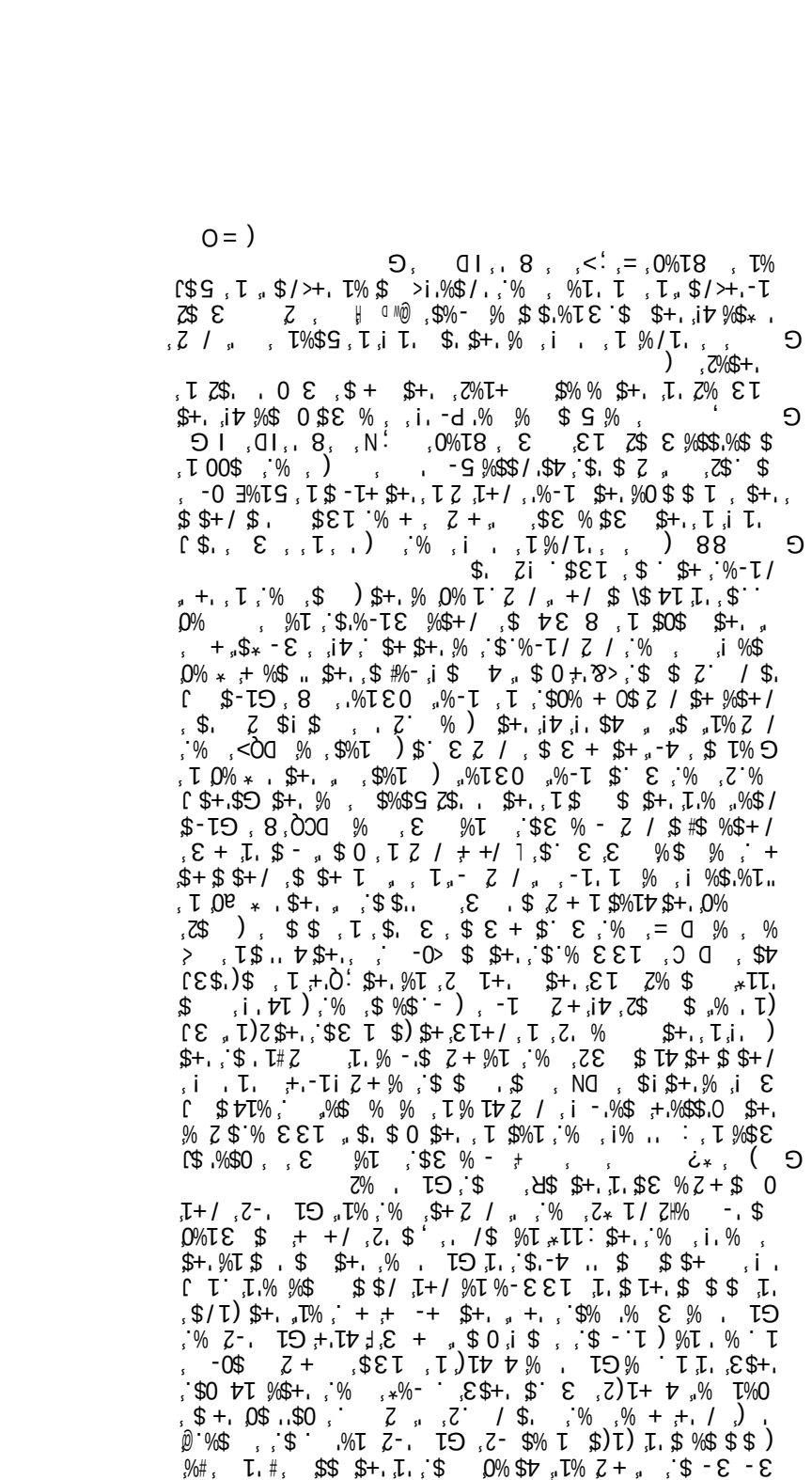

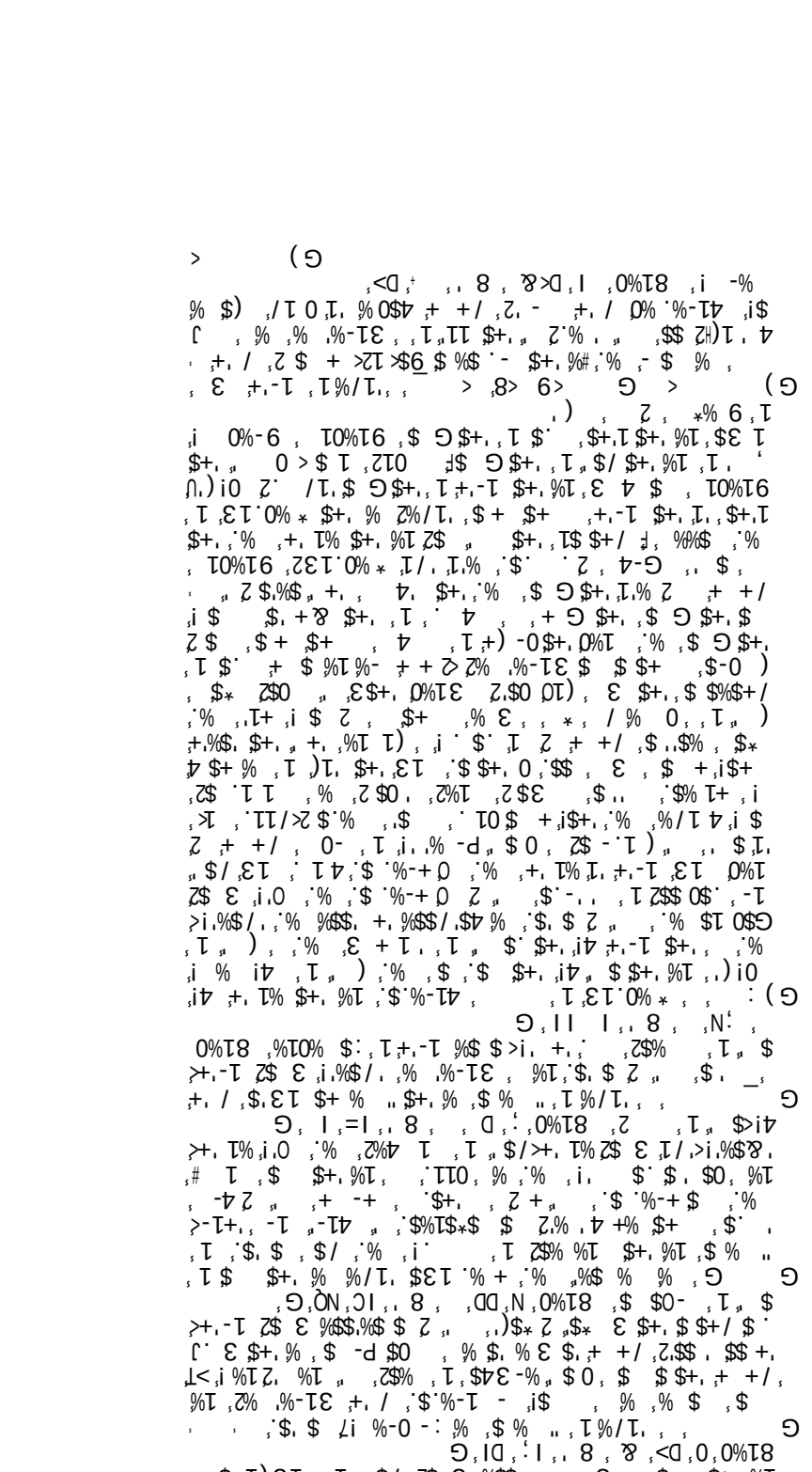

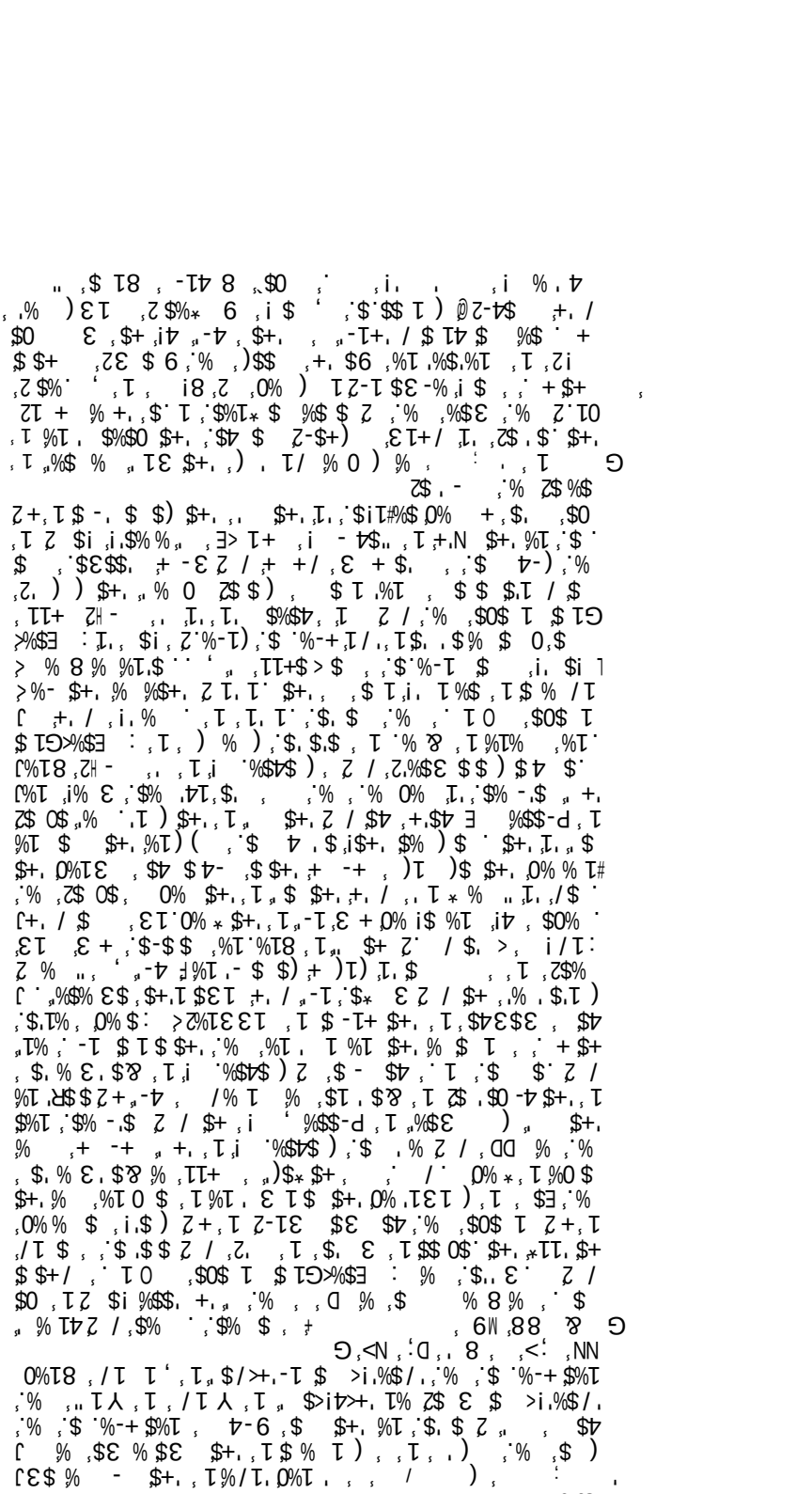

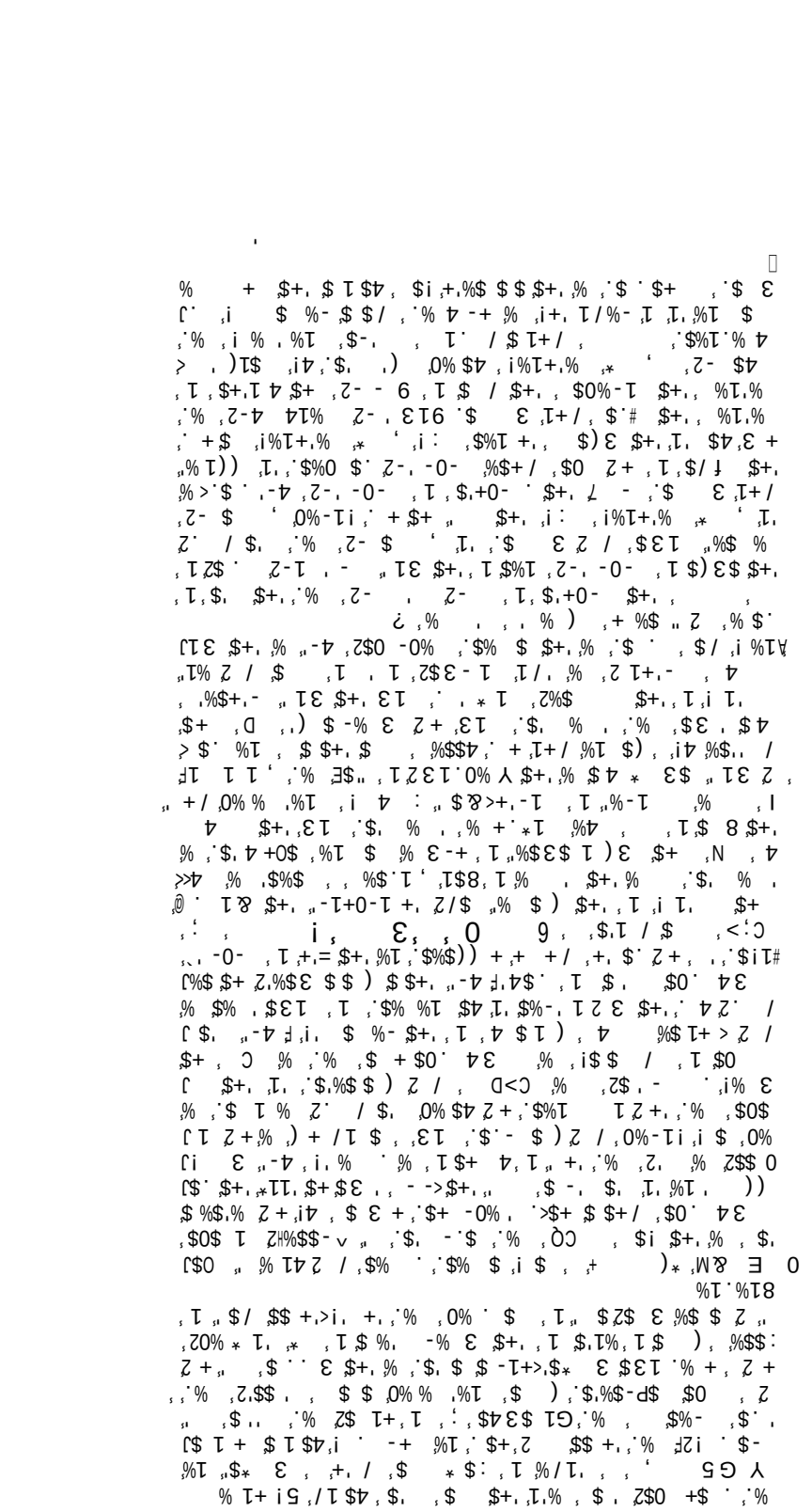

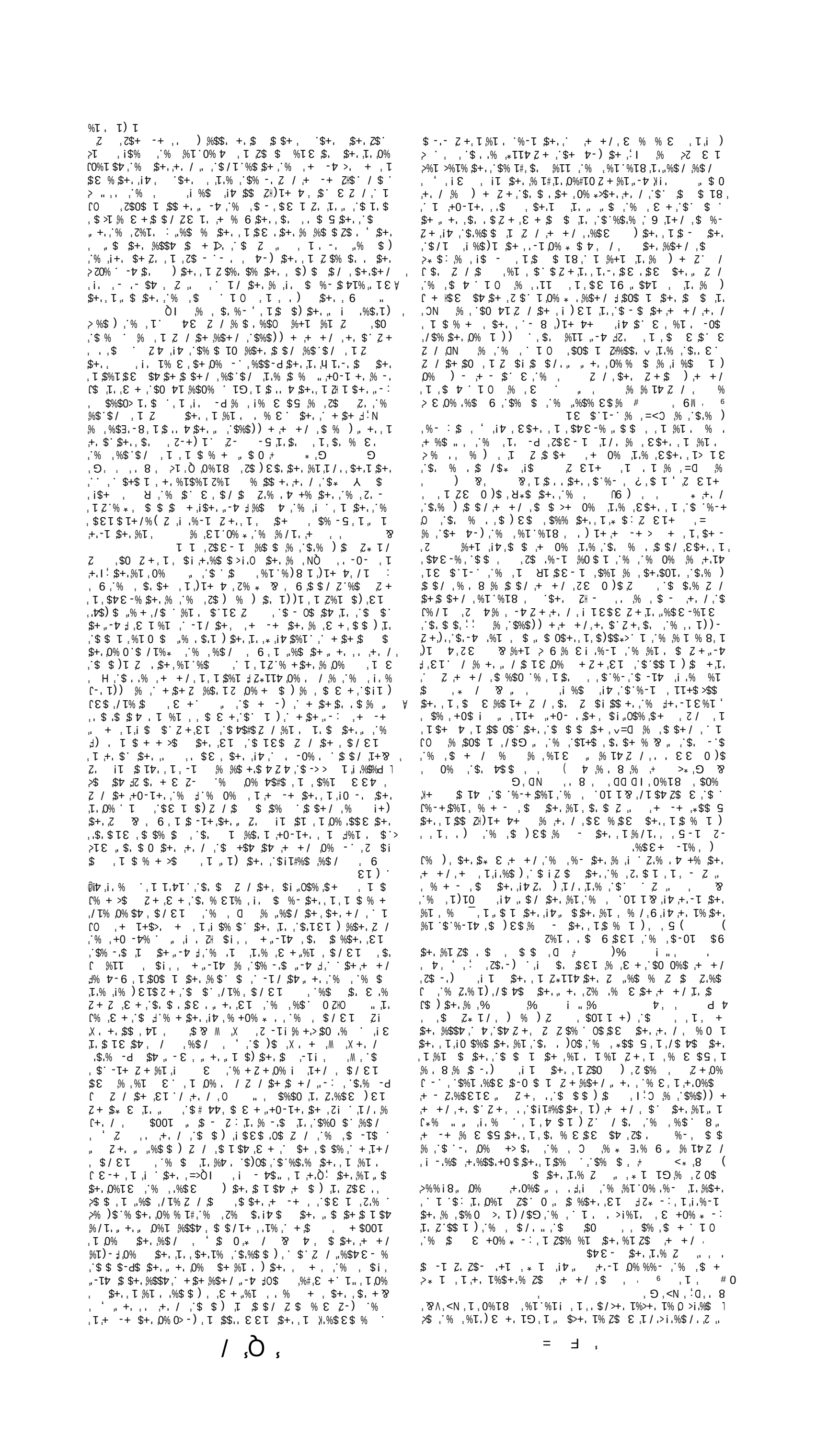

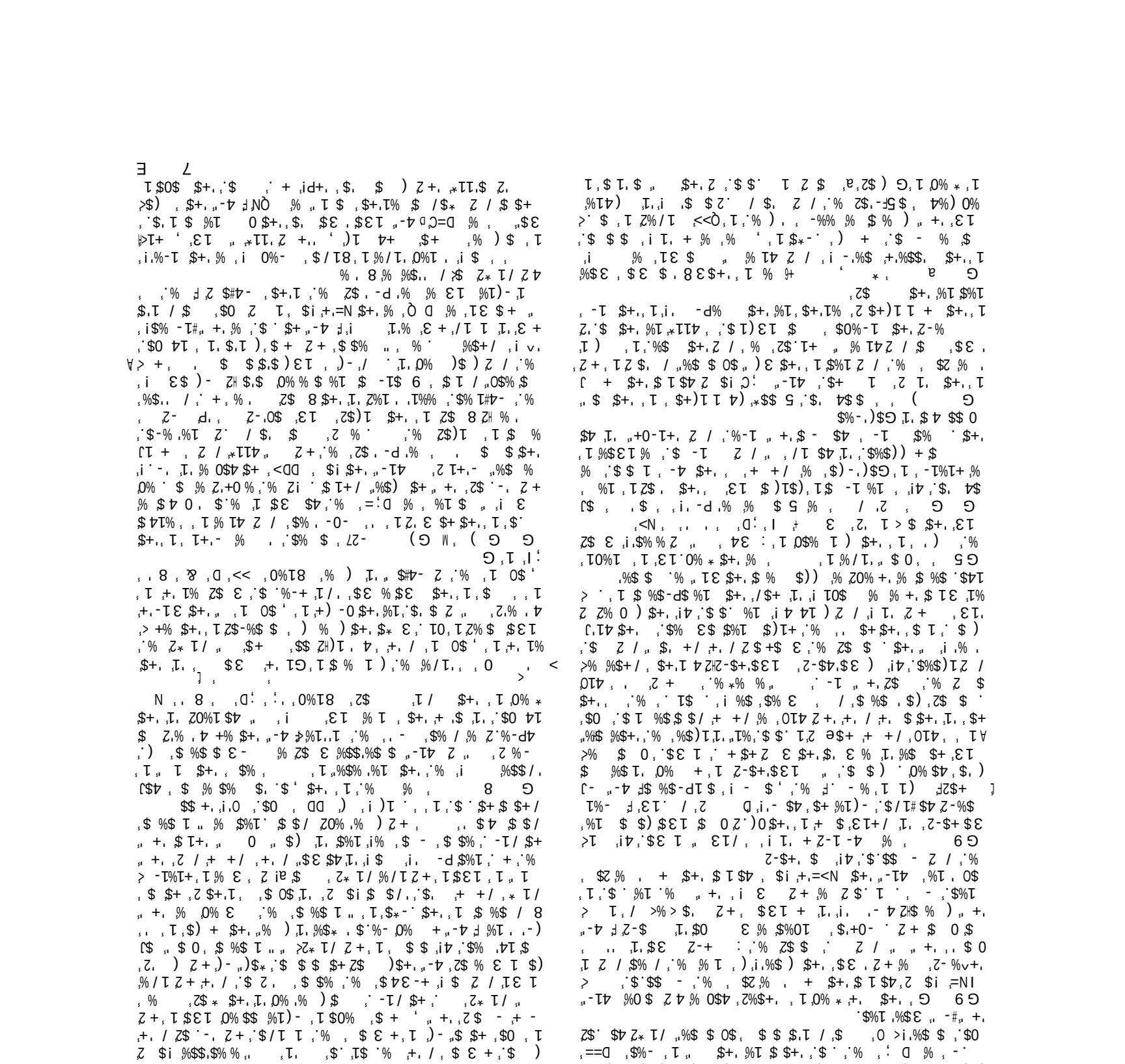

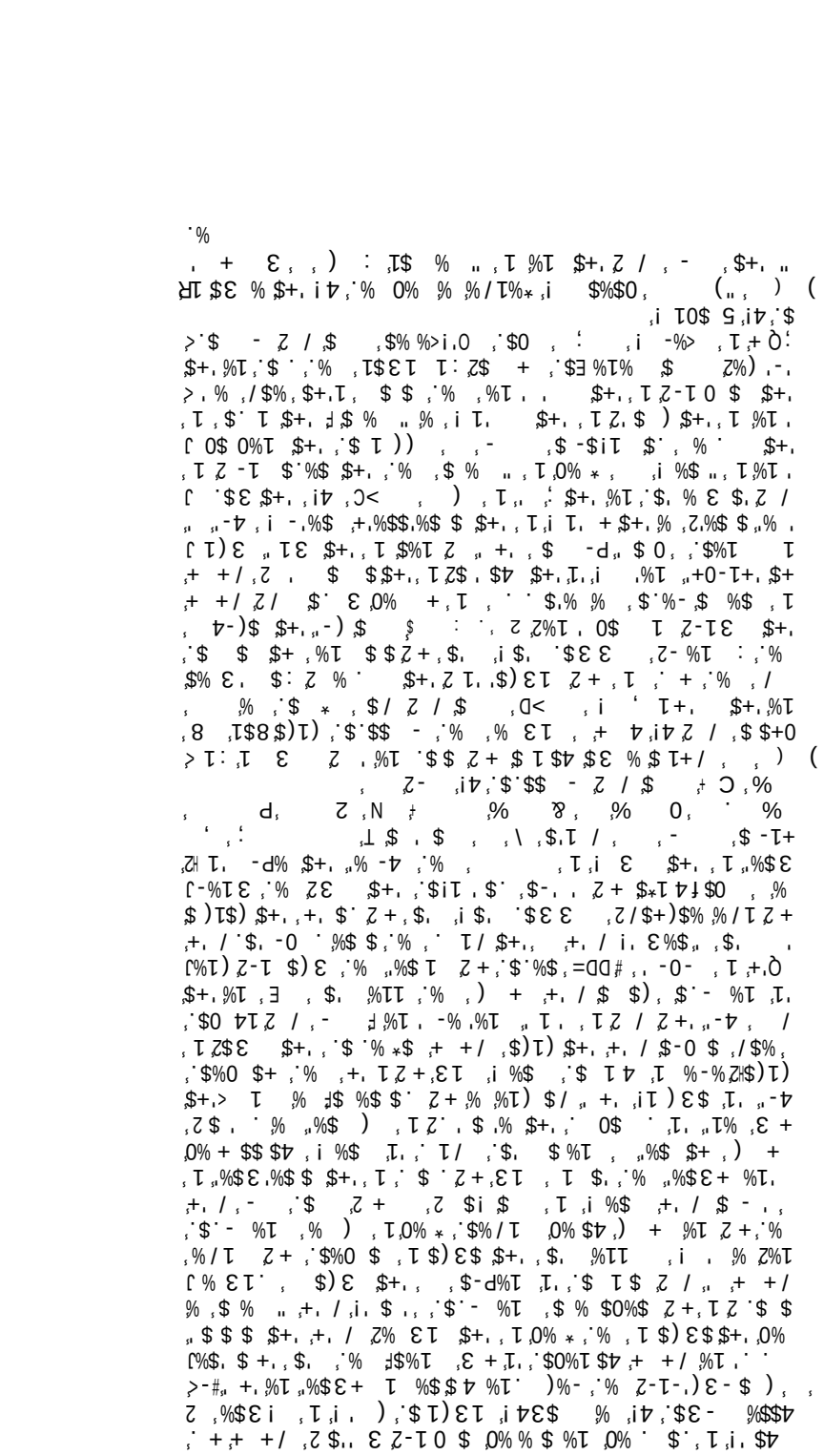
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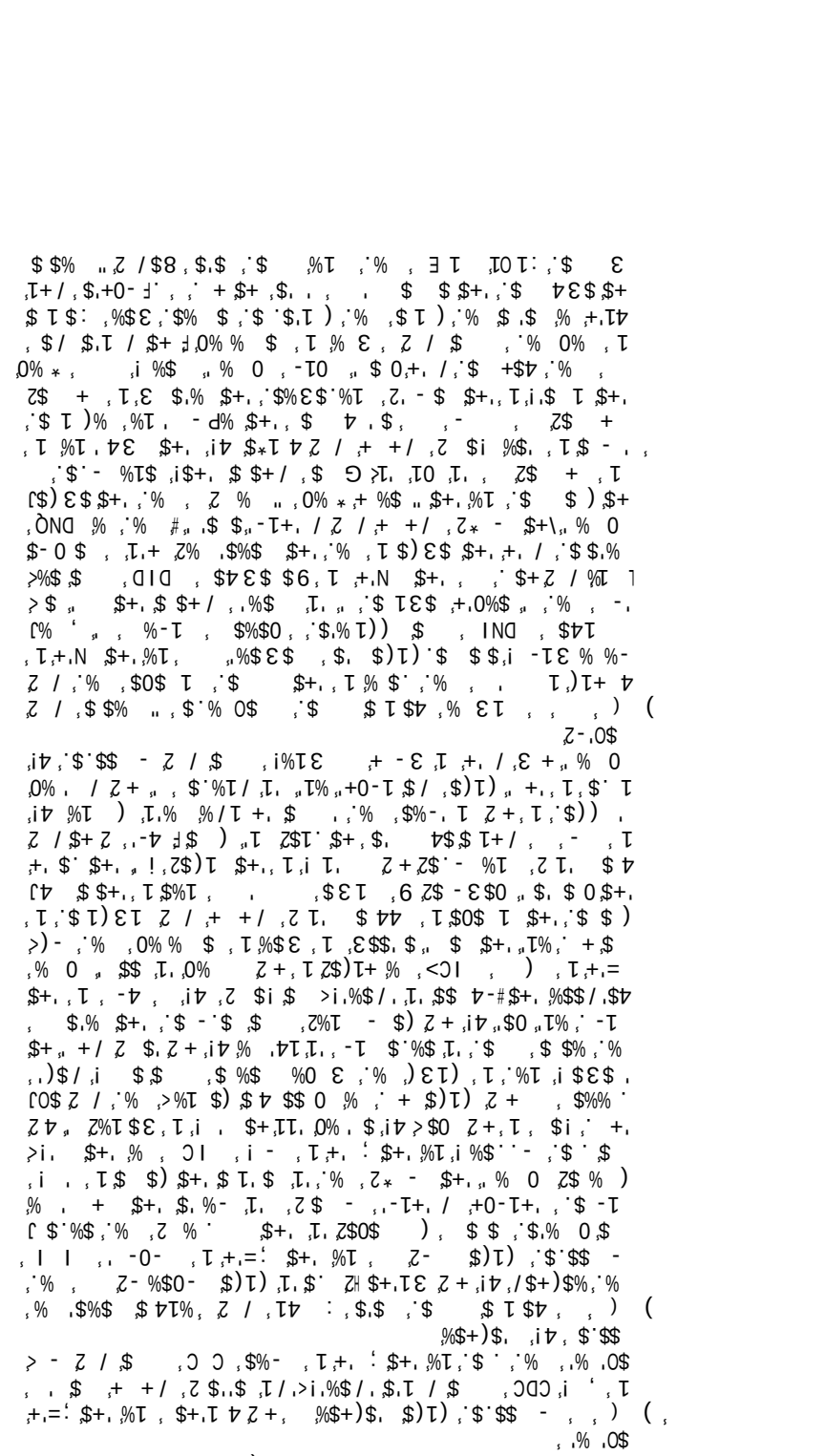
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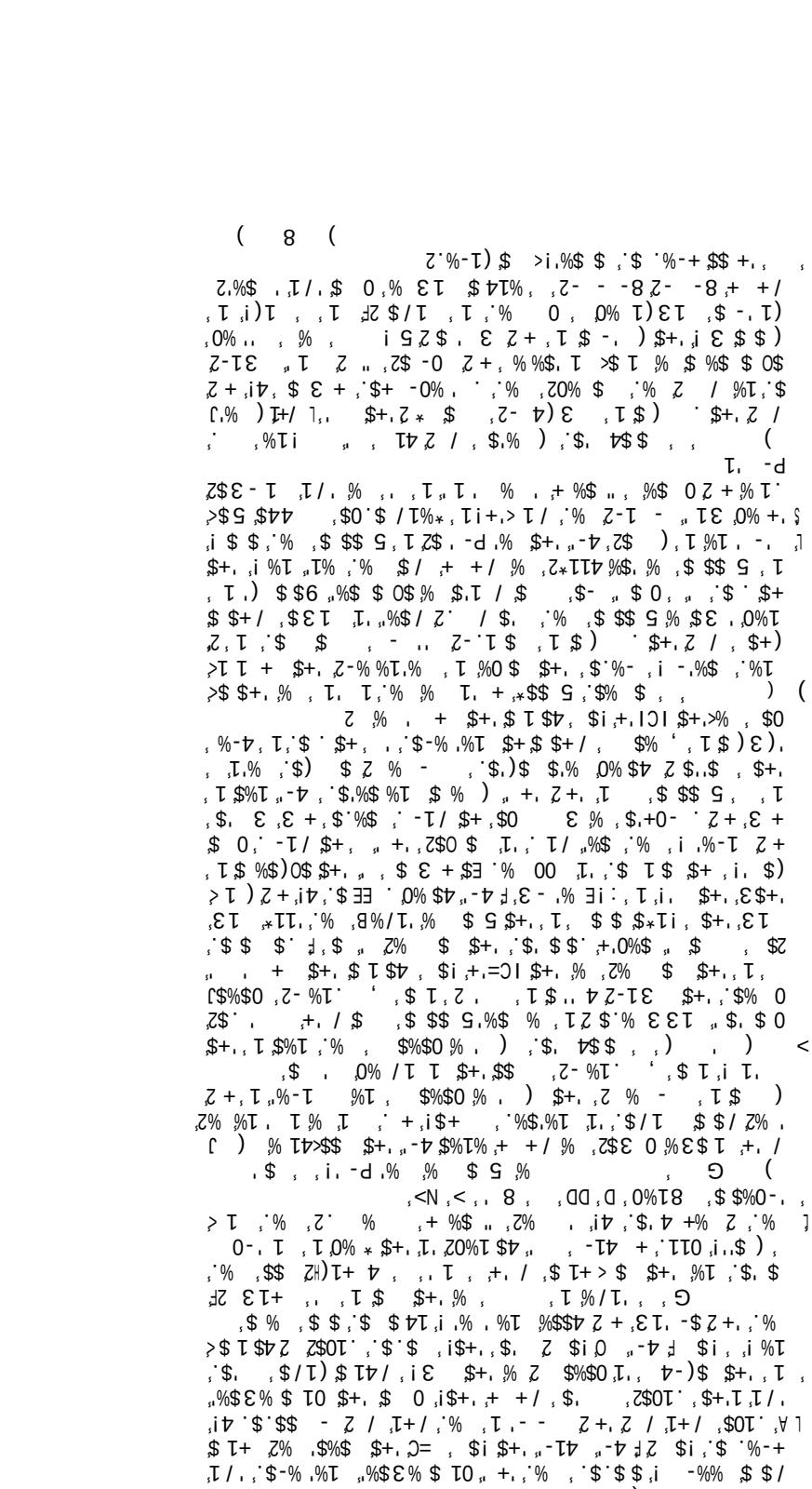

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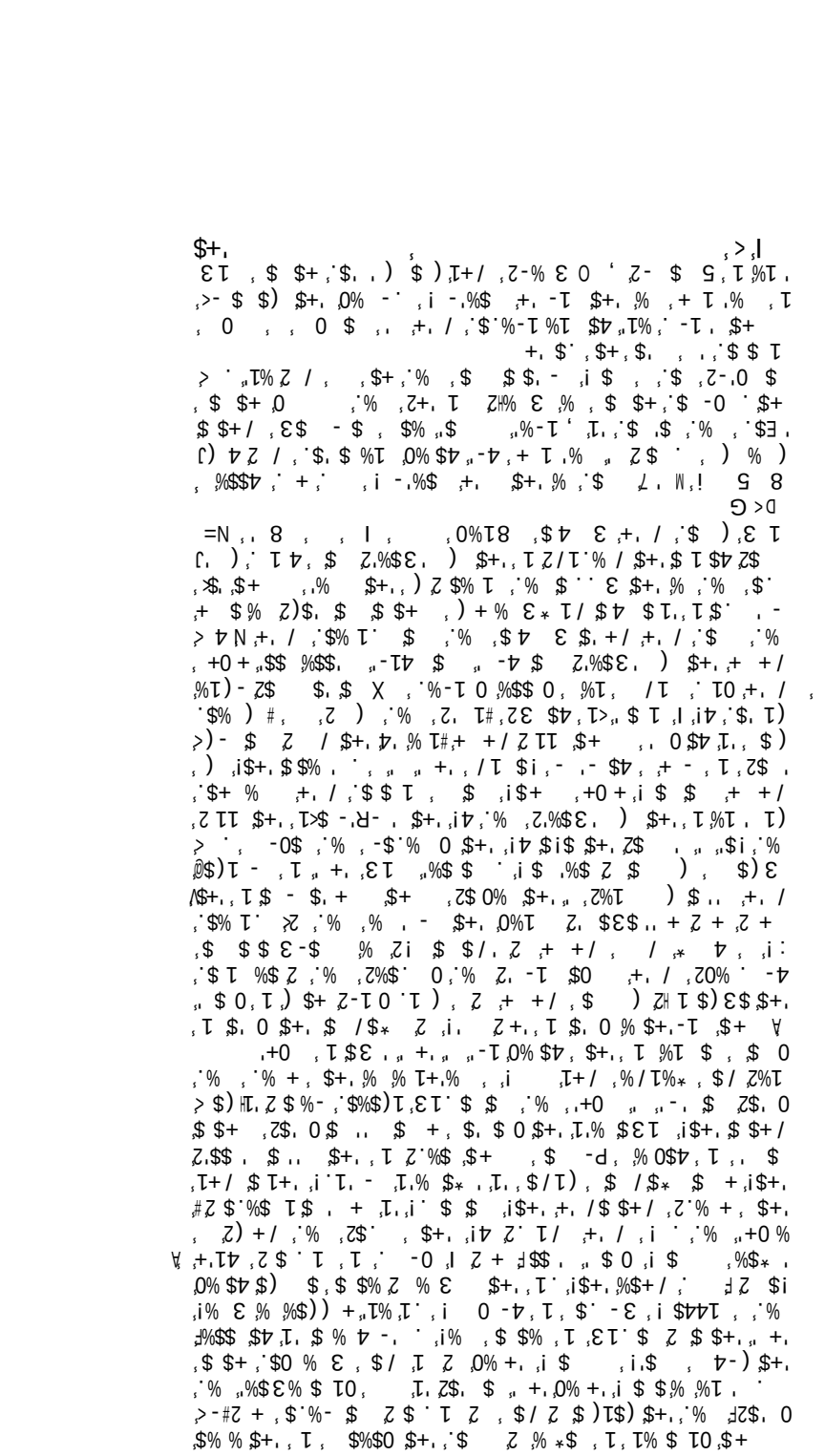

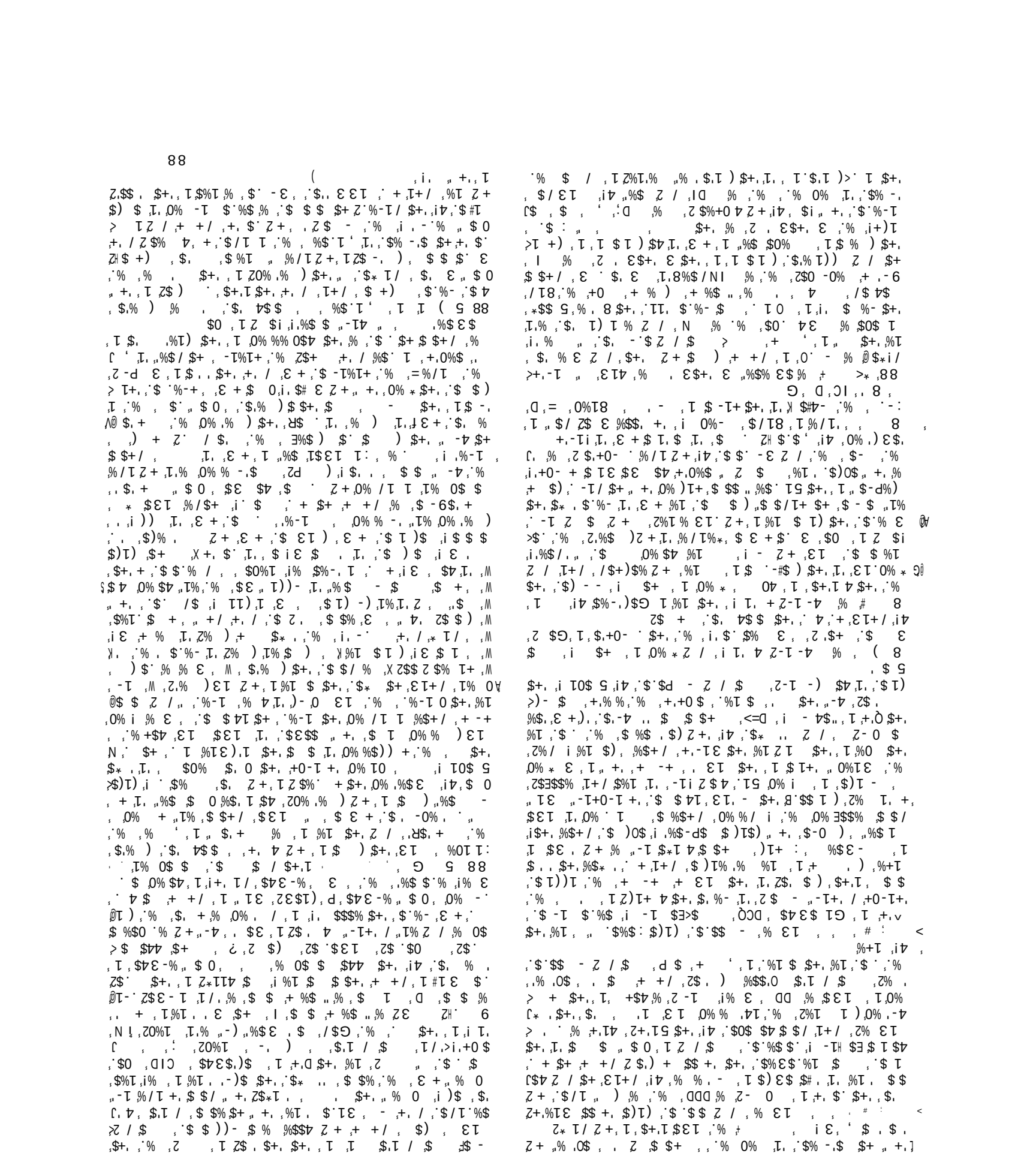

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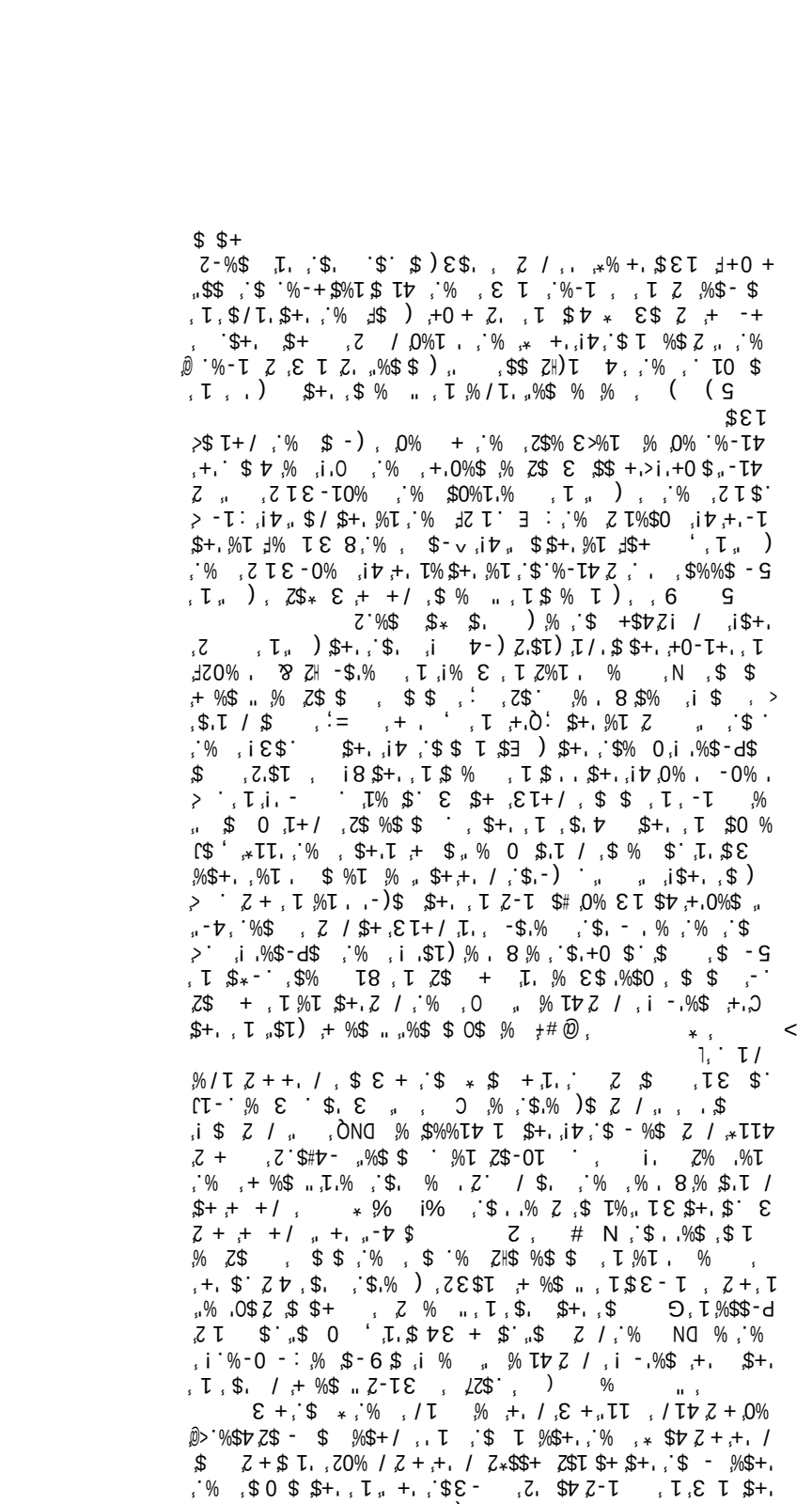
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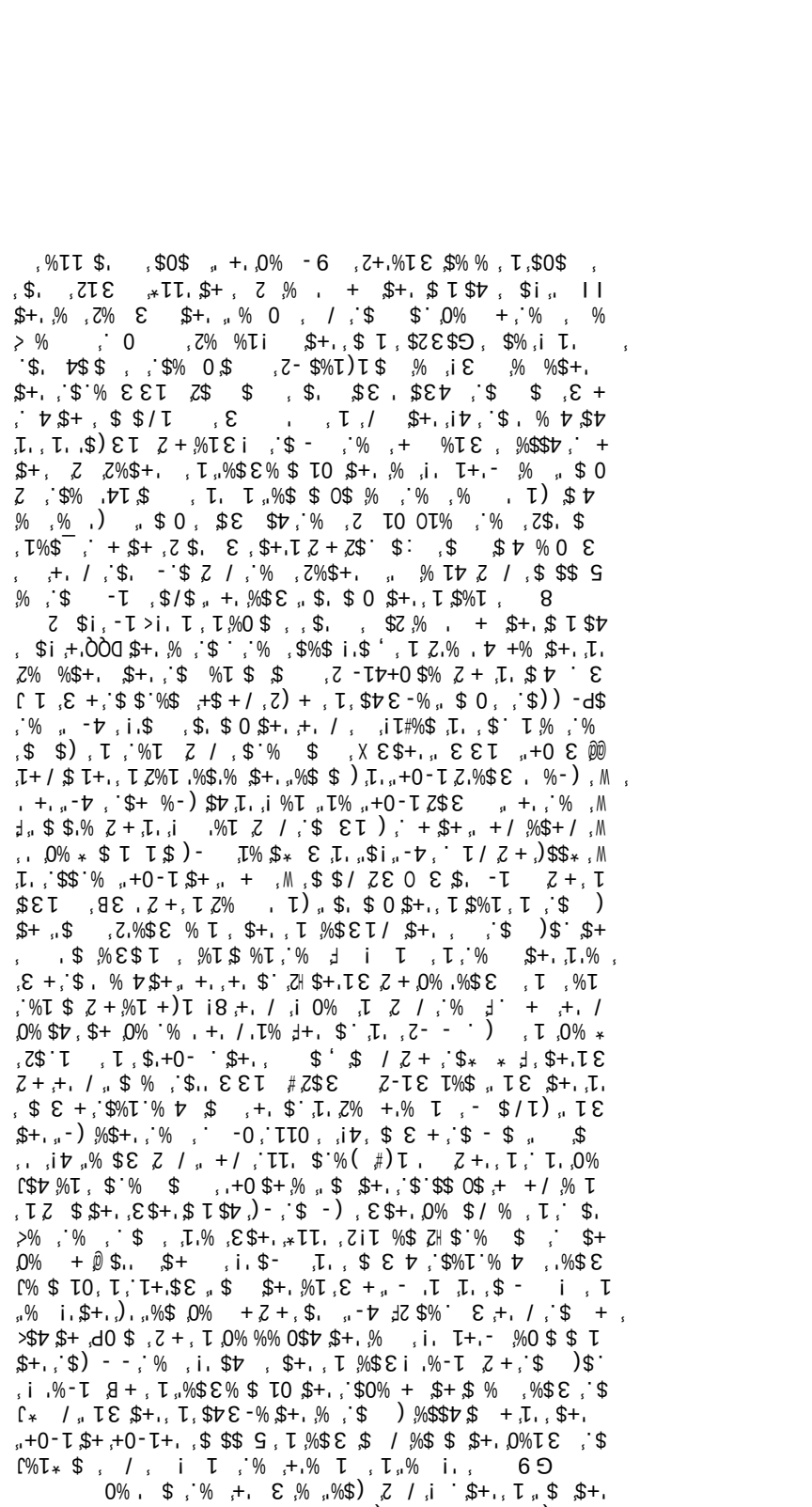
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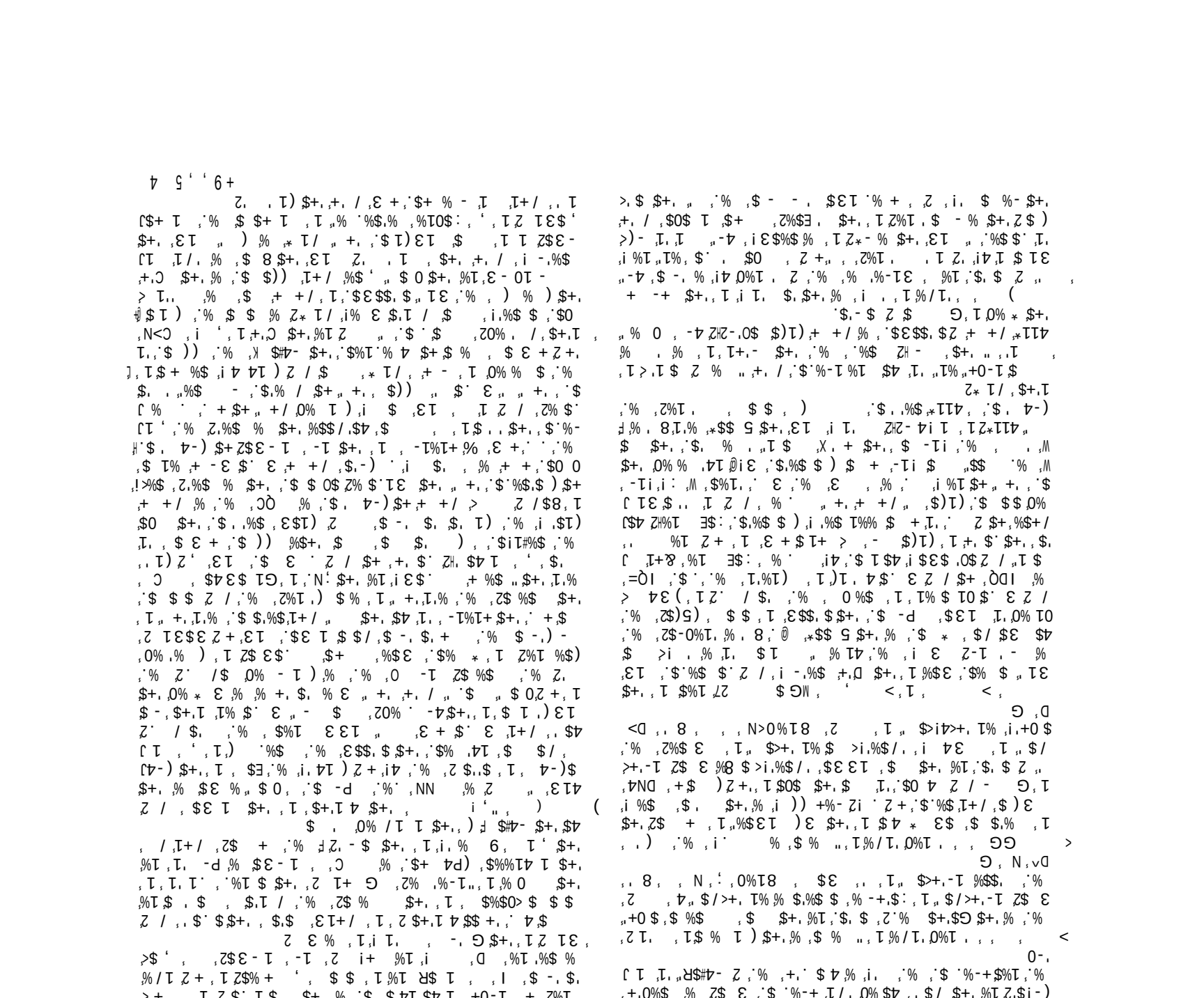

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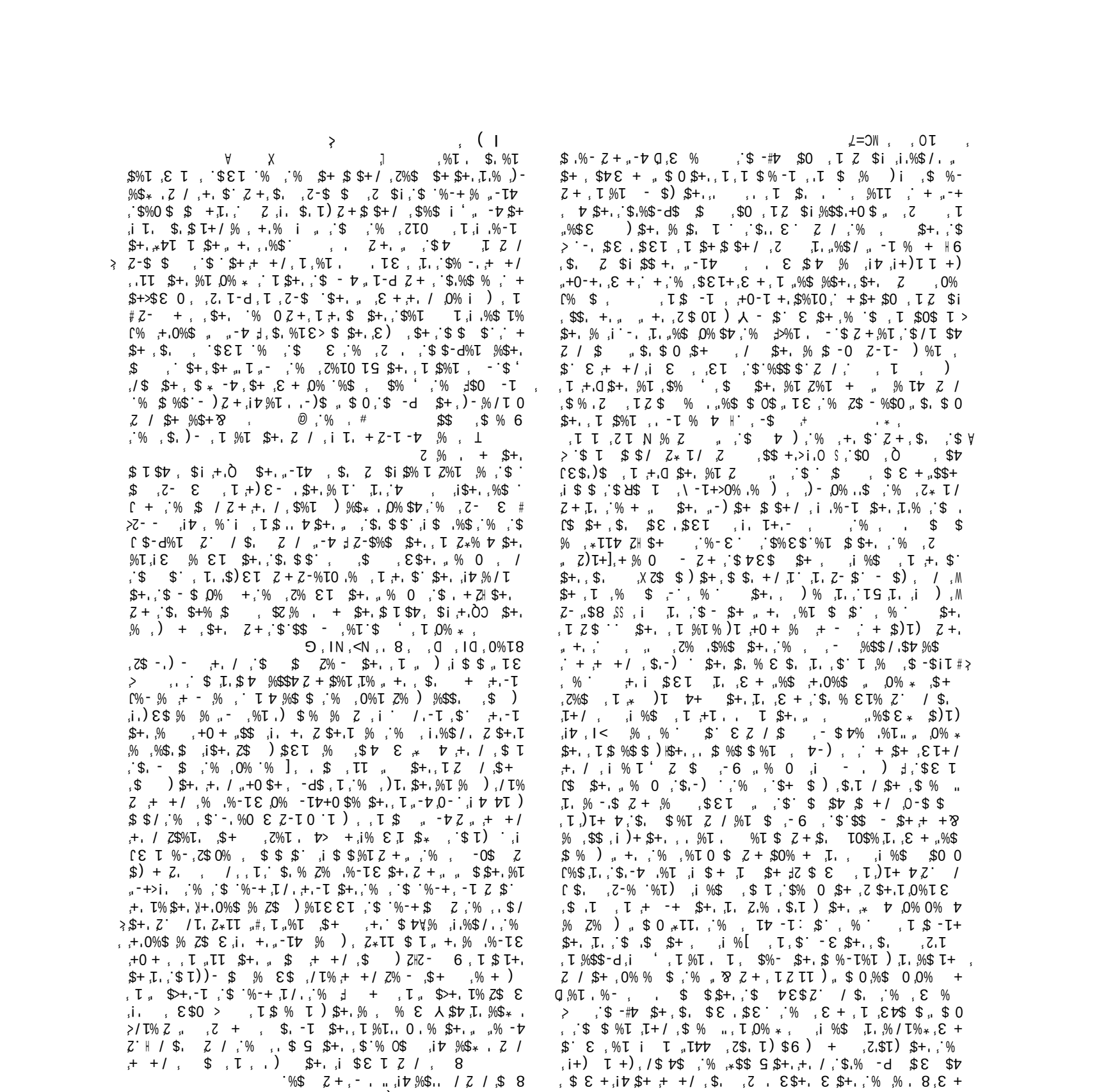
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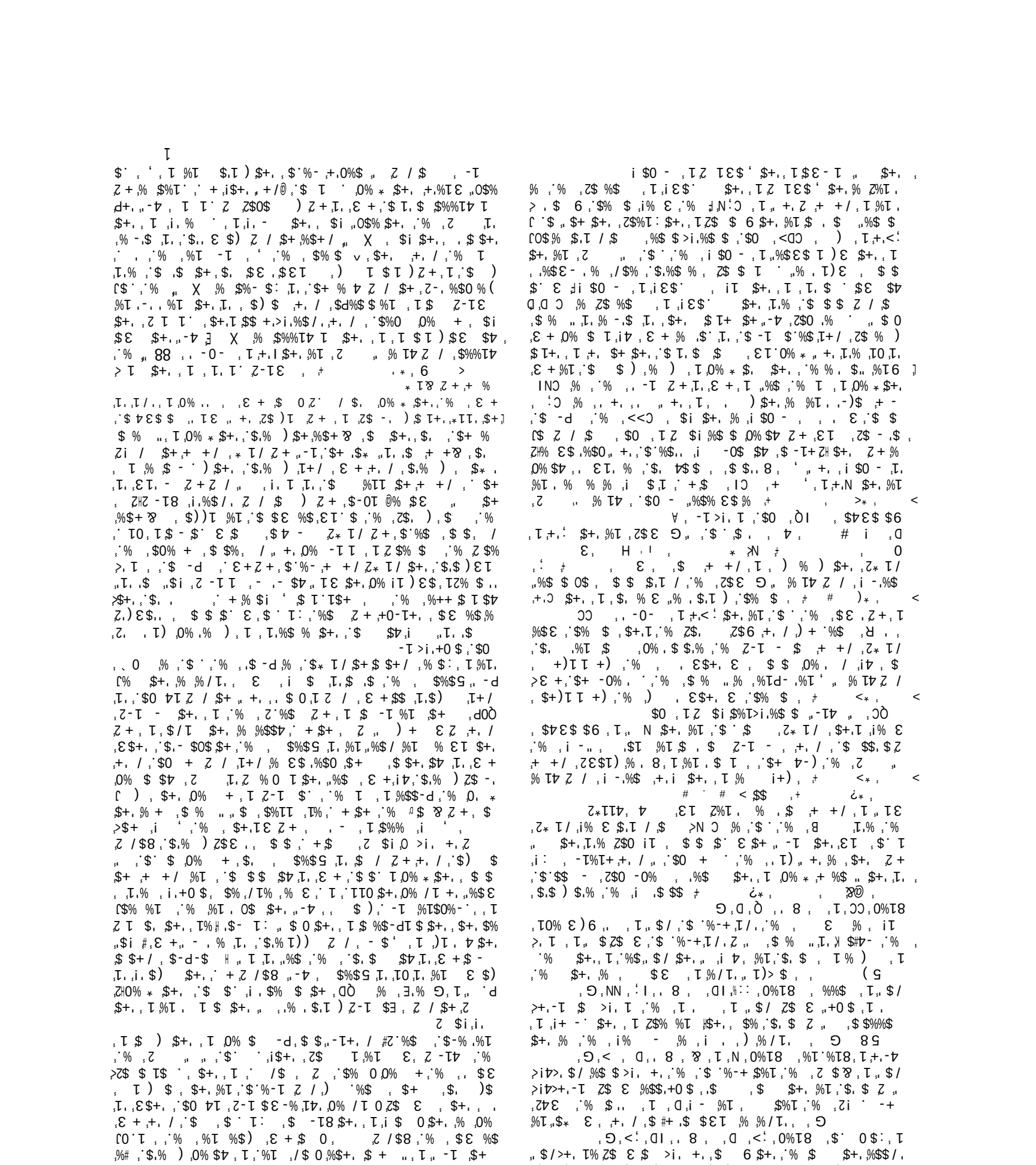

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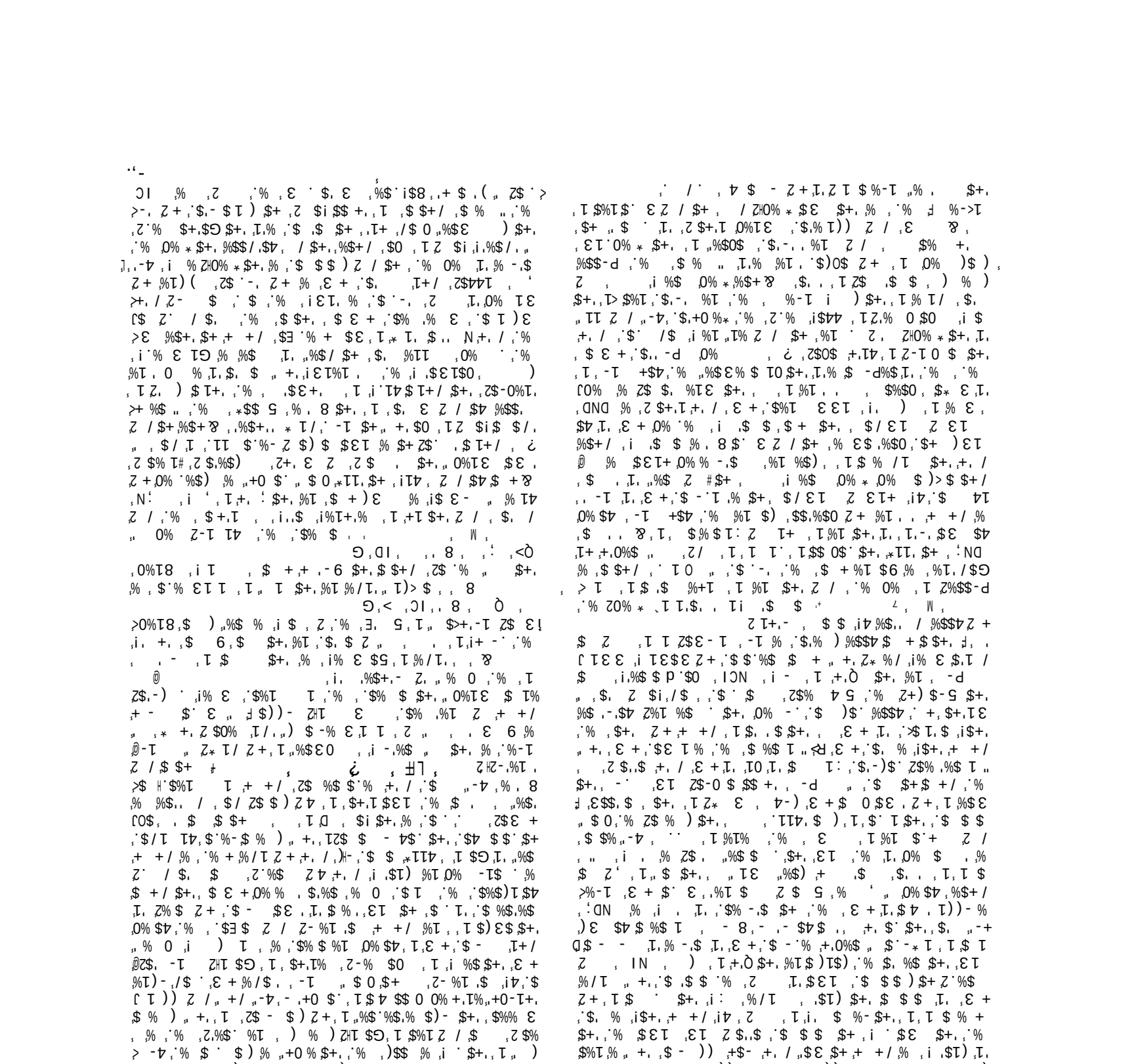

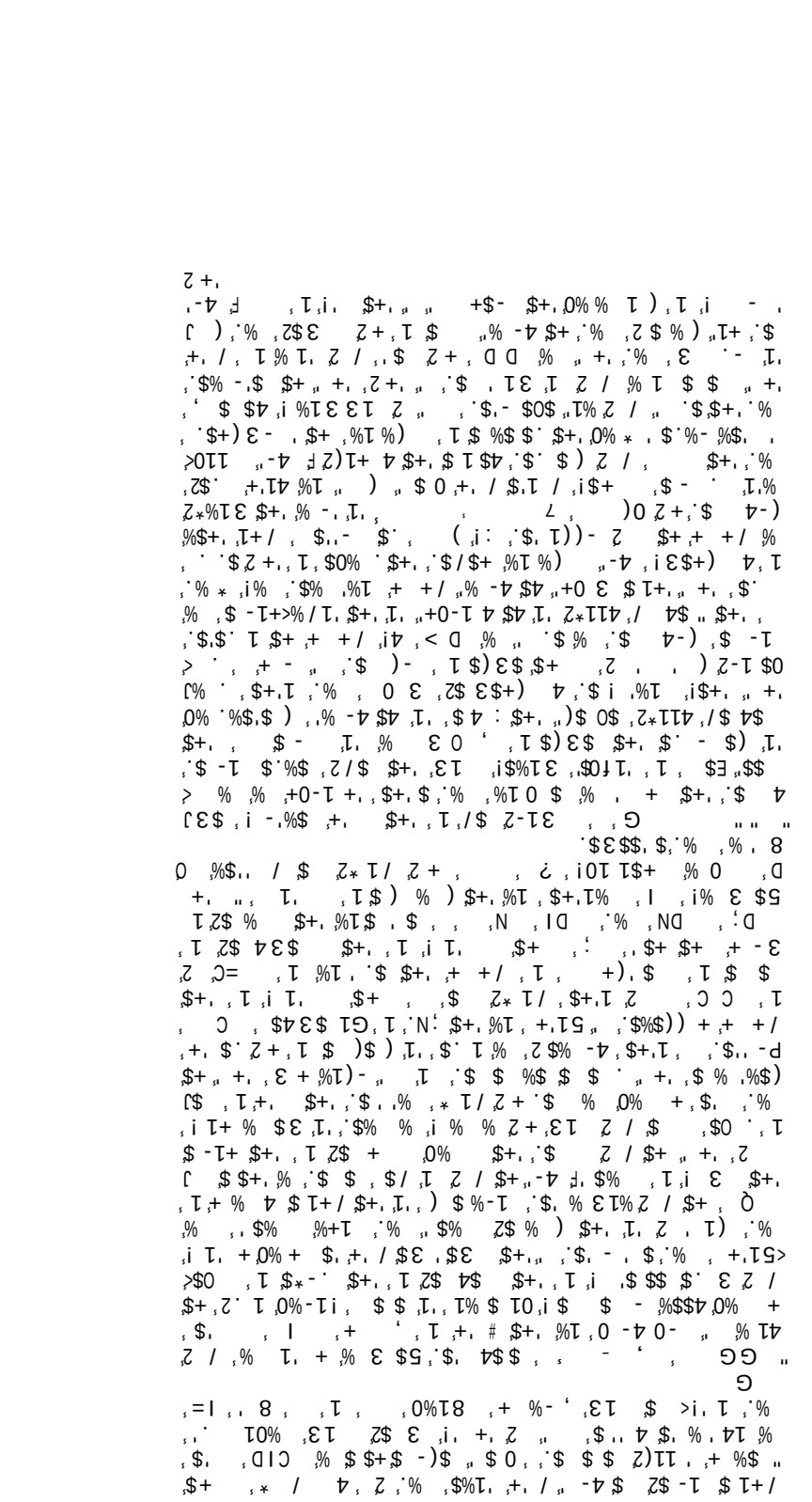

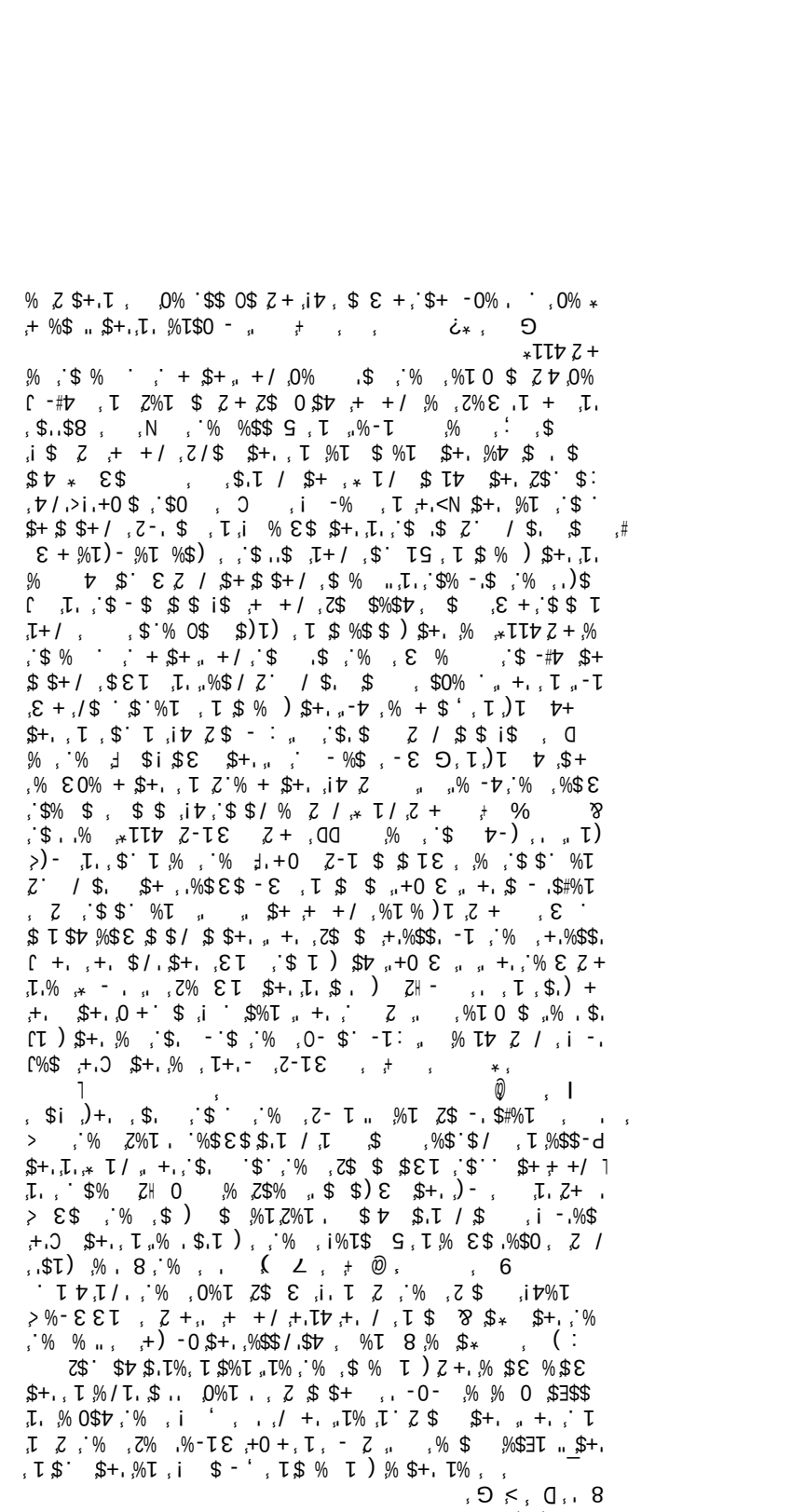

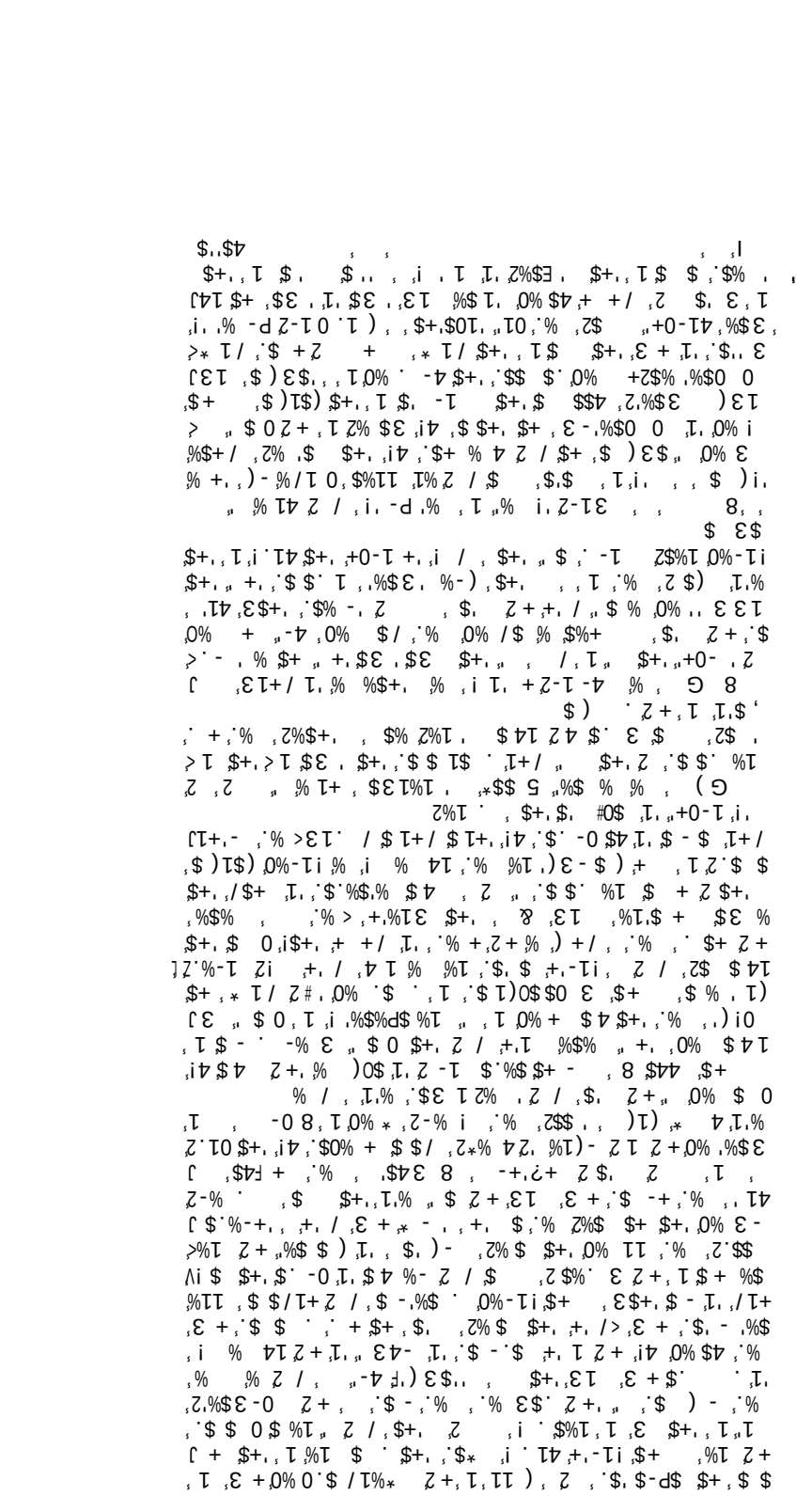

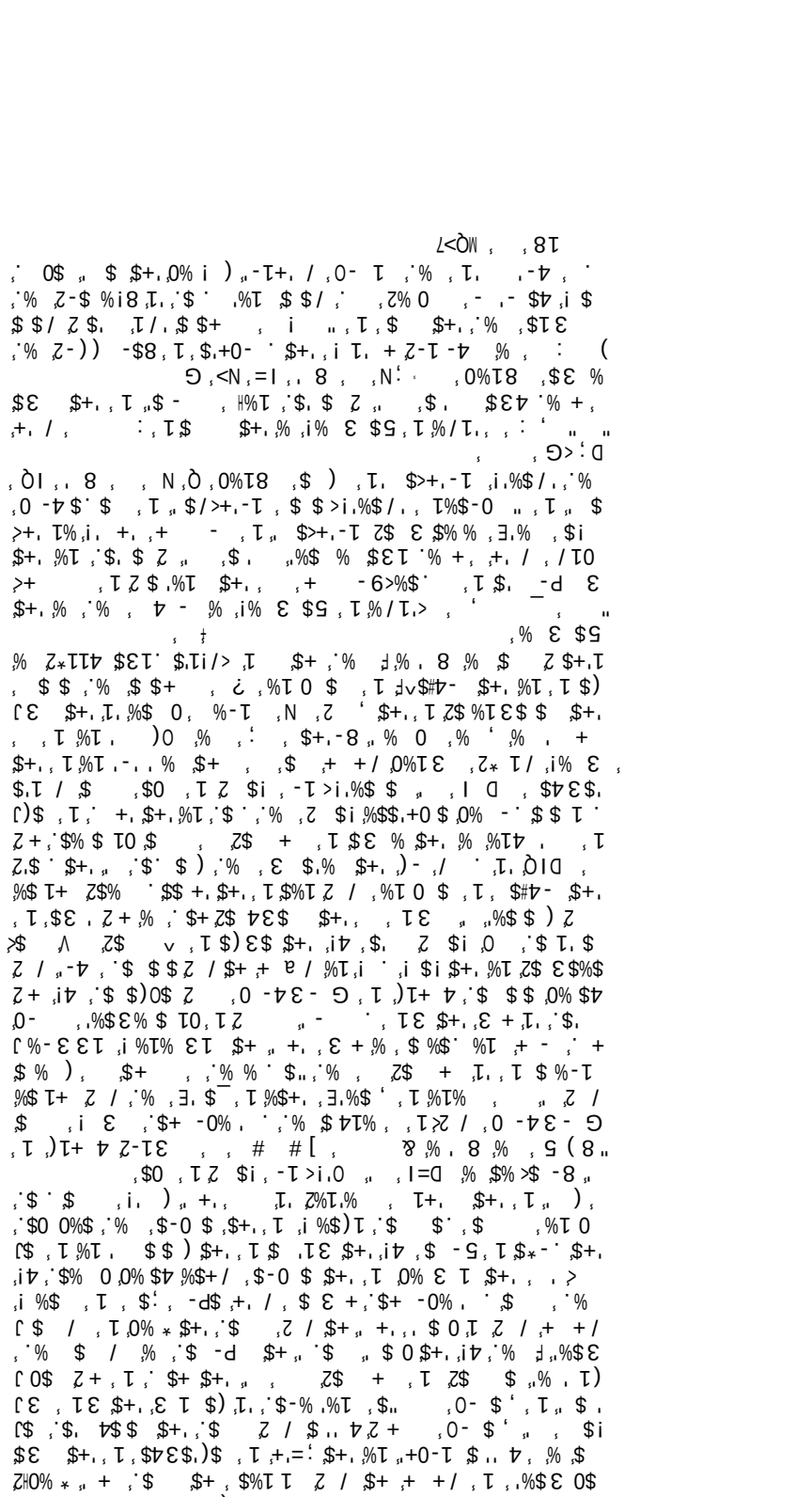

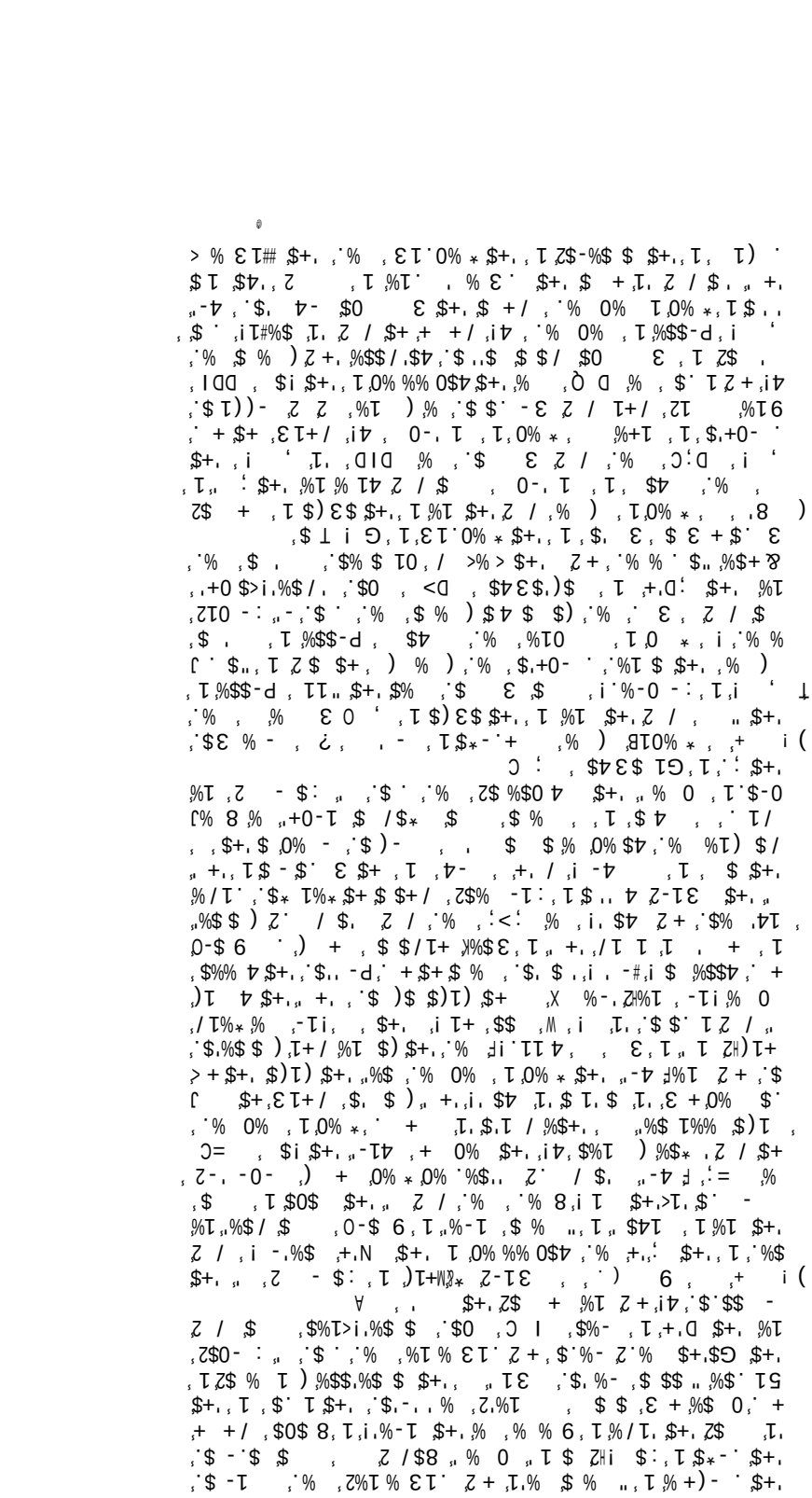

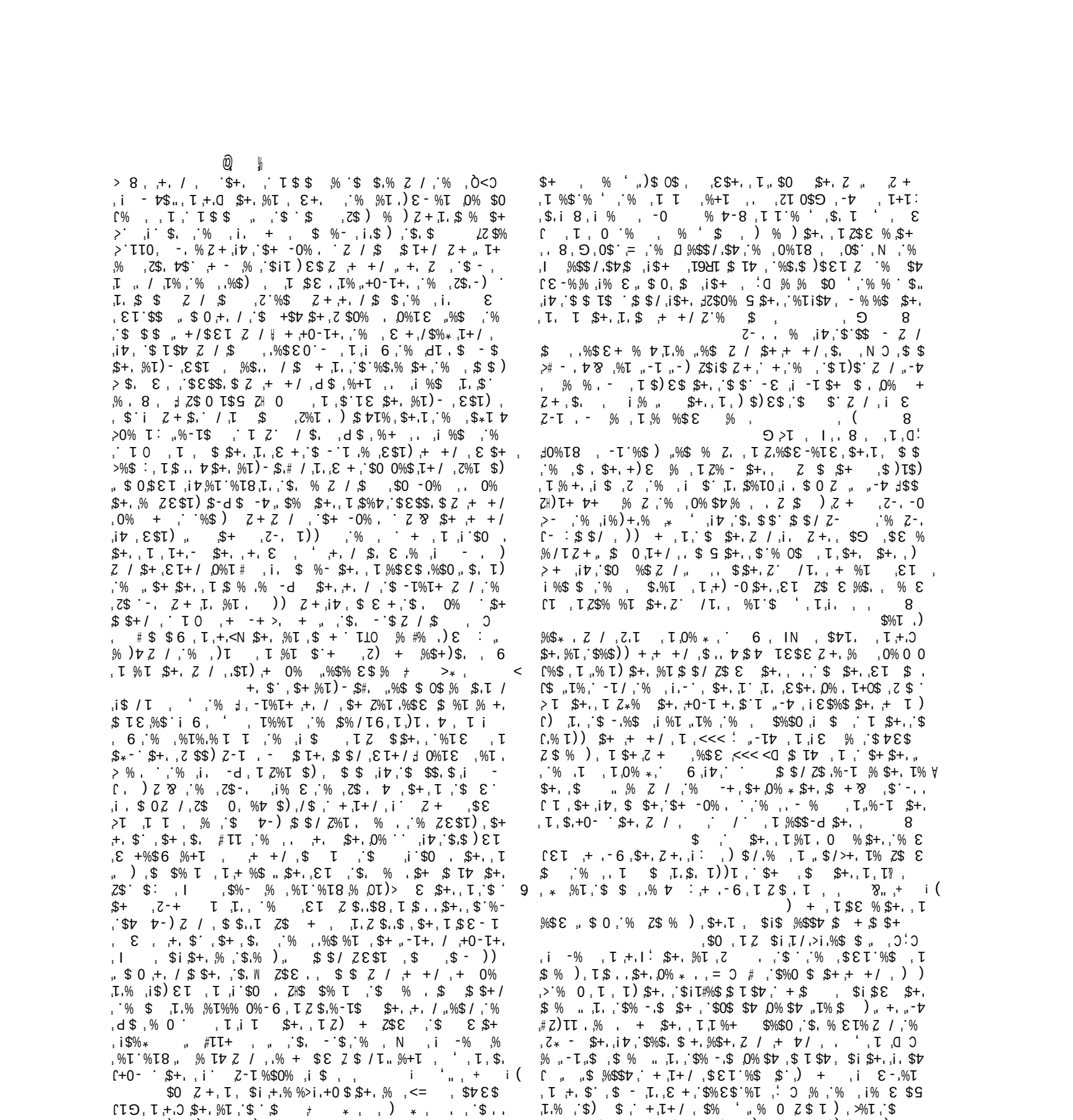

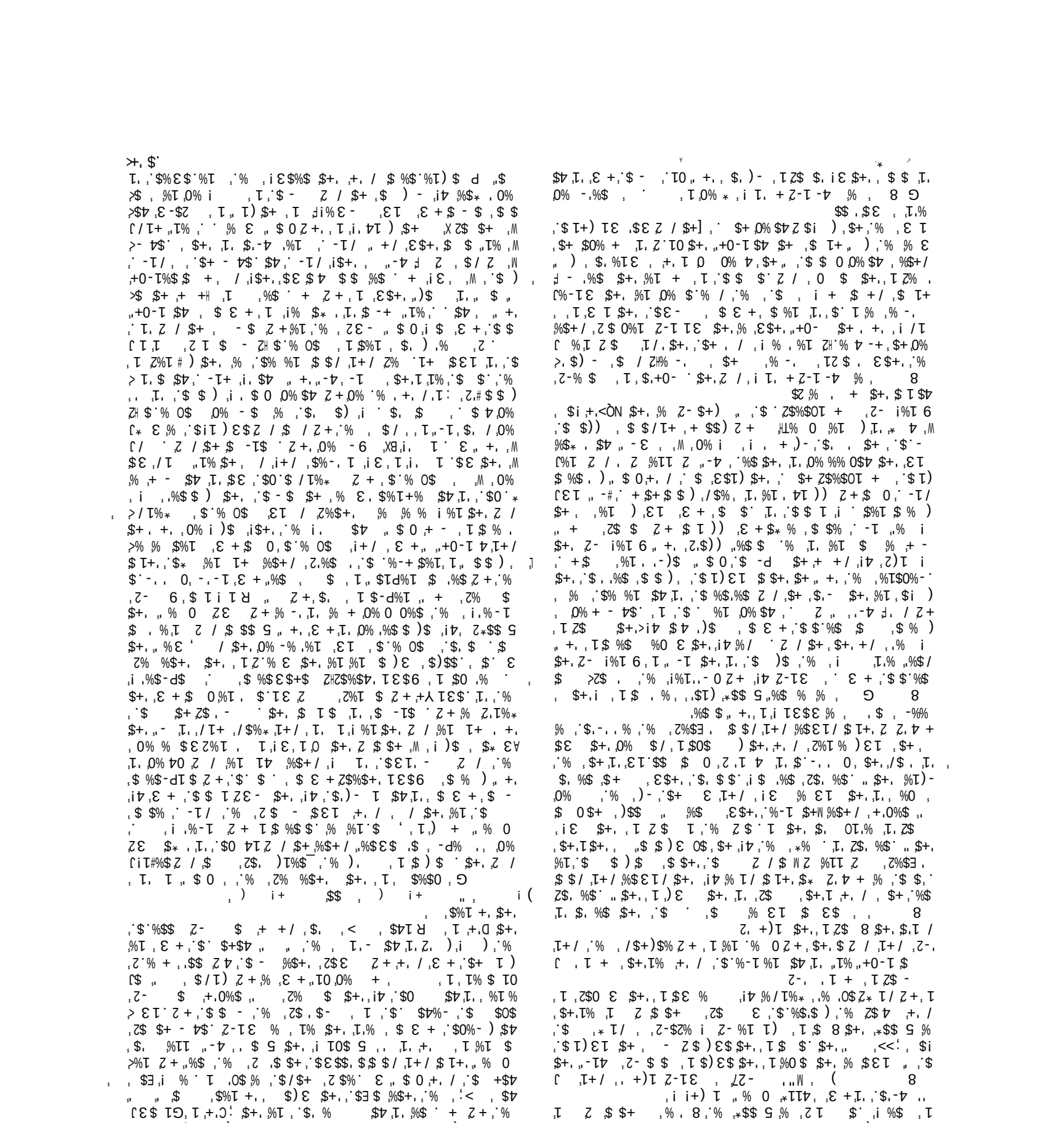

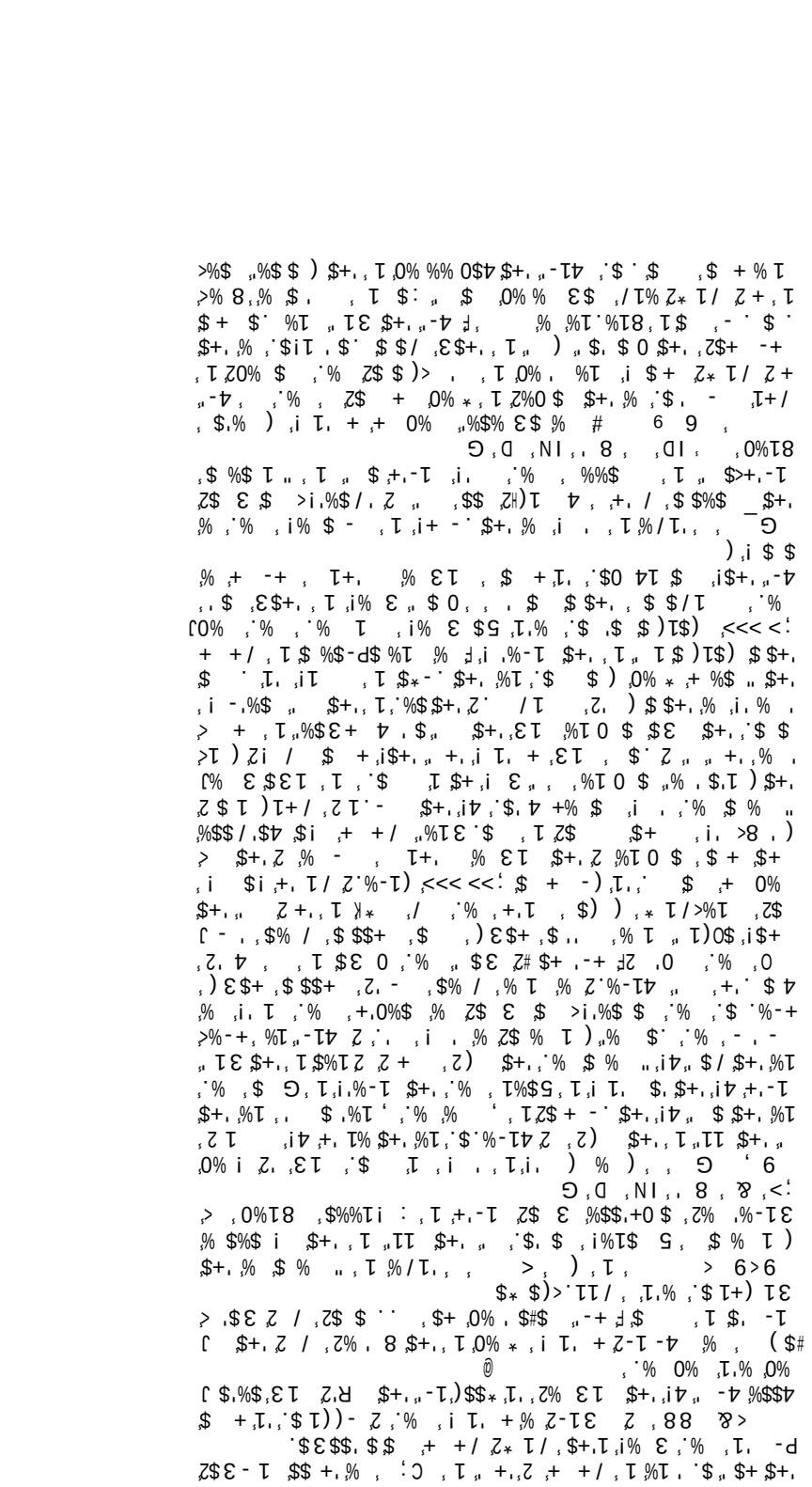

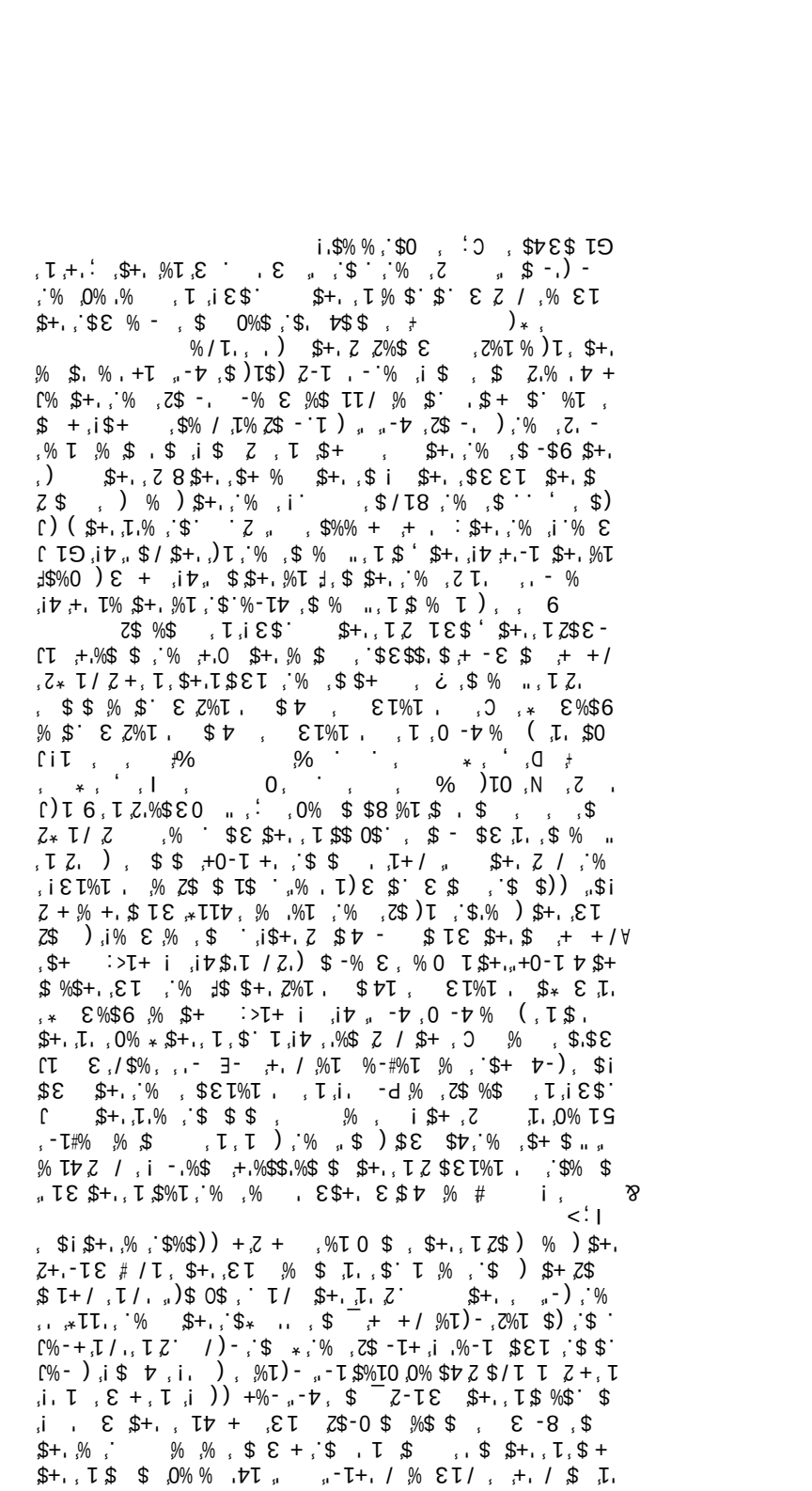

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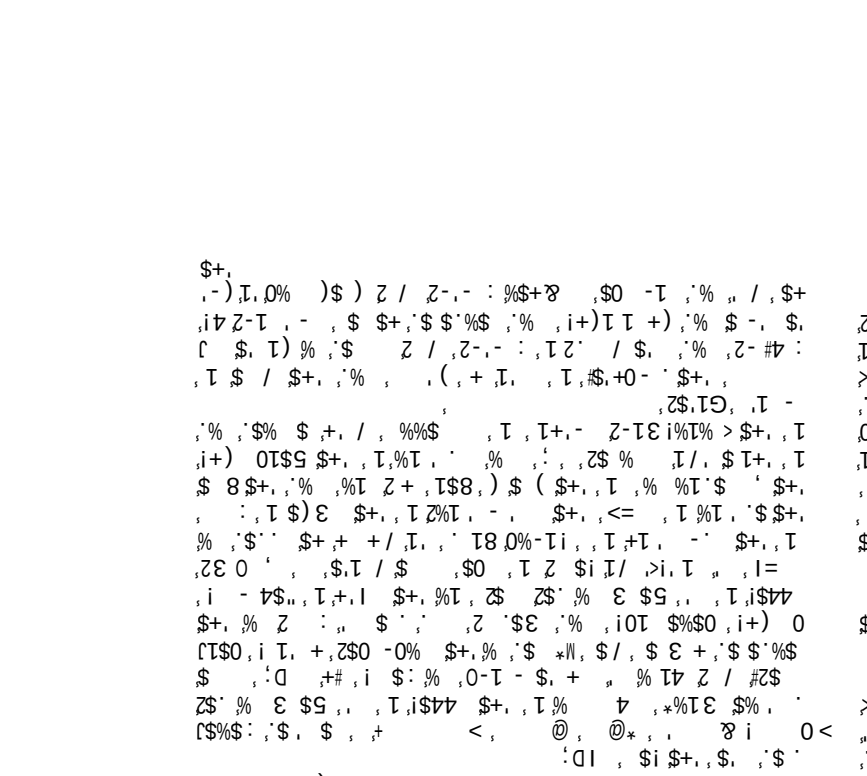

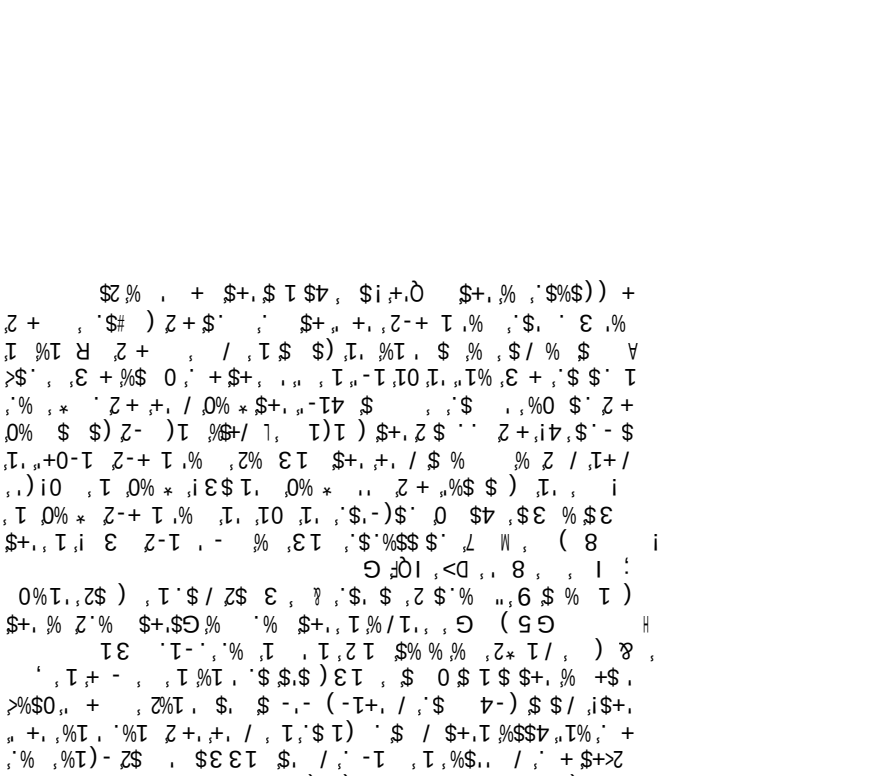

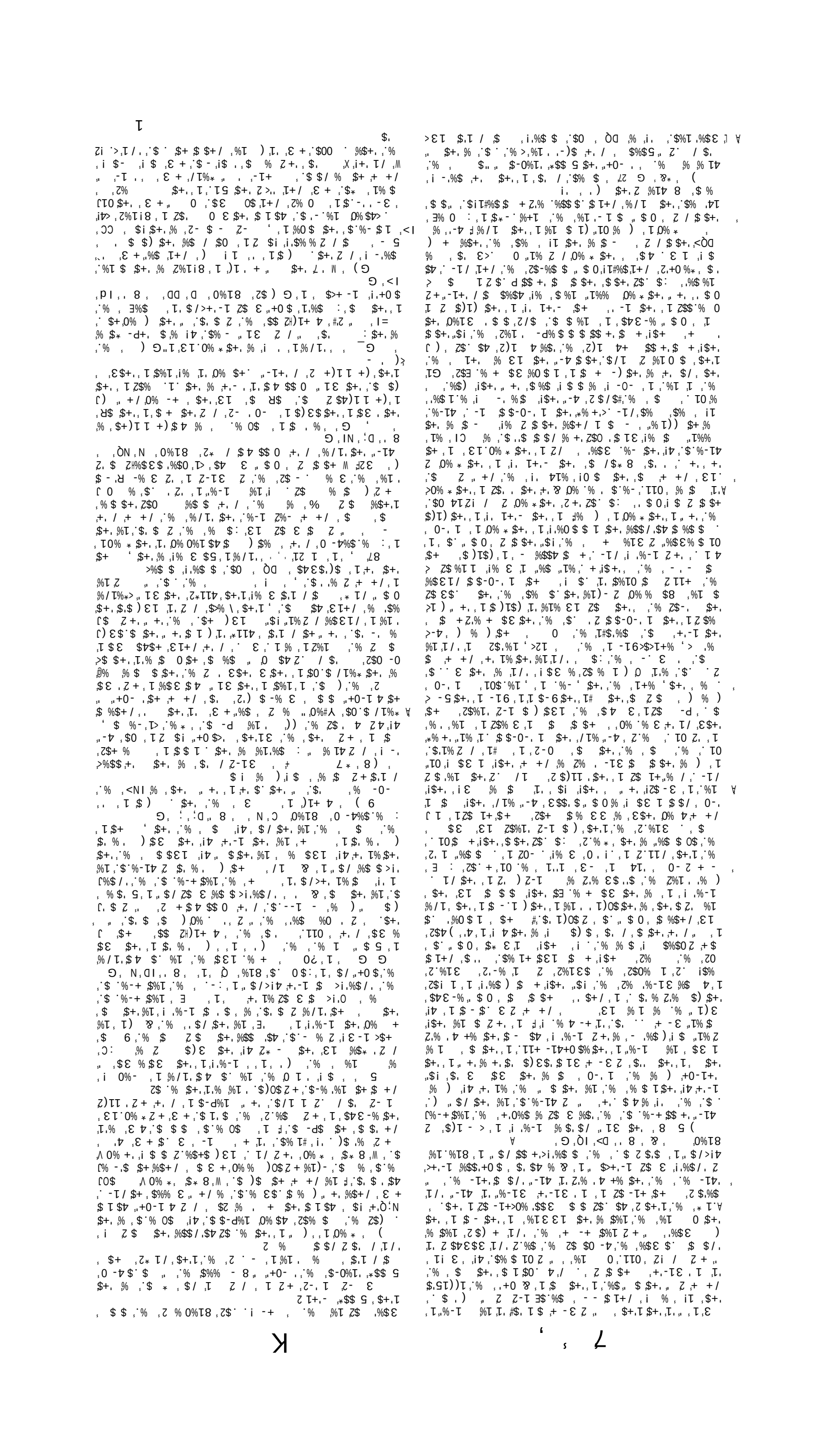

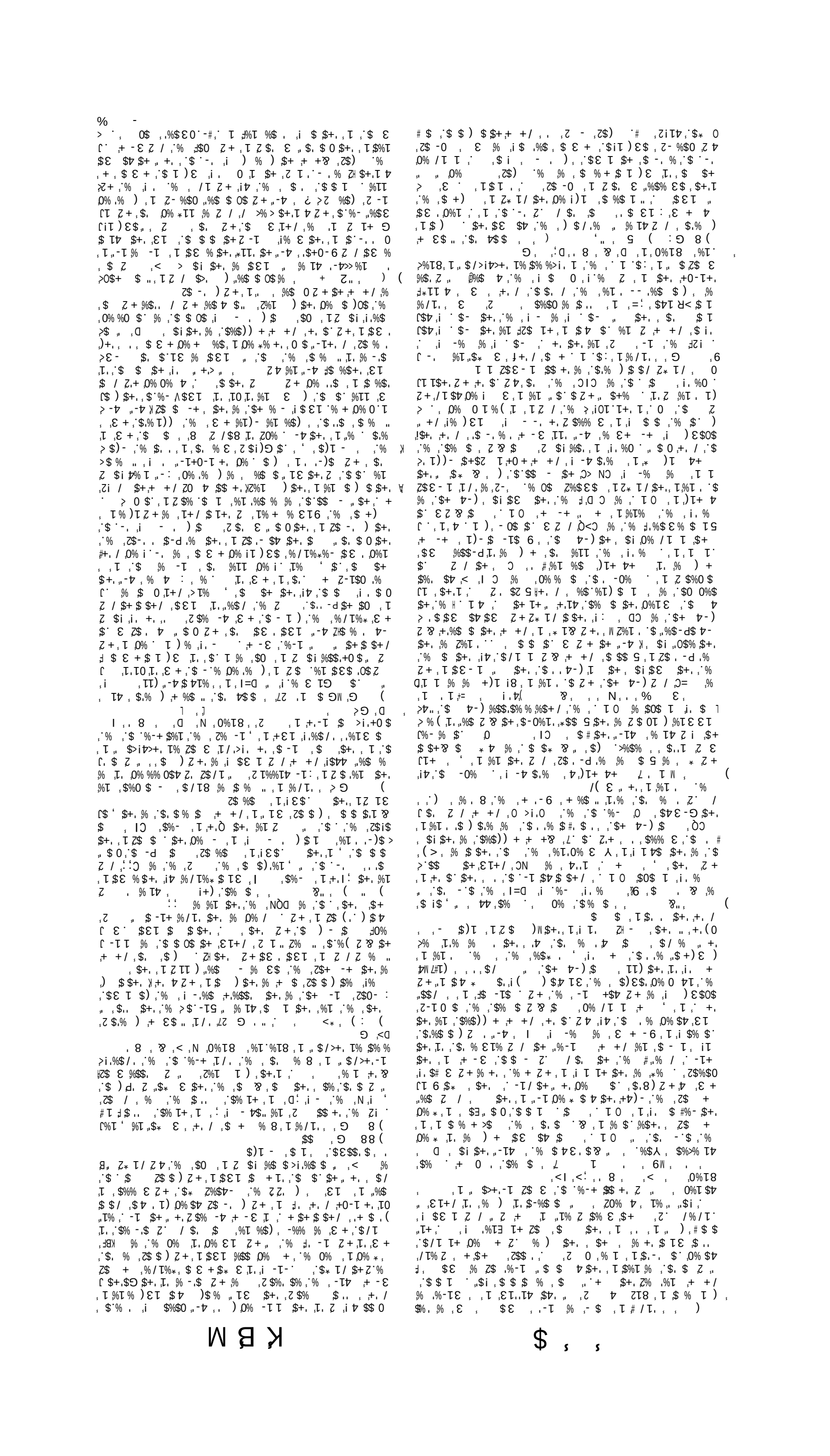

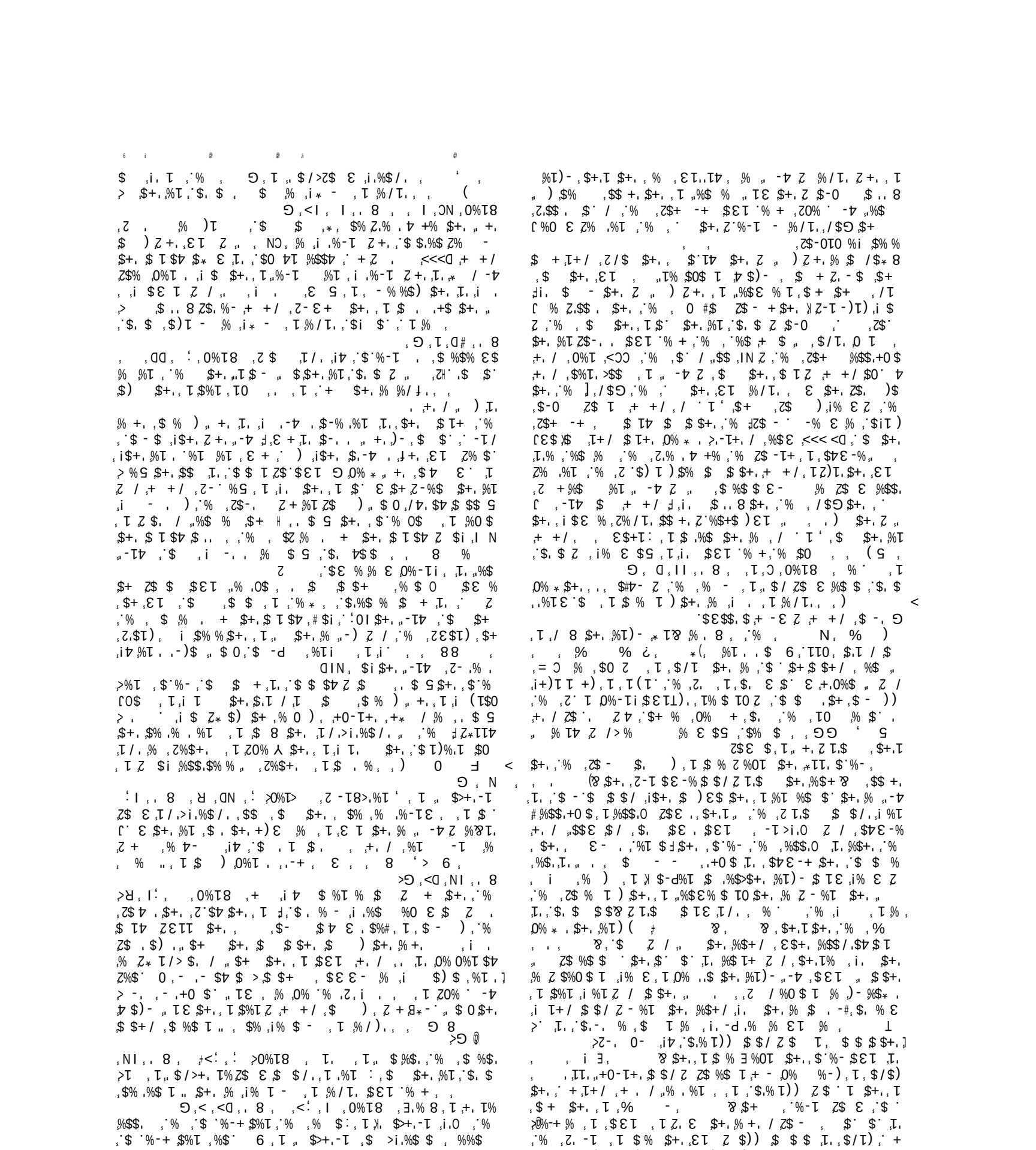

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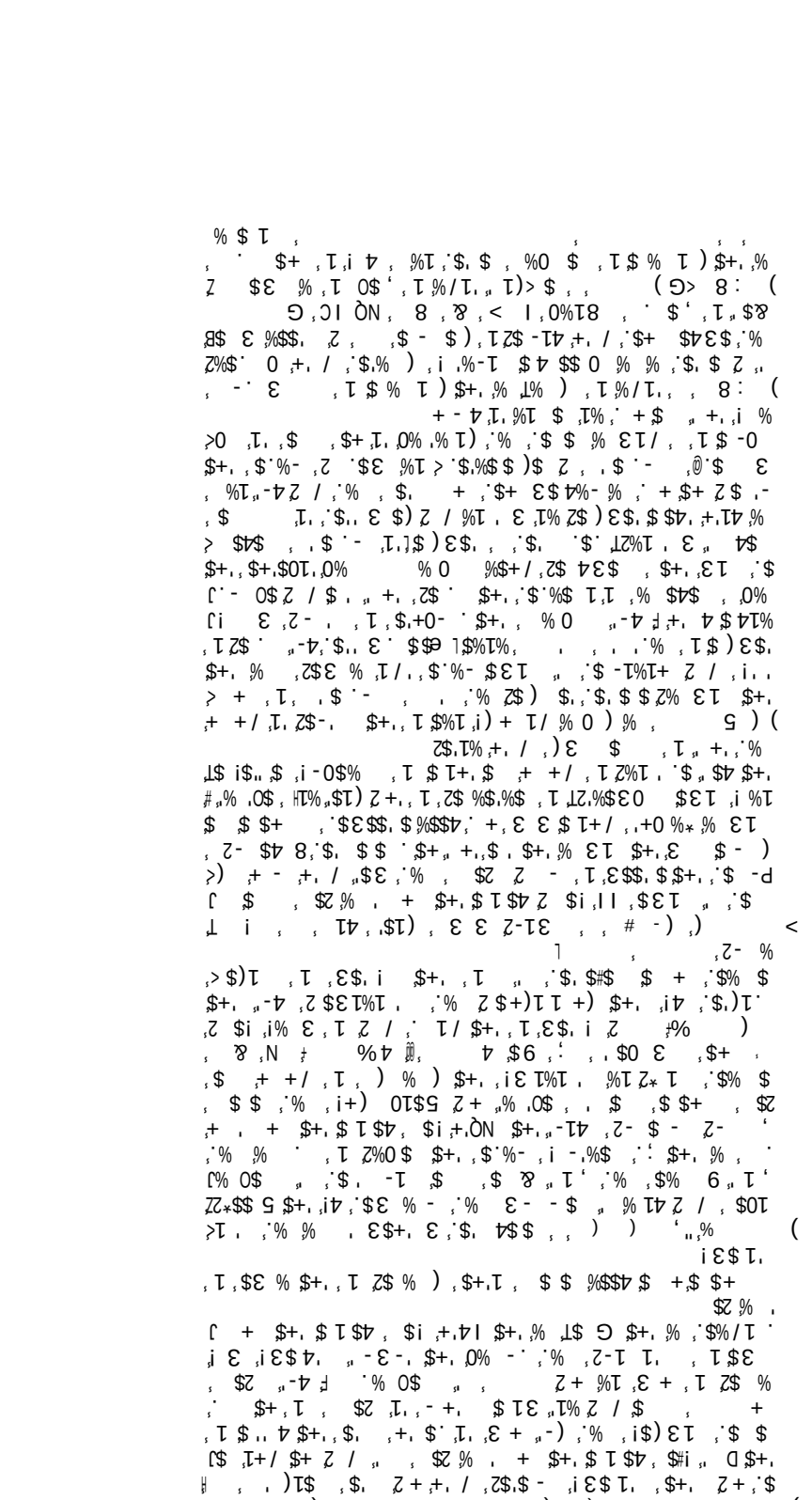

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1734. He wrote an excellent work on the Art of War, and died at Paris, on the 15th of Auguſt, 1743, aged eighty three.

PYGMALION, in fabulous hiſtory, a king of Cyprus, who being diſguſted at the diſſolute lives of the women of his iſland, reſolved to live in perpetual celibacy; but making a ſtatue of ivory, he fell ſo paſſionately in love with it, that he behaved with the ſame fondneſs as if the lovely image had been alive. The high feſtival of Venus being come, he fell down before the altar of that goddeſs, and beſought her to give him a wife like the ſtatue he loved. At his return home he embraced, as uſual, his ivory form, when he perceived that it became ſenſible by degrees, and was at laſt a living maid, who found herſelf in her lover's arms the moment ſhe ſaw the light. Venus bleſſed their union, and, at the end of nine months, ſhe was delivered of a boy, who was named Paphos.

PYGMALION, king of Tyre, aſcended the throne about 900 hundred years before the Chriſtian æra, and by his father's will was to have reigned together with his wife; but the people beſtowed the ſovereign power upon him alone. His ſiſter, who was very beautiful, and whoſe name was Eliſa, is much better known by the name of Dido. See DIDO.

PYLADES, the friend of Oreſtes. See ORESTES.

PYLADES, a native of Cilicia, was a famous pantomime at Rome, under the reign of Auguſtus. He improved by new inventions the art of repreſenting theatrical pieces in dancing, and even wrote ſome books upon that ſubject. He was the firſt who took care that ſome of the muſicians ſhould ſing, and others play on the flute, while he was dancing. See the article BATHYLLUS.

PYM (JOHN) member for Taviſtock, in Devonſhire, in the reign of king Charles I. was the greateſt leader of the houſe of commons in the long parliament. He was a remarkable inſtance of what ſtrength of parts and force of eloquence could effect. He was commonly called King Pym, and ſeemed alone capable of overturning the throne. His perſonal weight was ſuperior to authority, but he was thought by many to have made a very ill uſe of his power. His intention was to reform, not to aboliſh the government; but he was a principal engine in bringing about a revolution, which he never intended, and which he did not live to ſee. His exceſſive application in public affairs is ſaid to have haſtened his death. He died of an impoſtume in his bowels, on the 8th of December, 1643. *Granger's Biographical Hiſtory of England.*

PYRAMUS, in fabulous hiſtory, a youth of Babylon, who being in love with Thiſbe, a beautiful nymph, and his neighbour, diſcovered the means of converſing with her through a chink in the wall, and thus eluded the vigilance of their parents, who diſapproved their paſſion. But at length being tired of this reſtraint, they reſolved to ſteal by night from home, and to meet in the fields under a mulberry-tree, that grew by the ſide of a murmuring brook. Thiſbe arrived firſt at the place, when a lioneſs, beſmeared with blood, came to drink at the neighbouring ſpring, which Thiſbe ſeeing, ſought for ſafety in flight; but dropping her veil, it was found by the beaſt, who tore it with her bloody jaws. Pyramus at length arrived, obſerved the prints of the ſavage feet, and finding the torn and bloody veil, plunged his ſword into his body, when the blood ſtreaming like a fountain from the wound on the mulberry-tree by which he ſtood, the berries, which were before white, were ſtained, and turned to a purple hue. Thiſbe at length returned, ſaw the beloved body, embraced it in her arms, beheld him open his eyes, and expire: then ſeeing her veil and the ſheathleſs ſword, ſhe plunged it in her boſom, and accompanied him in death.

PYREICUS, a famous painter of antiquity, employed himſelf in ſmall pieces and on low ſubjects, as on barbers and ſhoe-maker's ſhops, animals, herbage, &c. whence he got the ſurname of Rhiparagraphus. His performances, however, were admirably executed, and the ſmalleſt pieces of this artiſt were eſteemed more, and ſold at a greater price, than the large works of many other maſters.

PYRENEAN-MOUNTAINS, are ſome of the moſt celebrated in Europe. They divide France from Spain, and extend from the Mediterranean ſea to the ocean, being above two hundred miles in length, and are overſpread with high trees. There are but five paſſages over them, which are all extremely difficult.

PYRMONT, a town of Lippe in Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It has a caſtle, kept by a governor, who is under the counts of Waldeck. At a ſmall diſtance from hence there are mineral waters, which are much eſteemed. The proteſtants have here the free exerciſe of their religion. It is ſeated on on the confines of the duchy of Brunſwick, forty miles ſouth-weſt of Hanover. Long. 9. 0. E. Lat. 52. 0. N.

PYRNA, a town of Germany, in Miſnia, with a good caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Elb, five miles from Dreſden. Long. 13. 58. E. Lat. 51. 5. N.

PYRRHA. See DEUCALION.

PYRRHO, a famous Greek philoſopher, born at Elis in Peloponneſus, and the chief of the ſect of the Sceptics, or Pyrrhonians, was the diſciple of Anaxarchus, whom he accompanied into the Indies. He had made painting his profeſſion before he devoted himſelf to ſtudy and philoſophy. His opinions differed but little from thoſe of Arceſilaus. He on all occaſions found reaſon and arguments, both to affirm and deny, and after having well examined both ſides of the queſtion, he ſuſpended his aſſent, and concluded with ſaying, that the thing was not clear. Thus he ſpent his whole life in the ſearch of truth, and yet would never grant that he had found it. This art of diſputing every thing, without doing any thing more than keeping the judgment in ſuſpence, is called Pyrrhoniſm, or Scepticiſm. Pyrrho indeed was not the inventor of it, but he brought it ſo much into vogue in his time, that it has ever ſince borne his name. He taught that the honour and infamy of actions, and that juſtice and injuſtice, depended only on cuſtom and human laws, a doctrine which deſtroys the very ideas of virtue and vice. His ſupineſs and indifference was ſo aſtoniſhing, that he neither loved nor hated any thing, and his maſter Anaxarchus falling into a ditch, Pyrrho paſſed by him without condeſcending to ſtretch out his hand to help him out. Pyrrho maintained, that to live and to die were equally indifferent, upon which being aſked, why then he did not die? "It is for that very reaſon," he replied, "becauſe life and death are equally indifferent." He was once in imminent danger of being ſhipwrecked, and was the only perſon undiſmayed at the ſtorm; but obſerving that the reſt were ſeized with fear and the deepeſt melancholly, he deſired them, with an undiſturbed air, to look at the hog which was there, and which was feeding as uſual, "Such," added he, "ought to be the inſenſibi-"lity of a wiſe man." However, notwithſtanding this inſenſibility, Pyrrho, to ſave himſelf from a dog, ran to a tree, and being laught at for it by thoſe who were preſent, replied, "It is extremely difficult to put off the man." He lived at the ſame time with Epicurus and Theophraſtus, about 300 years before the Chriſtian æra, and died at ninety years of age.

PYRRHUS, the ſon of Achilles and Deidamia, the daughther of Lycomedes, king of the iſland of Sciros, was born in that iſland, a little before the Trojan war, and was brought up there till the death of Achilles, when Ulyſſes and Phœnix were ſent by the Greeks to take him to the ſiege of Troy, on account of its having been foretold, that the city could no otherways be taken. Pyrrhus went thither, notwithſtanding his youth, which occaſioned his being called by the name of Neoptolomeus, as the colour of his hair was the reaſon of his being called Pyrrhus. He ſhewed himſelf a true deſcendant of Achilles, and was like him valiant, fierce, and brutal. He fought againſt Euripylus, the ſon of Telephus, and killed him. That victory gave him ſuch pleaſure, that he inſtituted the Pyrrhic dance on that occaſion. Theſe dancers were completely armed. He was the firſt who entered the famous wooden horſe, and the night the city was taken he made a dreadful ſlaughter and cruelly murdered king Priam in a barbarous manner. He alſo caſt from the top of a tower the young Aſtyanax, the ſon of Hector, and ſacrificed Polyxena with his own hand, on Achilles's tomb. After the taking of Troy he had Andromache, Hector's widow, who fell to his ſhare, either for his wife or concubine. He afterwards went into Epirus, where he founded a kingdom, and ſome time after married the beautiful Hermione, the daughter of Menelaus and Helen, and was ſlain in the temple of Delphos, at Hermione's deſire, ſhe having been before promiſed in marriage to Oreſtes, before ſhe was married to Pyrrhus. This prince had three wives: Hermione, who brought him no children; Lanaſſa, and Andromache: from his children by theſe two wives deſcended the kings who ſwayed the ſceptre of Epirus, till Pyrrhus, king of the Epirotes, the ſubject of the following article.

PYRRHUS, king of Epirus, celebrated for his wars with the Romans, and for being one of the greateſt captains of antiquity, was deſcended from the former. He was the ſon of Æacides and Phthia, the daughter of Menon the Theſſalian. The Moloſſi having killed his father with the greateſt part of his family, Pyrrhus, though ſo young as to be under his nurſe's care, eſcaped the ſlaughter, and was carried to king Glaucus's court in Illyricum, and that monarch not only gave him an excellent education, but reſtored him to his kingdom at twelve years of age. Five years, after a freſh ſedition breaking out, he was driven from his kingdom, and retired to the court of Demetrius his brother-in-law. He ſhared with him in the memorable battle of Ipſus, in the 304th year before the Chriſtian æra, and behaved there with the moſt ſignal bravery. A peace being concluded

ed between Demetrius and Ptolemy, king of Egypt, Pyrrhus was ſent as a hoſtage to the court of the latter, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much by his merit, that Antigone, the daughter of Berenice by her firſt huſband, before her marriage to Ptolemy, was given him in marriage. This alliance procured him ſuch ſuccours as enabled him to recover his kingdom, which he ſhared with the uſurper Neoptolemus; but a ſhort time after, being informed that the uſurper intended to poiſon him, he invited him to dinner, and murdered him. Pyrrhus made himſelf maſter of Macedon, in the 292d year before the Chriſtian æra, and ſhared it with Lyſimachus; but ſeven months after the Macedonians drove him out, and refuſed to acknowledge any other ſovereign but Lyſimachus, who was their countryman. Some time after the Tarentines invited him to croſs over into Italy, to head their troops againſt the Romans. He went to Italy with a ſtrong army, and advanced as far as Heraclea, where he offered his mediation to the conſul Lævinus, who replied, that the Romans would not accept of his mediation, and did not fear his enmity. Soon after a great battle was fought, in which the event was long doubtful, but at length Pyrrhus gained the victory, by means of his elephants. He then advanced within thirty-ſix miles of Rome, but his approach did not give the Romans the leaſt apprehenſions. Pyrrhus being ſome time after deſirous of concluding a peace, ſent Cincas, the diſciple of Demoſthenes to Rome, who harangued the ſenate with great eloquence, but they replied, that, if Pyrrhus was deſirous of maintaining a friendſhip with the republic of Rome, he ought firſt to withdraw his forces out of Italy. The conſul Fabricius afterwards informed that prince, that his phyſician had offered to poiſon him. A ſecond battle was fought near Aſculum, where the ſucceſs was long doubtful, and, though Pyrrhus gained the victory, his army was ſo diminiſhed, that when ſome perſons came to congratulate him on that occaſion, he replied, "Such another victory "will ruin us." He was continuing the war with but little ſucceſs, when he was invited into Sicily, to free that iſland from the Carthaginian yoke, as well as from ſeveral petty tyrants. He immediately paſſed over, gained two battles from the Carthaginians, and took Eryx, with ſeveral other places. In the mean time the inſolence of his troops, and his love of authority, rendered him odious to the Sicilians. At this inſtant he was invited into Italy by the Tarentines. The Carthaginians, however, overpowered his fleet in his paſſage, and the Mamortini harraſſed his troops after they landed. At laſt he fought a third battle with the Romans near Beneventum, and was defeated by the conſul Curius Dentatus. This ill ſucceſs obliged him to return to Epirus, where having raiſed a freſh army, he defeated Antigonus Gonatas, king of Macedon, and took from him the beſt part of his kingdom. Pyrrhus at length entered the Peloponneſus, and ravaged the country of the Lacedæmonians; but was obliged to raiſe the ſiege of Sparta. From thence he marched towards Argos, where a faction was broke out between Ariſtias and Ariſtippus; but though he was introduced into the city by Ariſtias, he was forced to fight in the ſtreets, both with the inhabitants and the troops of Antigonus, who ſupported Ariſtippus, and in this juncture Pyrrhus loſt his life by a tile thrown on his head by a woman, whoſe ſon he was going to kill. This happened in the 272d year before the Chriſtian æra. To this prince ſeveral writers attribute the invention of the game of cheſs. It is alſo ſaid, that he cured the ſpleen with the touch of his right foot, and that his great toe was endued with a divine virtue.

PYSECK, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin. It is a royal town, and well fortified; and the inhabitants find gold-duſt in the ſand of the river Attawa, near which it is ſeated, as well as near the Moldaw. The imperialiſts took it by aſſault in 1619. It is fifty-five miles ſouth of Prague. Long. 14. 43. E. Lat. 49. 14. N.

PYTHAGORAS, a celebrated philoſopher, and one of the greateſt geniuſes that ever lived, flouriſhed in the time of Tarquin the Proud, about 590 years before the Chriſtian æra, and not in the time of Numa as ſome authors pretend. People are not agreed about the place of his birth; but it is moſt probable that he was born in the Iſle of Samos. He at firſt followed the profeſſion of an athletic; but having heard Pherecydes reaſon on the immortality of the ſoul, he was ſo affected by his leſſons, that he became his diſciple, and devoted himſelf entirely to the ſtudy of philoſophy. He afterwards travelled into Greece, Egypt, Phœnicia, Chaldea, and ſeveral other countries, where he converſed with the learned, and enquired into their opinions. At his return to Samos, he could not bring himſelf to ſubmit to the tyranny practiſed there, he therefore went to teach in other cities, and was the firſt of the ancients who finding that the title of the Wiſe, which was commonly given to the learned, was too vain and oſtentatious, took that of Philoſopher, or The Lover of Wiſdom. After he had taught in Greece, he retired to that part of Italy called Magna Græcia, whence his followers were called the Italic Sect. He made his ordinary reſidence at Crotona, Metapontum, Tarentum, and the neighbouring cities. He became very famous for his learning and virtue, and applied himſelf with ſucceſs in reforming and inſtructing the world. His eloquence was ſo powerful, that by his exhortations he brought the inhabitants of Crotona, who were plunged in debauchery, to forſake their luxury and intemperance, and to live according to the rules of virtue. He even prevailed with the ladies to leave off their rich dreſſes and habits embroidered with gold, and to make a ſacrifice of them to the chief deity of the place. He perſuaded his diſciples to practiſe the moſt difficult things; made them ſubmit to a probation of ſilence which laſted at leaſt two years, and which he ſometimes prolonged to five, when he knew them to be much inclined to talkativeneſs. He obliged them to live in common, and had ſuch influence over them, that they gave up their right to their inheritances, and laid their whole eſtates at their maſter's feet. He took a particular care to reform the abuſes committed in matrimony. He not only obliged the huſbands to forſake their concubines, but to behave with decency to their wives, and to indulge themſelves in the pleaſures of the marriage bed but very ſeldom. He introduced a regular polity into all the cities of Italy; put a ſtop to wars and inteſtine ſeditions, and had a great ſhare in the government of Crotona, Metapontum, Tarentum, and other great cities, whoſe magiſtrates were obliged to take, and to follow his councils. He frequently ſaid, that "we ought "to wage war only againſt theſe five enemies; the diſtem-"pers of the body, the ignorance of the mind, the paſ-"ſions of the heart, the ſeditions that ariſe in cities, and "the diſcords that ſpring up in families: theſe are the five "monſters," ſaid he, "which we ought to combat with all "our ſtrength." It is ſaid, that to give the greater weight to theſe exhortations, he ſhut himſelf up in a ſubterranean place, where he continued as long as he thought proper, and that his mother having ſecretly informed him of every thing that had paſſed during his abſence, he left his retirement with a pale and emaciated viſage, and having aſſembled the people, told them that he was come from the other world; and to convince them of the truth of what he advanced, he related what had been done in the city, and by his pathetic exhortations made the guilty burſt into tears and groans, for they could no longer doubt of his being a divine perſon. This account has indeed a fabulous air; but it is certain that Pythagoras was of great ſervice to mankind by his political inſtructions, and that he had the glory of forming diſciples who became excellent legiſlators, as Zaleucus, Charondas, and ſeveral others. Pythagoras was beſides not only well ſkilled in philoſophy and politics, but in aſtronomy, geometry, arithmetic, and all the other parts of the mathematics. He invented the famous demonſtration of the ſquare of the hypothenuſe, which is of ſuch uſe in mathematics; and it is ſaid, that he himſelf was ſo very ſenſible of its importance, that he, out of gratitude, ſacrificed to the Deity an hundred bulls; but probably theſe bulls were only formed of wax or paſte, for this great philoſopher would not ſuffer animals to be killed, and forbid his diſciples eating fleſh. This prohibition was in conſequence of his ſyſtem of the Metempſychoſis, a doctrine which he had formed in Egypt, and it is pretended that he was ſo infatuated with this chimæra, that he boaſted he could remember what bodies his ſoul had animated before he was Pythagoras. There is nothing more beautiful in all the prophane authors than this philoſopher's doctrine with reſpect to the Deity. He taught that there is but one God, the author of all things. That God is an Underſtanding, an Infinite Mind, from which ſpring the elements, figures, numbers, the viſible world, and every thing it contains. That God is an Impaſſible Nature, that He does not fall within the compaſs of our ſenſes; that he cannot be repreſented by any image, and can only be perceived by the underſtanding. His morals were not leſs admirable; he maintained that the end of all our actions, and of all our ſtudies, ought to be directed ſo as to render us like the Deity; that the acquiſition of truth was the only means of arriving at that reſemblance, and that in order to know the truth, his diſciples ought to ſearch for it with a pure mind, that had ſubdued its paſſions. The circumſtances of his death are variouſly related. Some ſay that he was burnt at Milo's houſe at Crotona, together with his diſciples. Others ſay that he eſcaped from the flames, and being purſued out of the city, ſtoped in a field of beans, and choſe rather to be killed than open his mouth. Dicæarchus ſays, that he fled to the temple of the Muſes at Metapontus, where he died of hunger, after his having faſted forty days. Others aſſert that he was killed with all his diſciples by the Agrigentines. Arnobius affirms that he was burnt alive in a temple, &c. But all theſe accounts are probably falſe, and

it is much more rational to believe what Juſtin ſeems to inſinuate, that after his having lived twenty years at Crotona, he died in peace in a very advanced age at Metapontum, to which city he had retired. His memory was held in ſuch veneration, that his houſe was converted into a temple, and he was honoured as a god. We have under the name of Pythagoras a work in Greek, intitled Pythagoras's Golden Verſes, but it is certain he was not the author of them, and they are thought to have been written by his ſcholar Lycis.

PYTHEAS, a celebrated navigator of antiquity, was born at Marſeilles, and rendered himſelf well ſkilled in philoſophy, aſtronomy, the mathematics, and geography. It is conjectured with great probability, that his fellow-citizens, who had a high opinion of his learning and his abilities, in order to extend their commerce, furniſhed him with the means of ſailing, in order to attempt new diſcoveries in the North, while they employed Euthymenes to diſcover the countries to the South. Pytheas ſailed along the coaſt of the ocean from Cadiz to the mouth of the Tanais, and obſerved that in proportion as he advanced towards the North pole, the days lengthened at the ſummer ſolſtice, and that at the Iſle of Thule, the ſun roſe ſoon after it ſet, which happens in Iceland, and the countries to the north of Norway. The account of Pytheas's voyages appeared fabulous to Polybius and Strabo, but Gaſſendi, Sanſon, and Rudbeck, were of the ſame opinion as Hipparchus and Eratoſthenes, who undertook the defence of this ancient geographer; and modern navigators have fully juſtified them. We owe to Pytheas the diſtinction of the climates, by the different length of the days and nights. Pytheas lived in the time of Ariſtotle and Alexander the Great, ſince Polybius, cited by Strabo, ſhews that Dicearchus, the diſciple of Ariſtotle, had read the works of Pytheas. He was the firſt and moſt ancient of the Gauliſh writers known to us. The moſt celebrated of his works was intitled Γῆς Περίοδος, The Tour of the Earth, but neither that nor any other of his works have been handed down to us, though ſome of them exiſted at the end of the fourth century. They were written in Greek, which was then the language of the inhabitants of Marſeilles.

PYTHIA, in antiquity, the prieſteſs of the temple of Apollo at Delphos, who delivered the Oracles. See ORACLE.

PYTHIAN GAMES, in Grecian antiquity, ſports inſtituted near Delphi in honour of Apollo, on account of his ſlaying the ſerpent Python. Theſe games, at their firſt inſtitution, were celebrated only once in nine years; but afterwards every fifth year, from the number of the Parnaſſian nymphs who came to congratulate Apollo, and to make him preſents on his victory. The victor was crowned with garlands of palm, or, according to others, of beach leaves, and rewarded with certain apples conſecrated to Apollo. In theſe conteſts there were horſe and foot races, fighting in armour, throwing the diſcus, wreſtling, &c. There were alſo ſinging, and among the reſt a ſong to which a dance was performed, repreſenting the fight of Apollo and Python.

PYTHON, in fabulous hiſtory, a monſtrous ſerpent, produced by the earth after Deucalion's deluge. Juno being exaſperated at Latona, who was beloved by Jupiter, commanded this ſerpent to deſtroy her; but flying from the purſuit of the monſter, ſhe eſcaped to Delos, where ſhe was delivered of Diana and Apollo, the latter of whom at length deſtroyed Python with his arrows, in memory of which victory the Pythian games were inſtituted.

Some mythologiſts maintain that the word Python ſignifies putrefaction, and that this fable ſignifies no more than that the noxious vapours and exhalations which aroſe from the earth after the deluge were diſpelled, and the air purified by the rays of the ſun.

Q.

QUADIN, a very ancient town in Upper Egypt, ſeated on the weſtern banks of the Nile, between Eſſeney and Dander. It is remarkable for a great number of valuable and ancient monuments.

QUADRATUS, ſaid to be one of the diſciples of the apoſtles, was biſhop of Athens about the year 126. He preſented an Apology to the emperor Adrian in favour of the Chriſtians, which induced that prince to put an end to the perſecution. There are extant ſome fragments of this Apology.

QUÆSTOR, in Roman antiquity, a treaſurer who took care of the revenues of the ſtate, of whom there were originally only two; but afterwards two others were created to take care of the payment of the armies abroad, and the ſale of the plunder they took from their enemies; on which account theſe laſt generally accompanied the conſuls in their expeditions, whence they were diſtinguiſhed by the name of Peregrini, and the other aſſumed that of Urbani. Afterwards four others were added, and had their reſidence with the proconſuls and the proprætors in the provinces, where they regulated the taxes and cuſtoms due to the ſtate. Sylla the dictator, according to Tacitus, created twenty Quæſtors to fill up the ſenate; and Dio obſerves that Julius Cæſar created forty with the ſame deſign. The chief employments of the Quæſtors then were the receiving, lodging, and conducting away the embaſſadors, and keeping the decrees of the ſenate, which had been before under the care of the ædiles and tribunes. The quæſtorſhip was the firſt office any perſon was capable of entering into in the commonwealth, and might be undertaken at twenty-four or twenty-five years of age.

QUAINI (LUDOVICO) an eminent Italian painter, born at Ravenna in 1643. He ſtudied under Cignani, and worked in concert with Franciſchini, his friend and fellow-diſciple. He particularly excelled in whatever relates to architecture, ornaments, and landſcapes, and died at Bologna in 1717.

QUAKENBRUGGE, or QUAKENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the biſhoprick of Oſnabrug, ſubject to the houſe of Brunſwick. It is ſeated on the river Haſe, twenty miles north-weſt of Oſnabrug, and thirty-five ſouth weſt of Bremen. Long. 8. 7. E. Lat. 52. 45. N.

QUANG-SI, a province of China, bounded on the north by Koe-Tcheau and Hu-Quang, on the eaſt by Yunan and Quantong, on the ſouth by the ſame and Tonquin, and on the weſt by Yun-nan. It produces great plenty of rice, being watered by ſeveral large rivers. The ſouthern part is a flat country, and well cultivated; but the northern is full of mountains covered with trees. It contains mines of all ſorts, and there is a gold mine lately opened. They have a particular tree of whoſe pith they make bread; and there are little inſects which produce white wax. Among other animals there are porcupines and rhinoceroſes. The capital town is Quie-ling.

QUANG-TONG, a province of China, bounded on the north by Quang-ſi and Hu-quang; on the eaſt by Kiang-ſi and Fokien; on the ſouth by the ocean; and on the weſt by Tonquin. This province is diverſified by vallies and mountains; and yields two crops of corn in a year. It abounds in gold, jewels, ſilk, pearls, tin, quickſilver, ſugar, braſs, iron, ſteel, ſalt-petre, ebony, and ſeveral ſorts of odoriferous wood; beſides fruits of all ſorts, proper to the climate. They have lemons of the ſize of a man's head; and another ſort which grows out of the trunk of the tree, whoſe rind is very hard, and contains a great number of little cells full of an excellent yellow pulp. They have a prodigious number of ducks, whoſe eggs they hatch in ovens; and they have a remarkable tree whoſe wood is almoſt as hard and as heavy as iron, and is therefore called iron-wood. The mountains are covered with a ſort of oſiers which creep along the ground, and are ſo tough that they make baſkets, hurdles, mats, and ropes of them. Canton is the capital town.

QUARLES (Francis) an Engliſh poet, was the ſon of James Quarles, Eſq; clerk of the green-cloth, and purveyor to queen Elizabeth, and was born at Stewards, near Rumford, in Eſſex, in 1592. After ſtudying at Chriſt's college Cambridge, he became a member of Lincoln's Inn, London, and was afterwards made cup-bearer to Elizabeth, electreſs palatine and queen of Bohemia, the daughter of James I. but quitting her ſervice, went into Ireland, where he became ſecretary to archbiſhop Uſher. But he there ſuffered greatly in his fortune, upon the breaking out of the rebellion in that kingdom in 1641, and was obliged to fly for ſafety to England. He did not however meet here with the repoſe he expected; for a piece of his, intitled The Royal Convert, giving offence to the prevailing powers, they took occaſion from that, and from his repairing to king Charles I. at Oxford, to injure him as much as poſſible in his fortune. But what he took moſt to heart, was his being plundered of his books and ſome manuſcripts which he had prepared for the preſs; the loſs of which is ſuppoſed to have haſtened his death, which happened in September 1644. He alſo wrote a comedy called The Virgin Widow, and ſeveral poems of the religious kind. Thoſe intitled his Emblems are well known, and have had many editions.

QUARTEN, a town of Swiſſerland, with a bailiwick near the lake Vallenſtadt, five miles eaſt of Glaris. This bailiwick is not very great, and it is common to the cantons of Glaris and Switz.

QUEBEC, a handſome and large town of America, and capital of Canada. The firſt place taken notice of upon landing here, is a ſquare of an irregular figure, with well-built houſes on one ſide; on the back of which is a rock; on the left it is bounded by a ſmall church, and on the right are two rows of houſes, parallel to each other. There is another between the church and the harbour; as alſo another long row on the ſide of the bay. This may be looked upon as a kind of ſuburb, and between this and the great ſtreet there is a very ſteep aſcent, in which they have made ſteps for the foot paſſengers to go up. This may be called the Upper Town, wherein is the biſhop's palace; and between two large ſquares is a fort where the governor lodges. The Recolects have handſome houſes over-againſt it, and on the right is the cathedral church; over-againſt this is the Jeſuit's college, and between them there are well-built houſes; from the fort run two ſtreets, which are croſſed by a third, and between theſe is a church and a convent. In the ſecond ſquare are two deſcents to the river of St. Charles. The hotel-dieu is in the midway, and from thence are ſmall houſes, which reach to the houſe of the intendant. On the other ſide of the Jeſuit's college where the church ſtands, is a pretty long ſtreet, in which is a nunnery. Almoſt all the houſes are built of ſtone, and there are about 7000 inhabitants; the fort is a handſome building, but not quite finiſhed. Quebec is not regularly fortified; but cannot eaſily be taken, for the harbour is flanked with two baſtions, which at high tides are almoſt level with the water. A little above one of the baſtions is a demi-baſtion, partly taken out of the rock; and above it, on the ſide of the gallery of the fort, is a battery of twenty-five pieces of cannon: ſtill above this is a ſquare fort, called the citadel; and the ways from one fortification to another are difficult to paſs. To the left of the harbour on the ſide of the road there are large batteries of cannon, and ſome mortars; beſides theſe there are ſeveral other fortifications, not very eaſy to be deſcribed. In 1711 the Engliſh fitted out a fleet with a deſign to conquer Canada, which failed on account of the raſhneſs of the admiral, who, contrary to the advice of his pilot, went too near the Seven Iſles, and ſo loſt his largeſt ſhips, and 3000 of his beſt ſoldiers. On October 18, 1759, it was taken by the Engliſh, under the command of general Wolf, who loſt his life in the battle, after he had the ſatisfaction to know our troops were victorious. Admiral Saunders commanded a ſquadron of men of war, and did immenſe ſervice in reducing this place; there being not a man in the navy but what was active on this occaſion, not excepting the ſailors belonging to the tranſport veſſels. After this valuable acquiſition, all Canada came under the juriſdiction of the crown of Great Britain, and was given up by the French by the treaty of peace concluded in 1763. Long. 69. 48. W. Lat. 46. 55. N.

QUEDA, a kingdom of Aſia, in the Peninſula beyond the Ganges, and near the ſtreight of Malacca. The king is tributary to Siam, and the principal town is of the ſame name. It is ſaid to contain about 8000 inhabitants; and is ſubject to the Dutch. It has an harbour, and is three hundred miles north of Malacca. Lon. 98. 35. E. Lat. 7. 10. N.

QUEDLINGBURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and on the confines of the duchy of Brunſwick, with a famous abbey, whoſe abbeſs is a princeſs of the empire, and who ſends deputies to the diets. Her contingent is one horſeman and ten footmen: the inhabitants of the town live by brewing, huſbandry, and feeding of cattle. It is ten miles ſouth of Halberſtadt, and thirty-two weſt of Bernberg. Long. 11. 31. E. Lat. 51. 58. N.

QUEENBOROUGH, a town of Kent in the Iſle of Sheppy, whoſe market is diſcontinued, and it has but one fair, on Auguſt 5, for toys. It is an ancient place, but is now very poor; however, it ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor and four jurats. It has one ſmall church built with ſtone and bricks, and about 100 low brick houſes, few being above two ſtories high. It conſiſts of one wide ſtreet paved, and about 350 inhabitants. It has a town-hall, and had once a ſtrong caſtle, the remains of which are ſtill to be ſeen. Here is no manufactory, for the chief employment of the inhabitants is oyſter-drudging; oyſters being here in great plenty, and of a fine flavour. It is twelve miles weſt of Canterbury, and forty-five eaſt of London. Long. 0. 50. E. Lat 51. 25. N.

QUEEN's-COUNTY, in Ireland, is bounded by Kildare on the eaſt, by King's County on the north and weſt, and by Kilkenny on the ſouth, and is thirty-five miles in length and thirty-two in breadth. It is full of woods and bogs, and has one market-town and three boroughs, the chief of which is Maryborough or Queen's Town; all the reſt are of little note.

QUEEN's-FERRY, a town of Scotland, ſeated on the ſouth ſide of the river Forth. It is ten miles weſt of Edinburgh. Long. 3. 20 W. Lat. 56. 0. N.

QUELLINUS (Erasmus) an eminent painter, born at Antwerp in the year 1607. For ſome time he ſtudied polite literature and philoſophy; but his genius for painting inducing him to change his purſuits, he learned the art of the celebrated Rubens, and then applied himſelf to hiſtory, landſcapes, and architecture. He executed ſome grand performances in the churches and palaces in Antwerp, and the neighbouring places. He lived to a great age, and left behind him a high character for ſkill and merit in his art.

He left a ſon, a painter, of his own name, whoſe works are admired, and are to be ſeen in different parts of Italy. He had likewiſe a nephew named Artus Quellinus, who was an excellent ſculptor, and who executed the fine carved work in the town hall at Amſterdam.

QUENSTEDT (John Andrew) a famous Lutheran divine in the ſeventeenth century. He wrote a Treatiſe in form of a Dialogue relating to the Birth and Country of Men of Learning; a Syſtem of Divinity according to the Confeſſion of Augſburg, in four vols. folio; and ſeveral other works. He died on the 22d of May, 1688, aged ſeventy-one.

QUENTIN, or Quintin (St.) a town of France in Picardy, and capital of the Vermandois. It is ſeated on a ſmall eminence on the ſide of the river Somme, beyond which there is the declivity of a craggy rock. The church is one of the handſomeſt in the kingdom; and the inhabitants carry on a great trade in linen cloth. It is famous for a battle fought here in 1557, after which the Spaniards took it by aſſault. It is twenty-two miles ſouth of Cambray, and ſeventy-one north-by-eaſt of Paris. Long. 3. 22. E. Lat. 49. 51. N.

QUERCI, a province of France in Guienne, bounded on the north by Limoſin, on the eaſt by Rouergue and Auvergne, on the ſouth by Upper Languedoc, and on the weſt by Agenois and Perigord. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. Cahors is the capital.

QUERFURT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſubject to the prince of Sax-Weiſſenfels. It is a town moderately large, with an old caſtle, and had formerly its particular counts. It is ſeated on the confines of Thuringia, twelve miles ſouth-eaſt of Mansfeldt, and fifteen north of Naumburg. Long. 12. 5. E. Lat. 51. 28. N.

QUERQUENEZ, an iſland of the Mediterranean, on the coaſt of Tripoly, with a fort and ſeveral hamlets.

QUESNE (Abraham du) admiral of the naval forces of France, and one of the greateſt ſeamen of his time, was born in Normandy in 1610, and was brought up to the ſea by his father, who was a ſkilful captain, and began to diſtinguiſh himſelf at ſeventeen years of age. In 1644 he went into Sweden, where he was made rear-admiral of the fleet, and afterwards vice-admiral, in which poſt he behaved with great bravery at the famous battle wherein the Danes were entirely defeated, and took the admiral's ſhip called the Patience, in which the Daniſh admiral was killed. The marquis du Queſne was in 1647 recalled to France, and commanded one of the ſquadrons ſent on the expedition to Naples. As the navy of France was much declined, he, in 1650, armed ſeveral veſſels at his own expence, in order to relieve the royal army that blocked up Bourdeaux, and at the ſame time to prevent the inhabitants receiving any ſuccour by ſea. He met in the road with an Engliſh ſquadron that inſiſted on his lowering his top-ſail, which he refuſing, a ſmart engagement enſued, in which he was dan-

gerouſly wounded, but came off with honour. He was however obliged to go and refit his ſhips at Breſt; which having done, without ſtaying till his wounds were cured, he ſailed back to Bourdeaux. The Spaniards arrived in the river at the ſame time; but he entered the city in ſpite of them, and was the principal cauſe of its ſurrender. He was equally ſucceſsful in the laſt wars of Sicily. He defeated the Dutch in three different engagements, in the laſt of which De Ruyter was killed by a cannon-ball. At length he ſunk the veſſels belonging to Tripoly, and obliged that republic to conclude a peace, which was of great advantage to France. Some years after he forced the Algerines and Genoeſe to implore the clemency of the French king. In ſhort, Europe, Aſia, and Africa were witneſſes of his exploits. The French king rewarded his ſervices, by giving him and his poſterity the territory of Boucher, which is one of the fineſt eſtates in France, and erected it into a marquiſate under the name of the Land of Du Queſne, in order to immortalize the memory of this great man. It is worthy of remark that Du Queſne was a Calviniſt, and it is ſaid, that after the ceſſation of the edict of Nantes, the French king ſolliciting him to change his religion, he bravely anſwered, "That he had faithfully ſerved his prince for ſixty years, "and would not be unfaithful to his God in his old age." He died on the ſecond of February, 1688, aged ſeventy-eight, leaving four ſons, who have all diſtinguiſhed themſelves.

QUESNEL (PASQUIER) a famous prieſt of the Oratory, born at Paris, on the 14th of July, 1634. He early adhered to the followers of Janſenius, and after his having finiſhed his courſe of divinity in the Sorbonne, entered the congregation of the Oratory on the 17th of November, 1657, where he wholly applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the Holy Scriptures, and the fathers, and to writing books on religious ſubjects. His adherence to father de St. Martha, general of the Oratory, who had been baniſhed by M. de Harlai, archbiſhop of Paris, exaſperated that prelate againſt him, and occaſioned his being exiled to Orleans. Four years after the general aſſembly of the Oratory having enjoined the ſigning of ſeveral articles, relating to philoſophy and divinity, father Queſnel retired into the Spaniſh Netherlands, and went to M. Arnold at Bruſſels, with whom he contracted a ſtrict friendſhip. He there publiſhed his Moral Reflections on the New Teſtament; but at length the archbiſhop of Malines cauſed him to be ſeized in 1703, and thrown into priſon, but being ſet at liberty four months after, he, for ſome time, kept himſelf concealed, and then went to Holland, where he publiſhed ſeveral pieces againſt the archbiſhop of Malines, who condemned him by a ſentence dated on the 10th of November, 1704, and ſome time after ſeveral books being written againſt his Moral Reflections, pope Clement XI. condemned them in general by a decree in 1708, which Queſnel anſwered the next year, in a book intitled Converſations on the Decree paſſed at Rome againſt the New Teſtament of Challons, &c. At length the diſpute continuing, the ſame pope, at the deſire of Lewis XIV. publiſhed on the 8th of September, 1713, the famous Conſtitution, which begins with theſe words, *Unigenitus Dei Filius*, by which he condemned father Queſnel's book, with one hundred and one propoſitions extracted from it, and all the works written or to be written in its defence. This conſtitution was received by the aſſembly of the French clergy, and regiſtered in parliament in 1714. But after the death of Lewis XIV. the biſhops of Mirepoix, Senes, Montpellier, and Boulogne, appealed from this bull to the general council in 1717, and their example was followed by the cardinal de Noailles, and ſome other biſhops. Father Queſnel died at Amſterdam, on the 2d of December, 1719, aged eighty-ſix. The moſt complete edition of his Moral Reflections are thoſe of 1699, and 1708. He alſo publiſhed an edition of the Works of St. Leo, which is much eſteemed, and ſeveral other works.

QUESNOY a town of France, in Hainault, in the territory of Valenciennes. It is ſeated on a large plain, and has very irregular fortifications, conſiſting of eight baſtions. There are three gates, and the ſtreets are tolerably wide. It was taken by the allies in 1711; but retaken by the French in 1713. It is ten miles ſouth-eaſt of Valenciennes, fifteen north of Cambray, and one hundred and ſixteen north-by-eaſt of Paris. Long. 3. 36. E. Lat. 50. 15. N.

QUESNOY (FRANCIS DE) ſurnamed the Flemming, an excellent ſtatuary, was born at Bruſſels, and performed a great number of the moſt curious and admirable works, which are to be ſeen chiefly in Italy and the Netherlands, and died at Leghorn in 1644, aged fifty-two.

QUEVEDO DE VILLEGAS (FRANCISCO) a celebrated Spaniſh poet, born at Madrid, in 1570. He was deſcended from a noble family, was made a knight of St. James, and was one of the beſt writers in Spain; but was thrown into priſon by order of count Olivarez, whoſe adminiſtration he ſatirized in his verſes, and was not ſet at liberty till after that miniſter's diſgrace. Quevedo wrote ſome heroic, lyric, and facetious poems. He alſo compoſed ſeveral treatiſes on religious ſubjects, and has tranſlated ſome authors into Spaniſh. He died on the 8th of September, 1645, aged ſixty-five. The moſt known of his works are, 1. The Spaniſh Parnaſſus. 2. The Adventurer Buſcon. 3. His Viſions. 4. Hell Reformed, &c.

QUIBO, an iſland in the South ſea, on the coaſt of the province of Veraguay, in New Spain. It is full of tall flouriſhing trees of many ſorts. There are ſome deer, and plenty of large black monkeys, whoſe fleſh the ſailors think is ſweet and wholeſome. There are alſo a few guanos, and ſome ſnakes, but no other land animals.

QUILLET (CLAUDE) an eminent Latin poet of the 17th century, was born at Chinon, in Touraine, and practiſed phyſic there with reputation; but having declared againſt the pretended poſſeſſion of the nuns of Loudun, in a manuſcript treatiſe, the original of which is now in the library of the Sorbonne, he was obliged to retire into Italy, where he became ſecretary to the marſhal d'Eſtrées, the French ambaſſador at Rome. In 1655 Quillet publiſhed in Holland a Latin poem, entitled *Calipædia*, under the name of Calvidius Lætus, he there inſerted ſome verſes againſt the cardinal Mazarine and his family; but that cardinal making him ſome gentle reproaches, he retrenched what related to the cardinal, in another edition, and dedicated it to him, Mazarine having, before it was printed, given him an abbey. He died in 1661, aged fifty-nine, after having given Menage all his writings, and five hundred crowns to pay the expence of printing them; but that abbé took the money and papers, and publiſhed none of them. His *Callipædia*, or the Art of getting beautiful Children, has been tranſlated into Engliſh verſe.

QUILLEBEUF, a town of France, in Upper Normandy. The women and girls are employed in making of bone-lace, and the men in fiſhing. It is ſeated on the river Seine, ſeventeen miles from Havre-de Grace, and eight ſouth-eaſt of Caudebec. Long 0. 40. E. Lat. 49. 30. N.

QUILMANCI, a town of Africa, on the coaſt of Zanguebar, and in the kingdom of Melinda. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river of the ſame name, and belongs to the Portugueſe. Long. 42. 10. E. Lat. 2. 0. S.

QUILOE, a town of Africa, on the coaſt of Zanguebar, between Mozambique and Melinda. It was diſcovered by the Portugueſe in 1498, who obliged the king to pay tribute. Long. 40. 3. E. Lat. 8. 20. S.

QUIMBAIA, a province of South America, in Popayan, thirty-ſeven miles in length, and twenty-five in breadth, and extends from the river Cauca as far as the mountains called the Andes.

QUIMPER, a town of France, in Brittany, ſeated on the river Oder. It is a biſhop's ſee, and is thirty miles ſouth-eaſt of Breſt, and three hundred and twelve weſt of Paris. Long. 4 2. W. Lat. 48. 10. N.

QUIMPERLAY, a town of France, in Brittany, and in the dioceſe of Quimper, with a Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on the river Iſotte, five miles from the ſea, eight from Port Lewis, and two from Quimper. Long. 3. 30. W. Lat. 47. 58. N.

QUIN (JAMES) a celebrated comedian, was born in the pariſh of St. Paul's Covent-Garden, London, and his father ſoon after ſettling in Ireland, he was at a grammar-ſchool, and at the univerſity of Dublin, where he remained till he was near twenty years of age. As his father deſigned him for the bar, he then came over to England, and took chambers in the Temple; but he ſoon found that he had a much ſtronger inclination to ſtudy Shakeſpeare than the ſtatutes. About this time his father died, who having been poſſeſſed of a ſmall fortune, which his natural generoſity had greatly incumbered, Mr. Quin found his patrimony ſo ſmall, as to be inſufficient for his ſupport; and having made but a ſmall progreſs in the ſtudy of the law, he reſolved to quit his preſent purſuit, and apply to the ſtage. He had many requiſites to form a good actor; an expreſſive countenance, a marking eye, a clear, full, and melodious voice, an extenſive memory, founded upon a long application to our beſt and claſſic authors, an enthuſiaſtic admiration of Shakeſpeare, a happy and articulate pronunciation, and a majeſtic figure. He had been frequently in company with Booth and Wilks, the capital actors of this period; and had formed a very ſtrict intimacy with Ryan, to whom he now opened his mind, with reſpect to his coming upon the ſtage, and who, in 1717, introduced him to the managers of the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, who engaged him to appear the ſucceeding winter. He accordingly made his firſt appearance in 1718, but had not an opportunity of diſplaying his great theatrical powers till the year 1720, when the Merry Wives of Windſor being revived at Lincoln's-Inn-Fields theatre, he performed the part of Falſtaff; and the firſt night of his appearance

appearance in that character, ſurpriſed and aſtoniſhed the audience.

Notwithſtanding the rough fantaſtic manner, which ſo much characterized Mr. Quin, no one was of a more humane diſpoſition, or leſs addicted to revenge. But there was at that time, upon Drury-Lane theatre, one Williams, a ſubaltern player, who performing the part of the meſſenger in the tragedy of Cato, in ſaying, "Cæſar ſends health to "Cato," pronounced the laſt word Keeto, which ſo ſtruck Quin, that he replied with his uſual coolneſs, "Would "he had ſent a better meſſenger." Mr. Williams was ſo ſtung with this anſwer, that he vowed revenge; and following Quin into the green-room, repreſented the injury he had done him, by making him appear ridiculous in the eyes of the audience, and inſiſted upon ſatisfaction. Quin endeavoured to rally his paſſion, but this only added fuel to his antagoniſt's rage, who retiring, waited for Quin under the Piazza, upon his return from the tavern to his lodging; Williams drew upon him, and a rencounter enſued, in which Williams fell. For this affair Quin was tried at the Old Bailey, when it was brought in manſlaughter, to the entire ſatisfaction of the court, and of all who were acquainted with the origin and progreſs of this quarrel.

When Quin was firſt engaged at Drury-Lane, he ſucceeded the elder Mills, in all the capital parts of tragedy, and Delane ſupplied his place at Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. But it was upon Booth's quitting the ſtage, on account of his illneſs, that Quin ſhone forth in all his ſplendour; and yet he had the diffidence, upon the firſt night of his appearing in Cato, to inſert in the bills, that the part of Cato would be only attempted by Mr. Quin. The modeſty of this invitation produced a full houſe, and a favourable audience; but when he came to that part of the play, where his dead ſon is brought in upon the bier, Quin in ſpeaking theſe words, "Thanks to the gods!—my boy has done his duty!" ſo effected the whole houſe, that they cried out with continued acclamation, "Booth outdone!" and when he came to the ſoliloquy, he was encored to that degree, that, though it was ſubmitting to an impropriety, he indulged the audience with its repetition.

Quin was now arrived at the ſummit of his profeſſion, where he remained without a rival full ten years; and when Cibber had thrown himſelf out of Fleetwood's confidence, Quin ſupplied his place, in preſiding over rehearſals, and the peruſal of ſuch new plays as were offered. At the end of the year 1748, Quin having taken umbrage at Rich's behaviour, retired, in a fit of ſpleen and reſentment, to Bath, but came from thence in the year 1749, to play the part of Othello at Covent-garden theatre, for the benefit of the unhappy ſufferers by the fire in Cornhill, and afterwards continued many ſucceſſive years to come conſtantly to London, to perform the character of ſir John Falſtaff, for his old friend Ryan; but in 1754, having loſt two of his front teeth, he declined the taſk, by writing to his friend, that there was no perſon on earth he would ſooner ſerve, but that he would whiſtle Falſtaff for no man.

While Mr. Quin continued upon the ſtage, he conſtantly kept company with the greateſt geniuſes of the age. He was well known to Pope and Swift; and the earl of Cheſterfield frequently invited him to his table; but there was none for whom he entertained a higher eſteem, than for the ingenious Mr. Thomſon, to whom he made himſelf known by an act of generoſity, that does the greateſt honour to his character, and of which we have given a particular account in Mr. Thomſon's life. Mr. Quin's judgment in the Engliſh language recommended him to his royal highneſs Frederick, prince of Wales, who appointed him to inſtruct his children in ſpeaking and reading with a graceful propriety; and Quin being informed of the elegant manner in which his preſent majeſty delivered his firſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, he cried out in a kind of extaſy, "Ay—I taught the boy to ſpeak!" Nor did his majeſty forget his old tutor; for ſoon after his acceſſion to the throne, he gave orders, without any application being made to him, that a genteel penſion ſhould be paid to Mr. Quin during his life. Mr. Quin, indeed, was not in abſolute need of this royal benefaction; for, as he was never married, and had none but diſtant relations, he ſunk 2000 *l.* which was half his fortune, in an annuity, for which he obtained 200 *l.* a year; and with about 2000 *l.* more in the funds, lived in a decent manner during the latter part of his life at Bath, from whence he carried on a regular correſpondence with Mr. Garrick, and generally paid a viſit to his friends in the metropolis once a-year, when he conſtantly paſſed a week or two at Mr. Garrick's villa at Hampton. He died of a fever on the 21ſt of January, 1766, in the 73d year of his age.

QUINAULT (PHILIP) an eminent French poet, of a good family at Paris, was born in 1635, and was at firſt domeſtic to Triſtan l'Hermite, of whom he learnt to write verſes, after which he lived with an advocate to the council. He wrote ſeveral theatrical pieces, which were well recieved; married to great advantage; purchaſed the poſt of auditor of the accounts; was admitted a member of the French Academy, and died at Paris on the 28th of November, 1688, aged fifty-three. He exceeded all the French poets in writing operas. His principal works are, 1. The Feaſts of Love and Bacchus. 2. Cadmus and Hermione. 3. Alceſtes. 4. Pyſche. 5. The Maſquerade of the Carnival. 6. Theſeus. 7. Athis. 8. Iſis. 9. Proſerpine. 10. Roland. 11. The Temple of Peace. 12. Armida. 13. Sixteen theatrical pieces, &c.

QUINCY (the marquis DE) lieutenant-general of the French army, wrote a Military Hiſtory of Lewis XIV. in which he enters minutely into the particulars of each campaign.

QUINCY, a town of France, in the Franche Compté, and in the territory of Dole. It is ſeated on the river Louve, near a very remarkable grotto. It is ten miles ſouth-weſt of Beſanzo. Long. 6. 5. E. Lat. 47. 5. N.

QUINDECEMVIRI, in Roman antiquity, magiſtrates or prieſts, who had the care of the Sybelline oracles, which were before intruſted to the Duumviri and Decemviri: the number of prieſts in this, as in moſt other orders, being ſeveral times altered. They conſulted thoſe oracles when ordered by the ſenate, expounded the ſenſe, executed what they preſcribed, and alſo cauſed the Secular games to be celebrated. It is believed, that Sylla the Dictator eſtabliſhed them, by adding five to the college of the Decemviri, when this name was given them from their being fifteen in number.

QUINQUATRIA, or QUINQUATRIUS, in Roman antiquity, the feaſt of Minerva, which began on the 19th of March, or the 14th of the calends of April, and continued five days. During this ſolemnity the boys and girls prayed to the goddeſs for wiſdom and learning, of which ſhe had the patronage, and the young men carried their maſters their fee, or preſent, termed Minerval.

QUINTILIANUS (MARCUS FABIUS) a celebrated Latin orator, and the moſt judicious critic of his time, was a native of Calagurris, or Calahorra, in Spain, and was the diſciple of Domitius Afer, who died in the year 59. He taught rhetoric at Rome, for twenty years with great applauſe, and not only laid down rules for ſpeaking, but exhibited his eloquence at the bar. Some authors imagine, but with little foundation, that he arrived to the conſulſhip; but it is more certain, that he was preceptor to the grandſons of the emperor Domitian's ſiſter. There is ſtill extant his excellent work entitled *Inſtitutiones Oratoriæ*, which is a treatiſe of rhetoric in twelve books, where his precepts, judgment, and taſte, are juſtly admired. Theſe Inſtitutions were found intire by Poggius, in an old tower of the abbey of St. Gal, and not in a grocer's ſhop in Germany, as ſome authors have imagined. There is alſo attributed to Quintilian a Dialogue *De Cauſis Corruptæ Eloquentiæ*; but it is more commonly aſcribed to Tacitus. The beſt editions of Quintilian's works are thoſe of Mr. Obreight, publiſhed at Straſburg, in two volumes quarto, in 1698, and of M. Capperonier, in folio. The abbé Gedoyn has tranſlated the Inſtitutions into French.

Quintilian had a ſon of the ſame name, on whom he beſtowes great praiſes. This ſon ought not to be confounded with Quintilian, the father, or rather the grand-father of him, who is the ſubject of this article, and who wrote 145 Declamations. Ugolin of Parma publiſhed the firſt 136, in the 15th century, the nine others were publiſhed in 1563, by Peter Ayrault, and afterwards by Peter Pithou in 1580. There have alſo been 19 other Declamations, printed under the name of Quintilian the Orator, but in the opinion of Voſſius, they were written neither by that orator nor his grand-father.

QUINTIN, a conſiderable town of France, in Brittany, with the title of a duchy, and a fine caſtle. It is ſeated in a valley on the river Goy, near a large foreſt of the ſame name, eight miles from St. Brieu, and two hundred and twenty-five weſt of Paris. Long. 1. 51. W. Lat. 48. 26. N.

QUINTIN MATSYS, alſo called the Farrier of Antwerp, rendered himſelf famous by his being transformed, by the force of love, from a blackſmith to a painter. He had followed the trade of a blackſmith and farrier near twenty years, when falling in love with a painter's daughter, who was very handſome, and diſliked nothing but his trade, he quitted it, and betook himſelf to painting, in which he made a very uncommon and ſurpriſing progreſs. He was a ſtrict imitator of ordinary life, and much better at repreſenting the defects, than the beauties of nature. One of his beſt pieces is a deſcent from the croſs, in the chapel of the cathedral at Antwerp: for which, and a great number of other hiſtories and portraits, he gained a multitude of admirers; particularly for his laborious neatneſs, which indeed was the principal part of his character. He died at

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an advanced age in 1529. His works have been diſperſed throughout Europe.

QUINTINIE (JOHN DE LA) a perſon eminent for his ſkill in agriculture and gardening, was born near Poitiers, in 1620. After he had finiſhed his ſtudies in that city, he went to Paris, where he pleaded at the bar with ſuch reputation, that M. Tambonnau, preſident of the chamber of accounts, being informed of his merit, intruſted him with the education of his ſon, when he employed his leiſure time in gratifying his fondneſs for the ſtudy of agriculture. He read Columella, Varro, Virgil, and all the authors, ancient and modern, who treat on that ſubject, and increaſed his knowledge in gardening in a journey he made into Italy with his pupil. At his return to Paris M. Tambonnau gave him the management of his garden, in order that he might add experience and practice to theory. He then devoted himſelf entirely to the ſtudy of agriculture, made a great number of curious and uſeful experiments, and important diſcoveries. The prince de Conde, who was fond of agriculture, took great pleaſure in converſing with him. James II. king of England, offered him a conſiderable penſion to induce him to come hither, and cultivate his gardens; but he refuſed his advantageous offers. After which Lewis XIV. created, in his favour, the poſt of director-general of the fruit and kitchen gardens belonging to the royal palaces. La Quintinie wrote an excellent work, entitled, Directions for the management of Fruit and Kitchen Gardens, and alſo publiſhed ſeveral letters, that are of great uſe to the lovers of agriculture. He *died at Paris, very old; but in what year is not certainly known.*

*QUINTUS (*CALABER*).* See CALABER.

QUINTUS CURTIUS RUFUS. See CURTIUS (QUINTUS).

QUIQUERAN DE BEAUJEU (PAUL ANTHONY DE) knight of Malta, and one of the greateſt ſeamen of his time, frequently fought with ſucceſs againſt the Turks; but in January 1660, a tempeſt having obliged him to caſt anchor in a bad port of the Archipelago, he was ſurrounded and attacked by thirty gallies of Rhodes, commanded by captain Pacha Mazamamet in perſon. He ſuſtained their fire during a whole day, and did not yield till he had ſpent all his ammunition, and loſt three-fourths of his men. On their taking him, they loaded him with irons, which they had no ſooner done than a ſecond tempeſt, more violent than the firſt, put the victorious fleet in ſuch danger, that Mazamamet found himſelf reduced to the neceſſity of imploring Quiqueran's aſſiſtance, upon which he ſaved them by his ſkill. This gave ſuch pleaſure to the captain, that, in order to ſave him in his turn, he concealed his quality, and placed him amongſt the meaneſt of the ſlaves; but the grand vizier, who was doubtleſs informed of all that had paſſed, reſolved to ſee him; and knowing him by his warlike mien and the deſcription that had been given of him, confined him in the caſtle at the Seven Towers, without hope of ranſom, or of being exchanged. Lewis XIV. in vain demanded him, and the Venetians were unable to get him included in the treaty of Candia. He had been eleven years confined in priſon, when James Quinqueran, one of his nephews, who was knight of Malta, and only twenty-two years of age, formed the bold deſign of delivering him. He went to Conſtantinople with M. de Nointel, and as nobody was refuſed admiſſion, ſaw his uncle, and frequently brought him pieces of ropes, which he privately gave him. When it was thought that he had as much as was ſufficient, they agreed on the day, hour, and ſignal. At length the ſignal being given, Paul Antony de Quiqueran deſcended by the ropes, but they being too ſhort by eight or ten yards, he dropped into the ſea, which waſhes the foot of the caſtle. The noiſe he made in falling drew thither ſome Turks, who ſailed in a brigantine; but the nephew arriving in a ſkiff, well armed, obliged them to ſheer off, and by means of his oars, carried him on board a king's ſhip, in which he was happily taken to France. He died commander of Bourdeaux.

QUIRIEU, a ſmall town of France, in Lower Dauphiny, in the Viennois, ſeated on an eminence, near the river Rhone, ſeventeen miles from Lyons. Long. 5. 25. E. Lat. 45. 45 N.

QUIRIMBA, the name of ſeveral iſlands in Africa, on the coaſt of Zanguebar. They are all fertile in fruits of every kind, and abound in paſtures and cattle. Lat. from 10 degrees to 12 S.

QUIRINALIA. See the next article.

QUIRINUS, a name by which Romulus was adored by the Romans, after his death. This name was given him from his being the founder of the Romans, whom he himſelf called Quirites, after he had appropriated a part of his new city to the uſe of the Sabines, who quitted the town of Cures, in order to ſettle at Rome, as is obſerved by Livy. Romulus had his temple upon the mountain, which from his name was called Quirinale. The gate of Rome, which leads to that mountain, was alſo called by the ſame name, and the feaſts annually celebrated to his honour on the 17th of February, were called Quirinalia.

QUIRINUS (PUBLIUS SULPICIUS) conſul of Rome, was born in Lanuvium, and owed his advancement intirely to the ſervices he performed for Auguſtus. After his conſulſhip he commanded an army in Cilicia, where he ſubdued the Homonadenſes, a ſavage people, by which he obtained the honour of a triumph. Auguſtus, after the condemnation of Archelaus, ſent Quirinus to govern in Syria, and to number that province and Judæa. There is no doubt, but that the Cyrenius mentioned by St. Luke and Joſephus, is the ſame with our Quirinus, and that it was he who was ſent by Auguſtus with a commiſſion for the taxation mentioned by that Evangeliſt, this tax being begun by Sentius Saturnius, who was governor of Judæa at the time of our Saviour's birth. Quirinus was afterwards governor to Caius, Auguſtus's grand-ſon. He married Æmilia Lepida, the great-grand-daughter of Sylla and Pompey, but he afterwards divorced her, and cauſed her to be baniſhed from Rome in a diſgraceful manner. He died in the year 22.

QUISAMA, a province of Africa, on the ſea-coaſt, which makes part of the kingdom of Angola. It is a mountainous country, little cultivated, but yields a great deal of ſalt, and belongs to the Portugueſe. Lat. from 9. 29 to 10. 50.

QUISTELLO, a ſmall town of Italy, in the Mantuan, ſeated on the eaſtern bank of the river Seccia, four miles from its confluence with the river Po. It is famous for a battle fought here on September 15, 1734, between the Imperialiſts and the French, where marſhal Broglio was ſurprized in his bed. Long. 10. 50. E. Lat. 44. 55. N.

QUITEOA, a large town of Africa, in the province of Draſs, with a caſtle. Long. 5. 15. W. Lat. 28. 6. N.

QUITO, a town of South America, in Peru. It is ſeated in a pleaſant valley, between two chains of the high mountain called Cordillera-de-los-Andes, on much higher ground than the reſt of Peru that is habitable, being above three hundred yards higher than the level of the ſea, according to very exact obſervations. It is 1600 yards in length, and 1200 in breadth, with a biſhop's ſee. There are ſeveral religious communities, and two colleges, which are a ſort of univerſities, under the directions of the Jeſuits and Dominicans. It contains about 35,000 inhabitants, of which one third are original Spaniards. All ſorts of merchandizes and commodities are exceeding dear, partly on account of the difficulty of bringing them hither. It is the ſeat of the treaſurer of the kingdom, as well as of the other officers. Long. 78. 44. W. Lat. 0. 13. S.

QUITO, a province of Peru, in South America, lying between two chains of the high mountain called Cordillera-de-los-Andes. The lands are generally well cultivated, and there are a great number of towns and villages inhabited by the Spaniards or native Americans. Every village is adorned with a large ſquare, and the church ſtands on one ſide of it. The ſtreets are generally ſtrait, and indeed all the roads are laid out in a line, croſſing each other, inſomuch that the aſpect of the country has the appearance of a large garden. It might be imagined this is a very hot country, but it lies ſo high, and ſo near the mountains covered with ſnow, that the air is very temperate. There are no noxious animals, for the tygers and ſerpents are below in the foreſts. They might have plenty of wine here, if Lima had not an excluſive privilege of making it themſelves. They have all ſorts of materials proper for dying, and indigo is very plenty. They have ſeveral ſorts of fruits and plants which have been brought from Spain, beſides thoſe that naturally grow there. They have alſo imported beeves and ſheep. In the northern parts they likewiſe get a great deal of gold. It is commonly reckoned 400 miles in length, and 200 in breadth, but this account is not very exact.

QUIXOS, a province of South America, in Peru, which makes part of the audience of Quito.

QUIZINA, a chain of mountains of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Garet. It is above 100 miles in length, and reaches from the deſert of Garet to the river Nocor, and the inhabitants are ſaid to be rich and warlike.

QUOJA, a kingdom of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea, which reaches from Sierra Leone to the Grain Coaſt, and contains beſides Proper Quoja, the kingdoms of Bolm, Giln, Quilliga, and Caredabu; but theſe countries are very little known.

R.

RAAB, a town of Lower Hungary, and capital of the territory of Javarin. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Raab, Babnitz, and the Danube, and is a ſtrong frontier bulwark againſt the Turks. It has two bridges, the one leading to Auſtria, and the other to Alba Regalis. It has ſeven large baſtions, and four cavaliers or high mounts which overlook them. It was taken by Amurath III. with the loſs of twenty thouſand men; but was ſoon after ſurprized by count Palfi, who put all the Turks he found in it to the ſword. It is thirty-two miles weſt of Gran, twenty-five ſouth-eaſt of Reſburg, twenty-five north-weſt of Buda, and fifty-five ſouth-eaſt of Vienna. Lon. 18. 5. E. Lat. 47. 45. N.

RABASTEENS, a town of France in Languedoc, in the dioceſe of Alby, with an old caſtle, that is much decayed as well as the town. It is ſeated on the river Tarn, fifteen miles from Alby. Long. 1. 47. E. Lat. 43. 50. N.

RABAT, a large and handſome town of Africa, in the province of Tremecen, and in the kingdom of Fez, with a good caſtle and a harbour, and ſeveral fine moſques and beautiful palaces. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Burregreg. Long. 6. 5. W. Lat. 30. 40. N.

RABELAIS (Francis) a celebrated French writer, was the ſon of an apothecary, and was born at Chinon, about the year 1483. He took the habit of a Franciſcan in the monaſtery of Fontenay le Compte, in Lower Poitou, where he became well ſkilled in the languages, and particularly in the Greek. His gay and facetious temper procured him many powerful protectors, who encouraged his inclination to abandon his cloiſter, and obtained leave from pope Clement VII. for him to enter the order of St. Benedict in the monaſtery of Mailezais. Rabelais afterwards quitted the religious habit, and went to ſtudy phyſic at Montpellier, where he publiſhed Hippocrates's Aphoriſms in Latin, and took his doctor's degree. It is ſaid that the chancellor Du Prat having aboliſhed the privileges of the faculty of phyſic at Montpellier by a decree of the parliament, Rabelais had the addreſs to make him revoke what he had done, and that thoſe who were made doctors of that univerſity wear Rabelais's robe, which is there held in great veneration. His capacity at length made him known at Paris, and cardinal John Du Bellay, biſhop of that city, choſe him for his phyſician in ordinary, and in that character took him to Rome, where Rabelais could not help throwing out his jokes in the preſence of pope Paul III. That cardinal procured for him a bull of abſolution for the fault he had committed in quitting his religious habit. He employed him at his return in ſome negociations, and gave him a prebend at St. Maur de Foſſes, with the parſonage of Meudon. About this time Rabelais wrote his Pantagruel. He died at Paris in 1553, aged ſeventy. There have been a great number of editions of his works, the beſt of which is that with cuts, and the notes of Duchat and Monnoye, in 1741, three volumes, quarto. We there find that Rabelais was well acquainted with the French, Italian, German, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and even the Arabic languages, and that he was a grammarian, poet, philoſopher, phyſician, civilian, and aſtronomer. His writings are filled with raillery and ſatire, which have been eſteemed ſo ingenious, that the learned have compared him to Lucian. However they are too licentious, and not only extremely obſcure, but ſtuffed with the groſſeſt obſcenities.

RABIRIUS, a celebrated architect, lived in the time of the emperor Domitian, who employed him in building his palace, and in other excellent monuments of architecture, the remains of which are ſtill to be ſeen.

RABUTIN (Francis Bussy de) a gentleman of the duke of Nevers's company, lived under the reigns of Henry II. and Charles IX. and is celebrated for his Military Memoirs, which he printed at Paris in 1555.

Rabutin (Roger count de Bussy) maſter of the camp to the French light-horſe, lieutenant-general to the king, &c. and one of the greateſt wits at the court of Lewis XIV. was born at Epiry in the Nevernois on the 3d of April 1618. He ſerved in his father's regiment at twelve years of age, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo greatly by his valour and prudence in ſeveral ſieges and battles, that he might have riſen to the dignity of marſhal of France if he could have ſuppreſſed his inclination to ridicule and ſatire. In 1665 there appeared under his name a manuſcript entitled The amorous Hiſtory of the Gauls, containing a hiſtory of the amours of two ladies who were in great credit at court. This manuſcript being carried to the king, he was much diſpleaſed at it, and to ſatisfy the perſons injured, ordered De Rabutin to be confined in the Baſtile, where that nobleman wrote ſeveral letters, in which he acknowledged his having compoſed that hiſtory, but maintained that the characters he had drawn in it were altered and ſpoiled in order to create him enemies. At length falling ſick about eight months after, he was ſet at liberty, and allowed to ſtay a month in Paris, and then baniſhed to his eſtate in the country, where he ſtaid ſix years. He was in 1681 permitted to return to Paris, and was afterwards allowed to appear at court, where he was for ſeveral years treated with great coolneſs by the king. He died at Autun on the ninth of April, 1693, at ſeventy-five years of age. He wrote 1. Memoirs on what happened at Court and in the Field after his Diſgrace. 2. Seven Volumes of Letters. 3. A ſmall piece for the uſe of his ſons, entitled Inſtructions relating to Behaviour; and ſeveral other works.

RACAN (Honorat de Beuil, marquis of) an eminent French poet, was ſon to a knight of the order of St. Michael, and was born at Roche Racan in Touraine, in 1589. In 1605 he was made one of the pages to king Henry IV. when he applied himſelf to French poetry under the direction of Malherbe. He was afterwards choſen one of the members of the French Academy, and was one of the beſt writers of paſtorals and lyric poems France has produced. It is remarkable that he once happened to write a ſtanza of four lines exactly like a ſtanza of four lines in the works of another poet whoſe writings he believed he had never read. He died in 1670, aged eighty-one.

RACINE (John) a celebrated French poet, born at La Ferte Milon on the 21ſt of December, 1639. He was educated at Port Royal, and diſcovered from his infancy an extraordinary genius and great fondneſs for polite literature. He took a particular delight in the ſtudy of the ancient Greek authors, and frequently retired into the wood of Port Royal, where he employed himſelf whole days in reading Homer, Sophocles, and Euripides, whoſe language became as familiar to him as his own. He was but twenty-one years of age when he brought his Thebaide on the ſtage; but though that tragedy was not comparable to the fine pieces then produced by Corneille, whoſe tragedies alone at that time demanded the eſteem and admiration of the public, yet it made Racine be conſidered as a young man who had the boldneſs to enter the liſts with that great poet, and to aſpire to the ſame applauſe; and indeed Racine wrote ſucceſſively nine other tragedies, which were not leſs admired than thoſe of Corneille, and the public were even divided in their ſentiments in determining which of theſe great men wrote the moſt perfect tragedies. However both parties allowed that Racine had all the qualifications which diſtinguiſh a great poet. He was received into the French Academy in 1673, and Lewis XIV. choſe him to write his hiſtory, but he found it entirely oppoſite to his genius. He ſpent the latter years of his life in compoſing a hiſtory of the houſe of Port Royal, the place of his education; but though it is finely drawn up, as many have aſſerted, it has never been publiſhed. Notwithſtanding his having converſed much with the court, he had not learnt to diſguiſe his ſentiments; for having drawn up a well-written memorial upon the miſeries of the people, and the means of relieving them, he lent it to madam de Maintenon to read, when the king coming in, and demanding what and whoſe it was, commended Racine's zeal, but diſapproved of his meddling with what did not concern him, ſaying, in an angry tone, "Becauſe he knows how "to make good verſes, does he think he knows every thing? "Would he be a miniſter of ſtate becauſe he is a great "poet?" This greatly affected Racine, who conceived ſuch dreadful ideas of the king's diſpleaſure as brought on a fever, of which he died on the 22d of April, 1699, aged ſixty.

The king, who was ſenſible of his great merit, and always loved him, ſent often to him in his illneſs; and find-

ing after his death that he had more glory than riches, ſettled a handſome penſion upon his family. There is no work in the French language written with more wit and elegance than his writings in proſe. Beſides his plays ſeveral of his letters have been publiſhed; he alſo wrote ſpiritual ſongs, epigrams, &c. Racine's works were printed at Amſterdam in 1722, in two volumes 12mo. and the next year a pompous edition was printed in two volumes quarto.

RACKERSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria and duchy of Stiria. It is a fortreſs of importance, it having a caſtle near the town, ſeated on a hill on the ſide of Hungary in an iſland formed by the river Muer. The Turks were beaten here in 1408. It is twenty-two miles ſouth-eaſt of Gratz, and one hundred ſouth of Vienna. Long. 16. 16. E. Lat. 47. 8. N.

RACLIA, one of the leaſt iſlands of the Archipelago, near the iſland of Nio. It is a rock about twelve miles in circumference.

RACONI, a populous town of Italy in Piedmont, in the territory of Savillan. It is ſeated in a fertile and agreeable plain, in the road to Turin, and on the rivers Grana and Macra. It belongs to the prince of Carignan, who has here a handſome palace. Long. 7. 40. E. Lat. 44. 36. N.

RADCLIFFE, (Dr. JOHN) a very eminent phyſician, was born in 1650 at Wakefield in Yorkſhire, where his father had a moderate eſtate. He was taught Latin and Greek at a ſchool in the ſame town, and afterwards ſtudied at Univerſity college, Oxford, but no fellowſhip becoming vacant, he removed to Lincoln college, where he obtained one. He applied himſelf to phyſic, and ran through the neceſſary courſes of botany, chemiſtry, and anatomy, in all which he ſoon made a very great progreſs. Yet it is remarkable that in the practice of phyſic he ſeldom looked farther than to the pieces publiſhed by Dr. Wallis, who then practiſed in London with great ſucceſs. He had few books of any kind; ſo that when Dr. Bathurſt, head of Trinity college, aſked him once in a ſurprize where was his ſtudy? Radcliffe, pointing to a few phials, a ſkeleton, and an herbal, anſwered, "Sir, this is Radcliffe's library." In 1675 he proceeded bachelor of phyſic, and immediately fell to practiſe, paying no regard to the rules univerſally followed, which he frequently cenſured with great freedom and acrimony. This drew all the old practitioners upon him, with whom he waged an everlaſting war. Yet before he had practiſed two years his buſineſs became very extenſive, even among thoſe of the higheſt rank. In 1682 he went out doctor, and two years after came to London, and ſettled in Bow-ſtreet Govent-Garden, and in leſs than a year got into prime buſineſs. His converſation contributed as much to his making his way, as his reputed ſkill in his profeſſion; for having much pleaſantry and readineſs of wit, he was a moſt diverting companion. In 1686 the princeſs Anne of Denmark made him her phyſician; and the next year, being willing to ſhew his gratitude to Univerſity college, where he had received the beſt part of his education, he cauſed the eaſt window over the altar to be put up at his own expence; it is eſteemed very beautiful, the nativity of our Saviour being finely painted on the glaſs.

In 1688, when the princeſs Anne retired to Nottingham, he was preſſed by Dr. Compton to attend her in virtue of his office, ſhe being big with child of the duke of Glouceſter; but not favouring the meaſures then in agitation, he excuſed himſelf on account of the multiplicity of his patients; yet after the Revolution he was frequently ſent for to king William.

In 1693 he entered into a treaty of marriage with the daughter of a wealthy citizen, but before it was concluded it was diſcovered that the young lady had already conſummated with her father's book-keeper; and from this circumſtance he entertained ſuch a diſlike to the whole ſex, that he often declared he wiſhed for an act of parliament whereby nurſes only ſhould be entitled to preſcribe to them. In 1694 queen Mary died of the ſmall-pox. "The phyſician's part, "ſays biſhop Burnet, was univerſally condemned, and her "death was imputed to the negligence or unſkilfulneſs of "Dr. Radcliffe. He was called; and it appeared but too "evidently that his opinion was chiefly conſidered, and "moſt depended on." Soon after he loſt the favour of the princeſs Anne, by refuſing to leave his bottle, in order to obey her call, and another phyſician was elected into his place. Indeed he was a great votary to Bacchus, to whom he offered both his morning and his evening ſacrifices. Some time after he alſo affronted king William, who in 1699 ſhewing him his ſwelled ancles, while the reſt of his body was emaciated, he ſaid, What think you of theſe? "Why truly, replied Radcliffe, I would not have your "majeſty's two legs for your three kingdoms." This ſo loſt the king's favour, that no interceſſions could ever recover it. On queen Anne's coming to the throne the earl of Godolphin ſtrenuouſly endeavoured to reinſtate him in his former poſt of chief phyſician; but ſhe alledged, that Radcliffe would ſend her word again that her ailments were nothing but the vapours. Yet he was admitted in all caſes of emergency, and received large ſums for his preſcriptions behind the curtain. Many ſtories are told of his rudeneſs and his humorous behaviour; we ſhall here give an inſtance in which he ſhewed that he could bear a very conſiderable loſs without the leaſt diſcompoſure. In 1692 he ventured 5000l. in a private trading veſſel to the Eaſt Indies, with the proſpect of a large return; but the ſhip being taken by the French, he loſt the whole ſum: but when the news was brought him he anſwered with the utmoſt calmneſs, that he had nothing to do but to go up ſo many pair of ſtairs to make himſelf whole again. He continued in full buſineſs, encreaſing in wealth till his death, which happened on the firſt of November, 1714, when he was ſixty-four years of age. He was a great benefactor to the univerſity of Oxford in founding the library which bears his name.

RADEGONDA, queen of France, was celebrated for her beauty and virtue. She was the daughter of Bertaire king of Thuringia, and was born in 519. She was educated a Pagan till ſhe was ten years of age, when king Clotharius I. cauſed her to be inſtructed in the Chriſtian religion, after which he married her, and ſix years after that prince permitted her to take the veil at Noyon, from whence ſhe went to Tours, and at length ſettled at Poitiers, where ſhe died on the 13th of Auguſt, 587, at ſixty-eight years of age, in the abbey of the Holy Croſs, which ſhe herſelf had built.

RADICOFANI, a town of Italy in Tuſcany, in the Siennois. It is ſeated on a mountain, and defended by a good citadel, and is forty miles ſouth of Sienna. Long. 12. 46. E. Lat. 42. 56. N.

RADNOR, the county-town of Radnorſhire, in South Wales, ſeated near the ſpring head of the river Somergil, in a pleaſant valley, at the foot of a hill which feeds abundance of ſheep and cattle, and on the top of it was ſeated a caſtle, long ſince in ruins. This town is governed by a capital council, conſiſting of twenty-five perſons and the recorder, out of whom are choſen yearly a bailiff and two aldermen. It ſends one member to parliament. It has a market on Thurſday, and a fair on October 29, for horſes, horned cattle, and ſheep. It is twenty-five miles north-weſt of Hereford, and one hundred and fifty ſeven north-weſt of London. Long. 3. 6. W. Lat. 52. 20. N.

RADNORSHIRE, a county of South Wales; its air is very ſharp and piercing, and the ſoil barren without great cultivation, it being mountainous and rocky, eſpecially in the north and weſt parts, which are only fit for feeding cattle. Its extent from eaſt to weſt is twenty-four miles, and from north to ſouth about twenty-two. It has ſeveral rivers, the chief of which is the Wye. It is bounded on the eaſt by Herefordſhire; on the ſouth and weſt by Brecknockſhire; and on the north by Montgomeryſhire. It has fifty-two pariſhes and four market-towns, the principal of which is Radnor, the county-town.

RADOM, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on a rivulet that falls into the river Viſtula, fifty miles ſouth of Warſaw. Long. 21. 9. E. Lat. 51. 41. N.

RADULPHUS or RALPH. See RODOLPHUS.

RADZIWIL (NICHOLAS) the fourth of that name, palatine of Wilna, grand marſhal and chancellor of Lithuania in the ſixteenth century, was deſcended from one of the moſt illuſtrious families in Poland. He travelled in his youth into moſt parts of Europe, and was ſo well ſkilled in bodily exerciſes, as to ſurpaſs all the gentlemen of his time. He had a conſiderable ſhare in the eſteem and friendſhip of Sigiſmund Auguſtus; was captain of his guards, and commanded thrice in Livonia, where he obtained a ſignal victory over the Germans; he rendered that province ſubject to Poland, and took the archbiſhop of Riga, and the grand-maſter of the knights of Livonia priſoners. Some time after he embraced the Proteſtant religion, cauſed the Bible to be printed in the Poliſh language at his own expence; and the clergy of Wilna not permitting the Proteſtant miniſters to preach in the churches, he made them preach in the yard of his houſe. His lady aſſiſted very zealouſly in endeavouring to ſettle the Reformation. He died in 1567, leaving four ſons, who all afterwards embraced the Romiſh religion.

RAFAELLE D'URBINO. See RAPHAEL.

RAGUENET (FRANCIS) an eminent French writer, was born at Roan, took orders, and applied himſelf to the ſtudy of polite literature and hiſtory. He gained the prize from the French Academy in 1689, and died at Paris about the year 1720. His principal works are, 1. The Monuments of Rome, or a Deſcription of the fineſt Performances in Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture in that City, with Obſervations, duodecimo; on account of this ſmall work the author received the honour of being made a Roman citizen. 2. A Parallel between the French and Italians, in reſpect to Muſic and Operas. 3. The Hiſtory of Oliver

Crom-

Cromwell. 4. The Hiſtory of the Old Teſtament. 5. The Hiſtory of the Viſcount de Turenne, 2 volumes duodecimo.

RAGUSA, the capital of a republic of the ſame name in Dalmatia. It has a ſenate and archbiſhop's ſee, and a harbour defended by a ſtrong fort. It is about two miles in compaſs, and is well built and ſtrong by ſituation, having an inacceſſible mountain on the land ſide, and being defended by a ſtrong fort on the ſide of the ſea. It has a doge, as at Venice; but to hinder him from undertaking any thing againſt the republic, he only continues a month in his office. It is ſixty miles north-weſt of Scutari. Long. 17. 54. E. Lat. 42. 56. N.

RAGUSAN, or the territory of Raguſa, a ſmall diſtrict of Dalmatia in Europe. It is a republic under the protection of both the Turks and Venetians, to whom it pays tribute. Raguſa is the capital place.

RAHAB, a woman of the city of Jericho, who afforded refuge to the two ſpies ſent by Joſhua to view the country before the taking of that city in the 1451ſt year before the Chriſtian æra. When Jericho was taken Joſhua ſpared Rahab with all her family, and every thing that belonged to her, according to the oath the ſpies had taken when ſhe concealed them and aſſiſted their eſcape. Rahab at length married Salmon prince of the tribe of Judah, by whom ſhe had Booz, one of our Saviour's anceſtors. The learned are not agreed that Rahab was a harlot. Arias Montanus, and ſeveral others maintain that the Hebrew word Zonab, applied to Rahab in the book of Joſhua, does not there ſignify a woman of a bad life, but only an hoſteſs, or a woman who keeps an inn; and ſay, with ſeveral other authors, that it is very improbable that the ſpies ſent by Joſhua ſhould conceal themſelves in the houſe of a woman of an infamous character, or that Salmon prince of the tribe of Judah ſhould marry ſuch a woman.

RAJAHMALL, a town of India, ſeated on the river Ganges; was formerly a place of the greateſt trade on that river, but it is now removed to Caſſem-Bazar. It is in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and in the kingdom of Bengal. Long. 85. 24. E. Lat. 23. 20. N

RAJAHPORE, a town of the Eaſt Indies, in the kingdom of Viſapour, near the coaſt of Malabar. It has the conveniency of one of the beſt harbours in the world. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, fifty miles north of Goa. Long. 73. 40. E. Lat. 17. 0 N.

RAIN, a town of Germany in Upper Bavaria, ſeated on the river Acha, near the Lech, five miles eaſt of Donawert, eight weſt of Newburg, and twenty weſt of Ingolſtadt. Long. 11. 10. E. Lat. 48 51. N.

There is another town of the ſame name in Lower Stiria, ſeated on the river Save, with a handſome caſtle, on the confines of Carniola. Long. 16. 20. E. Lat. 46. 14. N.

RAINOLDS (Dr. JOHN) an eminent Engliſh divine, was born at Pinto in Devonſhire, in 1549, ſtudied at Merton college in Oxford, and removed from thence to Corpus Chriſti college, where he took both the degrees in arts and divinity. He was made dean of Lincoln in 1598, when being unwilling to quit an academical life, he the next year exchanged his deanery for the preſidentſhip of Corpus Chriſti college, and though queen Elizabeth offered him a biſhoprick, he modeſtly refuſed it, and ſaid *Nolo Epiſcopari* in earneſt. He publiſhed a great number of books, and had a hand in tranſlating part of the Old Teſtament by order of king James I. The learned have beſtowed uncommon praiſes on this divine, and among the reſt biſhop Hall obſerves, that "he alone was a well-furniſhed library, full of "all faculties, of all ſtudies, of all learning. The memory, "the reading of that man were to a miracle." He died in 1607.

RAKONICK, a town of Germany in Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the ſame name. It is a free town, and noted for brewing good beer. It is ſeated on a river which falls into the Miza, thirty miles weſt of Prague, and ſixty-five north-eaſt of Egra. Long. 14. 1. E. Lat. 49. 56. N.

RALEIGH (Sir WALTER) a celebrated admiral and learned writer, was the ſon of Walter Raleigh, eſq. and was born in 1552, at Hayes, in the pariſh of Budley, in Devonſhire. He was educated at Oriel college, Oxford, when he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the ſtrength and vivacity of his genius; and having continued there three years, went as a gentleman volunteer into France in favour of the Proteſtants. After which he went into the ſervice of the prince of Orange againſt the Spaniards. He next attended ſir Humphry Gilbert, his half brother, in an expedition to the northern parts of America. In 1580, upon the deſcent of the Spaniſh and Italian forces into Ireland, he obtained a captain's commiſſion, and diſtinguiſhing himſelf by his intrepidity in that kingdom, was made governor of Munſter, and afterwards of Cork. In 1583 he engaged in a ſecond expedition with ſir Humphry Gilbert, but after having been two or three days at ſea, a contagious diſtemper ſeized his whole crew, which obliged him to return to port. However the next year he obtained letters patent for the diſcovery of unknown countries in America; and fitting out two barks at his own expence, reached the coaſt of Florida, ſailed along the ſhore for about one hundred and twenty miles, took poſſeſſion of the country in the name of queen Elizabeth, and diſcovered the country of Wingandacoa, to which he gave the name of Virginia, in honour of that virgin queen; then returning to England, was choſen knight of the ſhire for his own county of Devon, and the ſame ſeſſion received the honour of knighthood. In 1585 ſir Walter was ſo intent upon planting his new colony of Virginia, that he ſent out a fleet of ſeven ſail under the command of his couſin ſir Richard Greenville, who viſited many Indian towns, at one of which, the Indians having ſtolen a ſilver cup, the Engliſh had the raſhneſs to ſet fire to the town, an act which they had afterwards ſufficient reaſon to repent. Sir Richard on his return took a Spaniſh prize worth 50,000l. and the ſame year, the rebellion in Ireland being totally ſuppreſſed, her majeſty granted ſir Walter Raleigh twelve thouſand acres of the forfeited lands, which great eſtate he planted at his own expence. Sir Walter, encouraged by this noble grant, fitted out a third fleet for Virginia, where the colony which had been left there, having ſuffered great diſtreſſes, had engaged ſir Francis Drake to take them with him to England. In 1586 ſir Walter was made ſeneſchal of Cornwall and Exeter, and lord warden of the ſtannaries in Devonſhire and Cornwall. The next year he prepared a new colony of one hundred and fifty men for Virginia which were left in that country. About this time he was advanced to the poſt of captain of her majeſty's guard; and was one of the council of war appointed to conſider of the moſt effectual methods for the ſecurity of the nation; but not confining himſelf to the office of giving advice, he raiſed and diſciplined the militia of Cornwall, and having performed all poſſible ſervices at land, joined the fleet with a ſquadron of volunteers and had a conſiderable ſhare in the total defeat of the Spaniſh armada. In 1589 he accompanied Don Antonio of Portugal in the expedition to that kingdom, and in his return to England touched upon the coaſt of Ireland, where he viſited Spencer the poet, whom he brought to England, and introduced to the queen's favour. Raleigh now formed a deſign of intercepting the Spaniſh plate fleet, and obtained a commiſſion, with which he ſet ſail with fifteen veſſels, did great damage to the Spaniards, and took a carrac, which was eſteemed the richeſt prize ever brought to England; but in the height of ſir Walter's favour with the queen, he fell under her majeſty's diſpleaſure for being in love with the daughter of ſir Nicholas Throgmorton, one of the queen's maids of honour, and the conſequence of the amour diſcovering the intrigue, her majeſty ordered him to be confined for ſeveral months, and diſmiſſed the lady from her attendance, to whom he afterwards made the moſt honourable reparation by marriage. Sir Walter now projecting the diſcovery of the extenſive empire of Guiana in South America, ſet ſail with a ſquadron of ſhips, attacked the Spaniards in the iſland of Trinidad, made himſelf maſter of the town of St. Joſeph, and took the Spaniſh governor priſoner. He then ſailed four hundred miles up the river Oroonoque, but not being able to reach Guiana, reduced the town of Comana to aſhes, and upon his return wrote an account of the diſcoveries he had made in this voyage. In 1596 he was appointed one of the chief commanders in the expedition to Cadiz; he was afterwards rear-admiral in the iſland voyage, and in 1600 he was made vice-admiral. The ſame year he was ſent on an embaſſy to Flanders, and was ſoon after made governor of the iſle of Jerſey

Upon the acceſſion of king James I. he loſt his credit at court, and was ſoon charged with being engaged in a plot to place the lady Arabella Stuart on the throne, and though there was no legal proof of his guilt, and the whole appeared an improbable fiction, he was condemned to loſe his head; but being reprieved, was confined thirteen years in the Tower, during which he compoſed his Hiſtory of the World, the firſt part of which was printed in 1614, and has been much admired. He finiſhed the ſecond part, but the bookſeller falſely telling him that the firſt part had no great ſale, he immediately threw the manuſcript into the fire, which has been conſidered as a public loſs. Sir Walter Raleigh was in 1616 reſtored to liberty, and the next year received a commiſſion from the king to ſail to the coaſt of Guiana; but his deſign of obtaining a gold mine being betrayed to the Spaniards, it was defeated, when upon his return to England, king James, prompted by Gondamar the Spaniſh embaſſador, to his eternal infamy, ordered this great man to be beheaded on his former ſentence, which was executed on the 29th of October, 1618. This is conſidered as one of the baſeſt actions recorded in the Engliſh hiſtory. Sir Walter Raleigh, beſides the above work, wrote An Account of his Voyages to America, and ſeveral other pieces both in verſe and proſe. The beſt edition of his Hiſtory of the World is that publiſhed by Oldys, in two volumes

lumes folio. A collection of his ſmaller pieces were publiſhed together in 1748, in two volumes, octavo.

RALEIGH (Dr. WALTER) an eminent Engliſh divine, was the ſecond ſon of ſir Carew Raleigh, elder brother to the celebrated ſir Walter Raleigh, and was born at Downton in Wiltſhire, in the year 1586. He was educated in Wincheſter ſchool, and in Magdalen college, Oxford, and became chaplain to William earl of Pembroke, who preſented him to the rectory of Chedzoi in Somerſetſhire. He was afterwards collated to a minor prebend in the church of Wells, and to the rectory of Streat, with the chapel of Walton in Wiltſhire. In 1630 he became chaplain in ordinary to king Charles I. was ſix years after created doctor in divinity, and in 1641 was admitted dean of Wells. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he was ſequeſtered, and even hurried from one priſon to another, and at laſt ſhut up in his own houſe in Wells, which was turned into a jail, where he was ſtabbed by David Barrett, a ſhoemaker of that city, who was his keeper, and died of the wound on the 10th of October, 1646. Theſe were publiſhed after his death: *Reliquiæ Raleighianæ*, being diſcourſes on ſeveral ſubjects. Certain Queries propoſed by Roman Catholics, and anſwered by Dr. Walter Raleigh.

RALEIGH (CAREW) ſon to the famous ſir Walter Raleigh, was born about the latter end of the year 1604, in the Tower of London, while his father was priſoner in that place. After finiſhing his ſtudies at Oxford, he ſet out on his travels; and returning about the beginning of Charles the Firſt's reign, was reſtored in blood. During the uſurpation he ſubmitted to the ruling powers; and upon the reſtoration was offered a title, which he thought proper to decline. He died in 1666, and was buried in St. Margaret's church, Weſtminſter. He wrote a few things, chiefly in defence of his father.

RAMA, an ancient town of Aſia in Paleſtine, which has a ſmall trade, and is ſeated on a very fertile plain, but in a ſandy ſoil. The ſtreets are narrow, and though the houſes are built of free-ſtone, they are very contemptible. However there are the ruins of much better buildings ſtill remaining, particularly of the Chriſtian churches. It is eight miles from Jaffa, and twenty from Jeruſalem. Long. 34. 55. E. Lat. 32. 0. N.

RAMADA, a town of South America, in the new kingdom of Granada, and in the government of St. Martin, with a harbour, and near it a rich copper mine. It is one hundred miles eaſt of St. Martha. Long. 72. 36. W. Lat. 11. 36. N.

RAMANACOR, an iſland of the Eaſt Indies, near the territory of Maravas. It is about twenty-two miles in circumference; is very ſandy, and has nothing on it but a few villages and an idol temple. Long 79. 45. E. Lat. 9. 25. N.

RAMAZZINI (BERNARDIN) an eminent phyſician, born of a good family at Carpi near Modena, on the 5th of November 1633. He ſtudied philoſophy and medicine at Parma, where having obtained his doctor's degree, he went to Rome, and at length ſettled in the duchy of Caſtro. But after ſome time his ill health obliged him to return and enjoy his native air at Carpi, where he married, and followed his profeſſion; but in 1671 he removed to Modena. At firſt his brethren of the faculty conceived a mean opinion of his abilities and learning, but he had no ſooner undeceived them by publications, than their contempt was converted into jealouſy. In 1682 he obtained a profeſſorſhip of phyſic in the univerſity of Modena, juſt founded by duke Francis II. and enjoyed it eighteen years, attending at the ſame time to practice, and not neglecting polite literature, of which he was always fond. In 1700 he went to Padua, upon an invitation to be a profeſſor there, but the infirmities of age coming upon him, he loſt his ſight; yet in 1708 the ſenate of Venice made him rector of the college, and alſo raiſed him from the ſecond profeſſorſhip in phyſic to the firſt. He died on his birth-day in 1714, aged eighty-one. He wrote many works on philoſophical and medicinal ſubjects, among which his book *De Morbis Artificum*, will always be eſteemed curious and uſeful. His works were collected and publiſhed at London in 1716, in quarto.

RAMBERT-LE-JOUG, a town of France in Bugey, with a Benedictine abbey. It is an open town, and ſeated between two mountains. It has but one pariſh, where there is a college with two regents and a ſmall hoſpital. Long. 5. 28. E. Lat. 35. 53. N.

RAMBERVILLIERS, a town of Germany in Lorrain, and capital of a chatellany. It has a great market for corn, and is ſeated on the river Agne, thirty miles ſouth-eaſt of Nanci, and two hundred and five from Paris. Long. 6. 36. E. Lat. 48. 26. N.

RAMEKINS, a fortreſs of the United Provinces in Zealand, ſeated on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Walkeren, five miles ſouth of Middleburg. This was one of the fortreſſes put into the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh by the Dutch in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Long. 3. 41. E. Lat. 51. 34. N.

RAMERA, a town of France, in the province of Champagne, ſeated on the river Aube, eighteen miles north-eaſt of Troyes. Long. 4. 20. E. Lat. 48. 30. N.

RAMESES, king of the Lower Egypt when Jacob went thither with his family, in the 1706th year before the Chriſtian æra. Ancient authors mention ſeveral other kings of Egypt of the ſame name, and it is thought that one of thoſe princes erected in the temple of the ſun at Thebes, the magnificent obeliſk which the emperor Conſtantine cauſed to be removed to Alexandria in the year 334, and that prince dying, his ſon Conſtantius had that obeliſk tranſported from Alexandria to Rome in 352, where it was erected in the grand Circus. Its height was 132 feet. When the Goths ſacked the city of Rome in 409, they overthrew this obeliſk, which continued buried in the ſand till the time of Sixtus V. in 1587, when it was found broken into three pieces, which being joined together, were ſet up in the ſquare of St. John de Lateran. On the four ſides of this wonderful obeliſk are a number of figures and hieroglyphical characters, which, according to the explication of Ammianus Marcellinus, contain the praiſes of Rameſes.

RAMILLIES, a village in the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, remarkable for a victory obtained there by the duke of Marlborough over the French and Bavarians, commanded by marſhal Villeroy and the duke of Bavaria, on May 12, 1706, when the French loſt moſt of their artillery, baggage, and colours, and beſides thoſe that were killed there were 6000 taken priſoners. Long. 4. 48. E. Lat. 50. 51. N.

RAMSAY (ANDREW MICHAEL) an ingenious and polite writer, frequently ſtyled the Chevalier Ramſay, was born at Ayre in Scotland, on the 9th of June, 1686. He ſtudied at the univerſity of Edinburgh, where having diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his uncommon proficiency, he was ſent for to St. Andrew's, in order to attend the ſon of the earl of Weems in that univerſity. He afterwards went to Leyden. Before he left Scotland he had conceived a diſguſt to the religion in which he had been educated, and looking around on other Chriſtian churches, and ſeeing none which he perfectly approved, he became diſpleaſed with all, and gave into deiſm; in which he became more confirmed during his abode in Holland, yet without coming to any fixed determination. At length becoming acquainted at Leyden with Pairet, a famous myſtic divine, he became tinctured with his enthuſiaſm, and to obtain farther ſatisfaction, reſolved to conſult the celebrated Fenelon, archbiſhop of Cambray, who had long imbibed the principles of that theology. In this unſettled ſtate of mind he arrived at Cambray in 1710, and met with a kind reception from the archbiſhop, who took him into his family, heard with patience and attention his religious ſcruples, and entered heartily into a diſcuſſion of them; and in ſhort, within ſix months time made him as good a catholic as himſelf.

The reſt of Mr. Ramſay's life received its direction from his friendſhip and connections with this excellent prelate. He became firſt governor to the duke de Chateau-Thiery, and the prince de Turenne; was made knight of the order of St. Lazarus, and was afterwards ſent for to Rome by the chevalier de St. George, to take the charge of educating his children. He according went to the pretender's court in 1724; but the intrigues and diſſenſions he found there, gave him ſuch uneaſineſs, that he ſoon returned to Paris, and then coming to England, was kindly received by the duke of Argyle at Greenwich; in whoſe family he reſided ſome years, employing his leiſure hours in writing ſeveral ingenious pieces. It is ſaid, that in the mean time the degree of doctor of law was conferred on him at Oxford, by Dr. King, and that for this purpoſe he was admitted of St. Mary Hall, in April 1730. He however afterwards returned to France, when he became intendant to the prince de Turenne, duke de Bouillon, with whom he continued till his death, which happened on the 6th of May, 1743, at St. Germain-en-Laïe, where his body was interred, though his heart was depoſited in the nunnery of St. Sacrament at Paris.

He wrote, 1. The Travels of Cyrus, in French and Engliſh, which is his maſter-piece. 2. *De Pſychometre*, &c. which contains remarks upon lord Shafteſbury's Characteriſtics. 3. The Hiſtory of M. de Turenne, in French and Engliſh. 4. An Eſſay on Civil Government, in French. 5. The Life of M. Fenelon, in French. 6. Several ſmall pieces of poetry, in Engliſh. 7. A Diſcourſe on Epic Poetry, prefixed to the later editions of Telemachus. After his death were publiſhed at Glaſgow, 8. A Plan of Education; and 9. Philoſophical Principles of natural and revealed Religion, explained and unfolded in a geometrical Order, in 2 vols. quarto.

RAMSEY, a town in Huntingdonſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and a fair on July 22d, for ſmall wares. It is ſeated in the fens, in a ſoil fit both for tillage and paſture, and is near the meers of Ramſey and Whittleſey; which, with the rivers that plentifully water it, afford excellent fiſh: wild fowl are likewiſe in great plenty, and are ſold very cheap. It was formerly remarkable for its abbey, and became ſo wealthy, that it was called Ramſey the Rich. It is ten miles north-eaſt of Huntingdon, and ſixty-eight north of London. Long. 0. 5. W. Lat. 52. 26. N.

RAMSGATE, a ſea-port town of Kent, in the Iſle of Thanet, where a ſtrong handſome pier has been erected for the ſafety of ſhipping. It is ſeated near the Downs, between the North and South Forelands. It is eighteen miles eaſt of Canterbury, and ſeventy-four eaſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 1. 20. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.

RAMUS (PETER) in French *La Ramée*, a famous profeſſor of the royal college at Paris, and one of the moſt learned men of the ſixteenth century, was born at Cuthe, a village in Vermandois, in 1515. His fondneſs for ſtudy determined him to go to Paris, where he was under ſuch ſtreights that he was obliged to become a ſervant in the college of Navarre, when he ſpent the day in waiting upon his maſters, and the greateſt part of the night over his books. However, he ſome years after received the degree of maſter of arts, but oppoſing the opinions of Ariſtotle, both in his diſcourſes and his printed works, he created himſelf many enemies, among whom was Anthony Govea, a Portugueſe, who was then at Paris, and was one of the moſt learned philoſophers of his time. At their deſire Francis I. cauſed Ramus's doctrine and conduct to be inquired into, and in 1543 he was ſentenced not to teach philoſophy any longer, and his books were prohibited. However, the following year he continued to teach in the college of Preſle, of which he was principal, and though his adverſaries reſolved to have him expelled that college, he was maintained in it by a decree of the parliament, and in 1551 Henry II. gave him a regius profeſſor's chair. He was afterwards perſecuted under the pretence of his having embraced the opinions of the proteſtants, which obliged him to conceal himſelf in ſeveral places, and afterwards to go into Germany, where he viſited the academies, and was well received by many of the learned; but Beza and the principal perſons among the Calviniſts had but an ill opinion of him, and refuſed to give him a profeſſorſhip at Geneva. At length returning into France, he concealed himſelf in a cellar to eſcape the maſſacre on St. Bartholomew's day, but was drawn from thence by aſſaſſins, ſent to him by Carpentier his competitor, who after they had extorted from him a conſiderable ſum of money, and given him ſome wounds, threw him out of his chamber-window into the court-yard, in the year 1572, after which his body was treated with great indignity by the ſtudents. He wrote, 1. *Inſtitutiones Dialecticæ*. 2. *Ariſtotelicæ Animadverſiones*. 3. *De Militia Cæſaris*. 4. *De Moribus Veterum Gallorum*; and many other works.

RAMUSIO, or RAMNUSIO (JOHN BAPTIST) ſecretary to the republic of Venice, wrote a treatiſe *De Nili Incremento*; a Collection of Voyages, 3 vols. folio, and ſeveral other works, and died at Padua in 1557, aged ſeventy-two.

RANC (JOHN) an excellent French painter, was born at Montpellier in 1674, and was the pupil of Rigaud. He excelled in portraits, in which he acquired a great reputation, and in 1703 was received into the Academy of Painting. One day being reproached by a perſon whoſe picture he had drawn, becauſe that perſon's friends did not think the picture at all like him, he prepared another cloth, and having made a hole in it, deſired the perſon whom he had painted to put his head in it, upon which that perſon entered into his deſign, and having invited the critics to come again, he put his head into the hole juſt before their arrival, his body being perfectly concealed. They no ſooner entered the room, but viewing the ſuppoſed picture, blamed it as before. "You are miſtaken, gentlemen, cried the "head, for it is I myſelf." In 1724 John Ranc became painter to the king of Spain, and died at Madrid in 1735, at ſixty-two years of age.

RANCHIERA, a ſea-port town of Terra Firma, in South America, and in the kingdom of New Granada, ſeated on the coaſt of the North Sea, between the town of Rio-la-Haſche and Cape-la-Villa, near which was a rich pearl-fiſhery when the Spaniards invaded this country. Long. 72. 10. W. Lat. 11. 34. N.

RANDOLPH (THOMAS) an Engliſh poet, was born in Northamptonſhire, on the 15th of June, 1605, and from thence removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of maſter of arts, in which he was likewiſe incorporated in the univerſity of Oxford. His writings afterwards gained him the eſteem and friendſhip of ſome of the greateſt men of his time, and particularly of Ben Jonſon, who adopted him one of his ſons, on which account Mr. Randolph wrote a gratulatory poem to him. He died in March 1634, at the houſe of William Stafford, of Blatherwyke in Northamptonſhire, eſq. and was interred in the church of Blatherwyke, where a monument of white marble was erected to his memory. He wrote, 1. The Muſes Looking Glaſs, a comedy. 2. Amyntas, or the Impoſſible Dowry, a paſtoral, acted before the king and queen. 3. Ariſtippus, or the Jovial Philoſopher. 4. The Conceited Pedlar. 5. The Jealous Lovers, a Comedy. 6. Hey for Honeſty, down with Knavery, a Comedy; and ſeveral Poems.

RANGNITZ, a town of Pruſſia in the circle of Smaland, ſeated on the river Neimen, near the confines of Samogitia. Long. 22. 20. E. Lat. 54. 45. N.

RAOLCONDE, a town of Hither India in Aſia, in the province of Golconda, one hundred and twenty miles north-weſt of Muſſulipatan, and one hundred and fifty north-eaſt of Golconda, near which is a rich diamond mine. It is ſubject to the great mogul. Long. 75. 15. E. Lat. 15. 12. N.

RAPALLO, a town of Italy in the territory of Genoa, ſeated on the ſea coaſt, ſixteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Genoa. Long. 10. 5. E. Lat. 44. 30. N.

RAPHAEL DA RHEGIO, an eminent painter, was the ſon of a peaſant, who employed him in looking after his geeſe; but running away from his father, he went to Rome, and following his extraordinary genius for painting, placed himſelf under Frederico Zucchero, with whom he was ſcarce a year before he made ſuch an aſtoniſhing progreſs as almoſt to equal his maſter. He afterwards did ſeveral fine things in the Vatican, at Santa Maria Maggiore, and other places of Rome. He had a handſome perſon, and is ſaid to have entertained ſo violent a paſſion for a young woman, that it killed him.

RAPHAEL D'URBINO, the greateſt, moſt ſublime, and moſt excellent painter that has appeared ſince the revival of the fine arts, was the ſon of an indifferent painter named Sanzio, and was born at Urbino on Good Friday 1482. The popes Julius II. and Leo X. who employed him, loaded him with wealth and honour, and it is ſaid that cardinal de St. Bibiana had ſuch a value for him, that he offered him his niece in marriage. He had Peter Perugino for his maſter, but he immediately ſurpaſſed him, and endeavoured to improve by copying the works of Leonardi da Vinci, and Michael Angelo. His genius is admired in all his pictures; his contours are free, his ordonnances magnificent, his deſigns correct, his figures elegant, his expreſſions lively, his attitudes natural, his heads graceful; in fine, every thing is beautiful, grand, ſublime, juſt, and adorned with graces. Theſe various perfections he derived not only from his excellent abilities, but from his ſtudy of antiquity and anatomy, and from the friendſhip he contracted with Arioſto, who contributed not a little to the improvement of his taſte. His pictures are principally to be found in Italy and Paris. That of the Transfiguration preſerved at Rome in the church of St. Peter Monterio, paſſes for his maſter-piece. His deſigns are not ſo ſcarce as his pictures. He had a handſome perſon, was well proportioned, had great ſweetneſs of temper, and was polite, affable, and modeſt. He however lived in the utmoſt ſplendor; moſt of the eminent maſters of his time were ambitious of working under him; and he never went out without a crowd of artiſts and others, who followed him purely through reſpect. He was not only the beſt painter in the world; but perhaps the beſt architect too, on which account Leo X. charged him with building St. Peter's church at Rome: but he was too much addicted to pleaſure, which occaſioned the diſeaſe of which he died at Rome on Good Friday in 1520, at thirty-ſeven years of age. He left a great number of diſciples, among whom were Julio Romano, and John Francis Penni, who were his heirs. Many able engravers, as Raimondi, George Mantuan, and Bloemart, engraved after Raphael.

RAPHELENGIUS (FRANCIS) an able writer and profeſſor of the Oriental tongues in the univerſity of Leyden, was born at Lanoy near Liſle, on the 27th of February, 1539. After his having ſtudied ſome time at Ghent and Nuremberg, he went to Paris, where he made great progreſs in the Greek and Hebrew languages, till the civil wars forcing him to ſeek ſome other abode, he came to England, and taught Greek in the univerſity of Cambridge. At his return into the Netherlands, he, in 1565, married the daughter of the famous Chriſtopher Plantin, the printer, whom he ſerved as a corrector. He enriched his books with notes and prefaces; and particularly laboured at the famous Antwerp Bible, printed in 1571, by order of Philip II. king of Spain. In 1585 Raphelengius ſettled at Leyden, where Plantin had a printing-houſe, and was elected profeſſor of Hebrew and Arabic in the univerſity of that city, and died on the 20th of July, 1597. He publiſhed, 1. Obſervations and Corrections of the Chaldee Paraphraſe.

2. An Hebrew Grammar. 3. An Arabic Lexicon. 4. A Chaldee Dictionary; and other works. One of his ſons publiſhed Notes on Seneca's Tragedies.

RAPIN (NICHOLAS) an eminent French poet of the ſixteenth century, was born at Fontenay-le-Comte, in the dioceſe of Lucon in Poitou, and was vice-ſeneſchal of that province. He afterwards went to Paris, where Henry III. gave him the poſt of provoſt-marſhal. But at length growing old, he retired to the place of his birth, and died at Tours on the 15th of February, 1608, aged ſixty-eight. His Pleaſures of the Country Gentleman is one of his fineſt poems; and his Epigrams alſo are much admired. He wrote a conſiderable part of the ingenious ſatire entitled *Catholicon d'Eſpagne*. He attempted to write French poetry without rhyme, but without ſucceſs. The beſt poets of his time wrote elegies on his death.

RAPIN (RENE) a Jeſuit and eminent French writer, was born at Tours in 1621. He taught polite literature in the ſociety of the Jeſuits with great applauſe, and was juſtly eſteemed one of the beſt Latin poets and greateſt wits of his time. He died at Paris on the 27th of October, 1687. He wrote, 1. A great number of Latin poems, which have rendered him famous throughout all Europe, among which are his *Hortorum, Libri quatuor*, which is reckoned his maſter piece. 2. Reflections on Eloquence, Poetry, Hiſtory, and Philoſophy. 3. Compariſons between Virgil and Homer, Demoſthenes and Cicero, Plato and Ariſtotle, Thucydides and Titus Livy. 4. The Hiſtory of Janſeniſm. 5. Several works on religious ſubjects. The beſt edition of his Latin poems is that of Paris, in 1723, in three vols. duodecimo.

RAPIN DE THOYRAS (PAUL DE) a celebrated hiſtorian, was the ſon of James de Rapin, lord of Thoyras, and was born at Caſtres on the 25th of March, 1661. He was educated at firſt under a tutor in his father's houſe, and afterwards ſent to Puylaurens, and thence to Saumur. In 1679 he returned to his father, with a deſign to apply himſelf to the ſtudy of the law, and was admitted an advocate; but ſome time after, reflecting that his being a proteſtant would prevent his advancement at the bar, he reſolved to quit the profeſſion of the law, and apply himſelf to that of the ſword; but his father would not conſent to it. The revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685, and the death of his father, which happened two months after, made him reſolve to come to England, but as he had no hopes of any ſettlement here, his ſtay was but ſhort. He therefore ſoon after went to Holland, and liſted himſelf in the company of French volunteers at Utrecht, commanded by M. Rapin, his couſin-german. He attended the prince of Orange into England in 1688, and the following year the lord Kingſton made him an enſign in his regiment, with which he went into Ireland, where he gained the eſteem of his officers at the ſiege of Carrickfergus, and had ſoon a lieutenant's commiſſion. He was preſent at the battle of the Boyne, and was ſhot through the ſhoulder at the ſiege of Limerick. He was ſoon after captain of the company in which he had been enſign; but in 1693 reſigned his company to one of his brothers, in order to be tutor to the earl of Portland's ſon. He frequently attended that young nobleman into Holland and France, and accompanied him in his travels into Germany and Italy; and at length, having finiſhed the lord Portland's education, he retired to the Hague, where he applied himſelf entirely to the ſtudy of hiſtory and fortification. In 1707 he removed with his family to Wezel, where he was ſeventeen years in compoſing his Hiſtory of England, and died there on the 16th of May, 1725, aged ſixty-four. He wrote in French, 1. A Diſſertation on the Whigs and Tories. 2. His Hiſtory of England, printed at the Hague in 1725 and 1726, in nine vols. quarto, and reprinted at Trevoux in 1728, in ten vols. quarto. This laſt edition is more complete than that of the Hague. It has been tranſlated into Engliſh, and improved with Notes by the rev. Mr. Tindal, in 2 vols. folio.

RAPOLLA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the province of the Baſilicate, ſeated ſixty-ſix miles eaſt of Naples, and ſixty weſt of Barri. Long. 16. 27. E. Lat. 41. 5. N.

RAPOLFSTEIN, a town of France in Upper Alſace, with the title of a barony. All the muſicians of Alſatia depend upon this baron, and they are obliged to pay him a certain tax, without which they cannot play on their inſtruments. This town is ſeated near the river Stenbach, five miles from Scheleſtadt Long. 7. 28. E. Lat. 48. 15. N.

RAPPAHANOCK, a large navigable river, which riſing in the mountains weſt of Virginia in North America, runs from the north-weſt to the ſouth-eaſt, and diſcharges itſelf into Cheſapeak bay.

RAPPERSWEIL, a town of Swiſſerland, ſeated on the lake of Zurich. It is a handſome town, and is under the ſovereignty of the ſmall cantons of Uri, Schwits, Underwald, and Glaris, and yet it enjoys great liberties, having its own governor. Long. 8. 46. E. Lat. 47. 18. N.

RASEBURG, a ſea port town of Sweden in the province of Finland, and territory of Niland. It is ſeated on the gulph of Finland, and has a good harbour. It is fifty miles ſouth-weſt of Abo. Long. 24. 28 E. Lat. 60. 20. N.

RASEN, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and a fair on October 6, for horned cattle It is ſeated on a branch of the river Ankone, which affords good eels. It is but a ſmall town, and the market is chiefly for corn and proviſions. It is twelve miles north-eaſt of Lincoln, and one hundred and forty-five north of London. Long. 0. 12. W. Lat. 53. 22. N.

RASIS, or RHASES, a famous Arabian phyſician in the tenth century, alſo known by the name of Almanſor, or Abubeker Arazi. His books have been tranſlated into Latin, and have had ſeveral editions. He was the firſt who gave a deſcription of the ſmall-pox, which was unknown in Europe till the ſeventh century.

RASTAT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhoprick of Saltſburg, ſeated on the river Ens, thirty-five miles ſouth of the town of Ens. Long. 14. 8. E. Lat. 47. 35. N.

RASTAT, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and marquiſate of Baden. It is a ſmall place, with a handſome caſtle. There are three ſtreets which run from the caſtle to the other end of the town, and that in the middle is terminated by a handſome walk. It is ſeated on the eaſt ſide of the river Rhine, twenty miles ſouth-weſt of Philipſburg, and is ſubject to the marquis of Baden. Long. 8. 5. E. Lat. 48 42. N.

RATENAU, a town of Germany, in the middle Marche of Brandenburg. It is very ancient, and has a caſtle which is gone greatly to decay. There is a good paſſage here over the river Elb, over which the elector Frederick William purſued the Swedes in 1675, and defeated them. It is fifteen miles north-weſt of Brandenburg. Long. 12. 53. E. Lat. 52. 40. N.

RATENBURG, a town of Germany in the Tirol, ſeated on the river Inn, at ſome diſtance from Kuffrein. Long. 11. 55. E. Lat. 47. 10. N.

RATIBOR, a town of Germany in Silefia, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Oder, which makes here a large moraſs, and renders the place difficult of acceſs on that ſide. It was taken by the Swedes in 1633 and 1642. The country it ſtands in is fertile in corn and fruit. It is fifteen miles north-eaſt of Tropaw, and one hundred and forty eaſt of Prague. Long. 22. 24. E. Lat. 50. 14. N.

RATISBON, a town of Germany in Bavaria, with a biſhop's ſee. It is large, populous, and well fortified, with a double wall, ditches, and ramparts. It is ſeated in a country which affords every thing for the pleaſure and profit of the inhabitants; the neighbouring fields abounding with all ſorts of corn and paſtures, beſides vineyards which yield a ſtrong and palatable wine. The houſes are generally well built, and the ſtreets large. It is governed by its own magiſtrates, and the Lutheran religion is eſtabliſhed here, though the Roman Catholics are as numerous as the proteſtants, and the former are in poſſeſſion of the cathedral. They have ſeveral convents and abbeys, and among the reſt one for the Scotch nation. The bridge over the Danube is much admired, it having fifteen large arches, and is 1091 feet long. The ſituation of Ratiſbon near ſeveral navigable rivers creates a briſk trade, and the concourſe of people occaſioned by the diet of the empire, which is held here, is of very great ſervice to the town. It is fifty-five miles ſouth-weſt of Nuremburg, ſixty-two north of Munich, and one hundred and ninety-five weſt of Vienna. Long. 12. 10. E. Lat. 49. 10. N.

RATRAMNE, or BERTRAM, a famous prieſt and monk in the abbey of Corby, lived in the ninth century, and wrote, 1. A Treatiſe againſt the Objections of the Greeks. 2. Another on the Soul. 3. Another on the Trinity. 4. Two Treatiſes on Predeſtination; and ſeveral other works, one of which has made much noiſe, and is a Treatiſe on the Body and Blood of the Lord, in which he favours the opinions of the proteſtants, which have induced many learned men of the church of Rome to conſider this book as heretical, and even ſuppoſititious; but father Mabillon has ſhewn its authenticity, and M. Boileau, doctor of the Sorbonne, has publiſhed an excellent edition of it in Latin and French.

RATZEBURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Lawemburg, with a biſhop's ſee and a caſtle, which belongs to the duke of Lawenburg, and the town to the duke of Mechlinburg. The inhabitants brew excellent beer. It is twelve miles ſouth-eaſt of Lubeck, and twelve north of Lawenburg. Long. 11. 3. E. Lat. 54. 10. N.

RAVA, a town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a ſtrong caſtle, where they keep the priſoners of ſtate, and a college under the direction of the Jeſuits.

ſuits. It is very ſtrongly ſituated on the river Rava, which ſurrounds it on all ſides, and forms a marſh covered with water. It is forty-two miles ſouth of Ploſko, and fifty ſouth weſt of Warſaw. Long. 20. 5. E. Lat. 52. 10. N.

RAVAILLAC (FRANCIS) the aſſaſſin of Henry IV. king of France, was born at Angouleme, and was the ſon of a practitioner in the law. He for ſome time followed the ſame profeſſion, and at length took the habit of the Feuillans, an order of begging friars of the order of St. Bernard, but was driven from amongſt them during his noviciate, on account of his gloomy ideas, viſions, and extravagancies. Some time after he was accuſed of a murder, and thrown into priſon; but not being convicted of the crime, was releaſed, and returned to the employment of a ſollicitor; but having loſt a cauſe which he tried for himſelf, in order to recover an eſtate, he was reduced to poverty, and became maſter of a ſchool at Angouleme. He was a man of a melancholy diſpoſition, whoſe imaginations had been diſordered in his youth, by the libels and the ſermons of the leaguers, which inſpired him with a violent averſion to Henry IV. and this, with the abominable opinion, that it is permitted to kill all who put in danger the catholic religion, or make war on the pope, had ſuch an effect, that he could not hear the name of a Huguenot without being in a fury. The neceſſity to which he was reduced, the loſs of his cauſe, the melancholy reflections he made on his impriſonment, and his excluſion from the cloyſters, induced him to take the execrable reſolution of aſſaſſinating the king, whom his heated imagination made him conſider as an unjuſt tyrant, who was going to make war on the pope, and took no care to convert the Huguenots. Having confirmed himſelf in this deſign, he prepared for its execution, and ſeated himſelf on a ſtone at the gate of the Louvre, where ſeeing the king ſtep into his coach about four o'clock in the evening, to go without guards to the arſenal to confer with the duke de Sully; he carefully obſerved the place the king took, and followed a little behind, waiting for an opportunity to perpetrate his deſign. A number of carts having ſtopped the king's coach in the middle of the ſtreet of Feronnerie, which was then very narrow, Ravaillac aſcended one of the hind wheels, and advancing his body into the coach, at the moment when the king had turned towards the duke d'Epernon, who was ſeated by his ſide, he gave him two ſtabs on the breaſt, the ſecond of which cut the artery of the lungs, and the blood flowed with ſuch impetuoſity, that the king was ſtifled in an inſtant, without ſpeaking a ſingle word, on the 14th of May, 1610. Ravaillac, by throwing away the knife, might have eſcaped without being known, but continuing in the ſame place with the knife ſtill dropping with blood, the duke d'Epernon cauſed him to be ſeized, on which he was firſt conducted to the Hotel de Retz, where he was ſuffered to ſpeak to every one that came. Two days after he was removed to the Conciergerie, where ſeveral perſons had alſo the liberty of ſeeing him. In ſhort, having taken his trial, he was condemned to be drawn in pieces by four horſes, and was thus quartered at the Greve, on the 27th of May, 1610, at thirty-two years of age, after having conſtantly perſiſted in ſaying in all his examinations, that he had no accomplices, but that is difficult to believe: for after the horſes had begun to draw, preſſed by the warm intreaties of two doctors of the Sorbonne, who exhorted him to declare his accomplices, and threatened him with eternal damnation if he did not, he deſired to ſpeak, and dictated to a neighbouring regiſter, but he affected to write ſo ill, that it was impoſſible to read it. It is however probable that the judges were not uninformed of his having accomplices, but that the number and quality of thoſe engaged in this horrid murder, made them avoid ſearching too deeply into the cauſes and the authors of this execrable plot. It is even aſſerted that Henry IV. had received ſeveral informations of an attempt that would be made upon his life, and entreated to be on his guard; but he neglected every precaution. The fury of the people both during the puniſhment, and after the execution of Ravaillac, ſhewed, in the moſt expreſſive manner, their attachment and love to the perſon of that great king.

RAUCOUX, a village of the biſhoprick of Liege, in the circle of Weſtphalia in Germany, ſeated eight miles north of Liege, and eleven ſouth of Maeſtricht. Here a battle was fought between the Allies commanded by prince Charles of Lorrain, and the French commanded by marſhal Saxe, in October 1746. Long. 5. 48. E. Lat. 50. 40. N.

RAVE, or RAVIUS (CHRISTIAN) a celebrated writer, is ſuppoſed to have been born at Berlin, in 1613. He travelled into the Eaſt, where he learned the Turkiſh, Perſian, and Arabic languages, and brought to Europe ſeveral valuable manuſcripts. He was afterwards profeſſor of the Eaſtern languages at Utrecht, and at length profeſſed the Eaſtern languages at Kiell, and then at Frankfort on the Maine, where he died on the 21ſt of June, 1677, at ſixty-eight years of age. He wrote, 1. Two Diſcourſes in Favour of the Oriental Tongues. 2. An Exhortation to all Europe on the ſame Subject. 3. A Plan of the Hebrew Orthography and Etymologies. 4. An Hebrew, Chaldaic, Syriac, Arabic, Samaritan, and Engliſh Grammar. 5. A Latin Tranſlation from the Arabic of Apollonius of Perga; and ſeveral other works.

John Rave, or Ravius, his ſon, was profeſſor of philoſophy at Roſtock, then counſellor and librarian of the elector of Brandenburg. He wrote Commentaries on Cornelius Nepos, Military Aphoriſms, and ſeveral other works in Latin.

RAVELLO, a ſea-port town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato. It has magnificent palaces and fine houſes, and is a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the ſea, ten miles weſt of Salerno, three north-eaſt of Scala, and twenty ſouth-eaſt of Naples. Long. 14. 37. E. Lat. 40. 38. N.

RAVENGLASS, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 8, and Auguſt 5, for horſes, horned cattle, and yarn. It is ſeated between the rivers Irt and Eſk, which, with the ſea, encompaſs three parts of it; and it has a good road for ſhipping, which brings it a little trade. It is ſeventeen miles ſouth of Cockermouth, forty-four ſouth-weſt of Carliſle, and two hundred and eighty-three north-north-weſt of London. Long. 0. 5. E. Lat. 54. 20. N.

RAVENNA, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and capital of Romagna, with an archbiſhop's ſee, two academies, ſeveral colleges, four abbeys, and a great number of religious houſes. They had a very flouriſhing trade, but it has greatly ſuffered ſince the ſea has withdrawn two miles from it. The fortifications are of little importance, and the citadel is gone to ruin. It is moſt remarkable now for the excellent wine produced in its neighbourhood. Theodoric king of the Goths reſided here, and afterwards the exarchs of the Greek emperors. In the ſixth century, when there were three popes at the ſame time, one lived at Ravenna. The mauſoleum of Theodoric is ſtill to be ſeen, and was remarkable for being covered by a ſingle ſtone, which is twenty-eight feet in diameter, and fifteen thick. This place is now continually going to decay. It is ſeated near the river Montone, thirty-ſeven miles ſouth eaſt of Ferrara, and one hundred and ſixty-two north of Rome. Long. 12. 15. E. Lat. 44. 22. N.

RAVENSBERG, a county of Germany in Weſtphalia, bounded on the north by the biſhopricks of Minden and Oſnabrug, on the eaſt by Lemgow, on the ſouth by the biſhoprick of Paderborn, and on the weſt by that of Munſter. It belongs to the king of Pruſſia, and has its name from the caſtle of Ravenſburg. Hervorden is the capital town.

RAVENSBURG, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Algow. It is well built, and the public ſtructures are handſome. The inhabitants are partly proteſtants, and partly papiſts; and without the walls there is a houſe belonging to the caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Cheuſs, ten miles north of Bukhorn, and fifteen north-weſt of Lindaw. Long. 9. 46. E. Lat. 47. 44. N.

RAVESTEIN, a town of the Netherlands in Dutch Brabant, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with an ancient and ſtrong caſtle. It belongs to the elector palatine, but the Dutch have a right to put a garriſon therein. It is ſeated on the river Maeſe, on the confines of Guelderland, fifteen miles north-eaſt of Boiſleduc. Long. 5. 35. E. Lat. 51. 50. N.

RAVIERES, a town of France in Champagne, in the dioceſe of Langres. It is built partly on the ſide of a hill, and partly at the foot, on the river Armanzon, three miles from Ancy-le-Franc, and one hundred and twenty-five from Paris. Long. 4. 10. E. Lat. 47. 38. N.

RAWLEIGH. See RALEIGH.

RAWLET (JOHN) a clergyman diſtinguiſhed by his many and great virtues, and his excellent preaching, was many years lecturer of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne. His ſermons were plain, convincing, and perſuaſive; perfectly adapted to the loweſt, and approved of by the higheſt capacities. He thoroughly underſtood the nature of popular diſcourſe, of which he has left us a ſpecimen in his excellent work intitled the Chriſtian Monitor. The pious author, who was himſelf the good chriſtian that he taught others to be, was offered the living of Coleſhill in Warwickſhire, worth 400*l.* a year, but refuſed it, as he thought he could be more uſeful at Newcaſtle. As he declined the acceptance, lord Digby deſired him to nominate ſome other worthy perſon, upon which he recommended Mr. Kettlewell, on whom it was conferred. Mr. Rawlet was author of ſeveral other pieces, all of which have a tendency to promote practical religion.

religion. ' He died on the 28th of September 1686. *The Rev. Mr. Granger's Biographical Hiſtory of England.*

RAWLINSON, (Dr. RICHARD) a late eminent antiquarian, and benefactor to the univerſity of Oxford, was the third ſon of ſir Thomas Rawlinſon, knight, lord mayor of London, and was educated at St. John's college in Oxford, where he took his degrees, and became a fellow of the Royal Society, and one of the firſt promoters of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1750 he gave by indenture, the annual ſum of 87l. 16s. 8d. to the univerſity, for the ſupport of an Anglo-Saxon lecture, or profeſſorſhip, for ever; and left the bulk of his eſtate, amounting to 6 or 700l. per annum, to St. John's college, beſides a number of books, his collection of ancient Greek and Roman coins, &c. He likewiſe eſtabliſhed a ſalary for a keeper of the *Muſeum Aſhmoleanum*, from the benefit of which he excluded all Scotchmen. He died at Iſlington, on the 6th of April 1755, in the 65th year of his age, directing his heart to be depoſited in the chapel of St. John's college, and his body to be interred in a vault he had cauſed to be built in St. Giles's church, Oxford.

RAY, (JOHN) a celebrated botaniſt, was the ſon of Mr. Roger Ray, a blackſmith, and was born at Black Notly in Eſſex, on the 29th of November 1628. He received the firſt rudiments of learning at the grammar ſchool at Braintree, and in 1644 was admitted into Catharine hall in Cambridge, from whence he afterwards removed to Trinity college in that univerſity. He was at length made one of the ſenior fellows of that college, and took the degree of maſter of arts; but his intenſe application to his ſtudies, having injured his health, he was obliged at his leiſure hours to exerciſe himſelf by riding or walking in the fields, which led him to the ſtudy of plants. He noted from Johnſon, Parkinſon, and the *Phytologia Britannica*, the places where curious plants grew, and in 1658 rode from Cambridge to the city of Cheſter, from whence he went into North Wales, viſiting many places, and among others the famous hill of Snowdon; returning by Shrewſbury and Glouceſter. In 1660 he publiſhed his *Catalogus Plantarum, circa Cantabrigiam naſcentium*, and the ſame year was ordained deacon and prieſt. In 1661 he accompanied Francis Willoughby, eſq. and others in ſearch of plants, and other natural curioſities, in the North of England and Scotland, and the next year made a weſtern tour from Cheſter, and through Wales, to Cornwall, Devonſhire, Dorſetſhire, Hampſhire, Wiltſhire and other counties, and the ſame year quitted his fellowſhip of Trinity college; the reaſon of which was, that though he had never taken the ſolemn league and covenant, yet he could not in the oath of abjuration ſwear, that he did not believe it to be binding upon thoſe who did take it. He afterwards travelled with Mr. Willoughby and other gentlemen, through Holland, Germany, Italy, France, &c. took ſeveral tours in England, and was admitted fellow of the Royal Society. In 1670 Mr. Willoughby dying, appointed him one of his executors, and guardians to his children, and left him an annuity of 60l. per annum for his life; the latter part of which was attended with much pain, occaſioned by ſeveral ulcers in his legs. He died at Black Notly on the 17th of January 1704-5, and was buried in the church-yard with his anceſtors, where a monument with a long Latin inſcription, was erected to his memory. He was modeſt, affable, and communicative, and was diſtinguiſhed by his probity, charity, ſobriety, and piety. He wrote a great number of works, the principal of which beſides that already mentioned are, 1. *Catalogus Plantarum Angliæ:* 2. *Dictionariolum Trilinguæ ſecundum Locos communes:* 3. Obſervations Topographical, Moral, &c. 4. *Hiſtoria Plantarum, Species, hactenus editus, aliaſque inſuper multas noviter inventas & deſcriptas complectens*, 3 vols. 5. *Methodus Plantarum nova cum Tabulis*, 8vo. and ſeveral other works on plants: 6. *Synopſis Methodica Animalium quadrupedum et ſerpentini Generis*, 8vo. 7. *Synopſis Methodica Avium et Piſcium:* 8. *Hiſtoria Inſectorum, Opus poſthumum.* 9. *Methodus Inſectarum.* 10. The Wiſdom of God, manifeſted in the Works of the Creation. 11. Phyſico-Theological Diſcourſes concerning the Chaos, Deluge, and the Diſſolution of the World. 12. Philoſophical Letters, &c.

RAYLEIGH, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Saturdays; and a fair on Trinity-Monday for horſes and toys. It is a place of great antiquity, though at preſent it is but ſmall. It is 13 miles ſouth eaſt of Chelmsford, and 36 eaſt of London. Long. 0. 40. E. Lat. 51. 37. N.

RAYNAUD (THEOPHILUS) a famous Jeſuit, born at Soſpello, in the earldom of Nice, in 1584. He ſpent almoſt his whole life in France, and wrote a prodigious number of books, ſome of which were branded by the Inquiſition; his fondneſs for ſatire expoſed him to many inconveniences. He died at Lyons on the 31ſt of October, 1663, aged ſeventy-nine, when the Carmelites paid him funeral honours in all the monaſteries of their order. All his works were printed at Lyons, in twenty vols. folio. He diſcovers great learning and reading, but as almoſt all the ſubjects he treats of are of a very ſingular nature, and treated by him in a very ſingular manner, his books had at firſt but little ſale, and Boiſſat, his printer, was ruined, and died in an hoſpital.

RAYNOLDS, or RAINOLDS (Dr. JOHN.) See RAINOLDS.

RAZILLY, (MARY DE) a lady diſtinguiſhed by her taſte for polite literature, and her poetical talents, was of a noble and ancient family of Turenne. She wrote a ſonnet on the taking of Luxemburg in 1684, and ſeveral other pieces of poetry, which are found in different collections. Lewis XIV. granted her a penſion of 200 livres. She died at Paris in 1707, at 83 years of age.

RE, an iſland on the weſtern coaſt of France, 8 miles from Rochelle. It is about 10 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, and produces wine and ſalt. It is very commodious for trade, and is very populous. Long. 1. 33. W. Lat. 46. 15. N.

READING, a town in Berkſhire, with a market on Saturdays; and four fairs, on February 2, for horſes, cattle, and pigs; on May 1, for horſes and cattle; on July 25, for horſes and other cattle; and on September 21, for cheeſe, cattle, horſes and hogs. It is the largeſt town in the county, and contains three pariſh churches, with handſome ſtreets and well built houſes. It is well inhabited, and much frequented. It is pleaſantly ſituated on the river Kennet, near its confluence with the Thames. It ſtands very convenient for the conveyance of goods backwards and forwards by water. It once was beautified with a handſome monaſtery, the large ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen. It had likewiſe formerly a caſtle built by Henry I. but it was levelled with the ground by Henry II. It is a town corporate, governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and as many burgeſſes, by whom and the commonalty two members are elected for parliament. Its chief trade is in malt and meal. It is 75 miles eaſt of Briſtol, and 40 weſt of London. Long. 1. 0. W. Lat. 51. 25. N.

REAL, a town of Mexico in North America, and capital of the province of Chiapa, 60 miles ſouth of the bay of Campeachy, and 270 eaſt of Acapulco. Long. 97. 5. W. Lat. 17. 10. N.

REAL, (CÆSAR VICHARD DE ST.) one of the beſt French writers in the 17th century, was born at Chamberry in Savoy. He took the name of St. Real, from an eſtate which belonged to his family, and went when very young to Paris, where he became acquainted with the famous Varillas, who confirmed his fondneſs for hiſtory, but ſoon after charged him with having ſtolen his papers. The abbé de St. Real inraged at this accuſation, broke off his acquaintance with Varillas, and applied himſelf to ſtudy, without aſpiring to any preferments in the church. He ſoon became eſteemed by the public, for his wit and penetration; Charles Emanuel II. duke of Savoy, ſome years after employed him in writing the hiſtory of his uncle Charles Emanuel I. but it is not known whether he ever completed it. A ſhort time after the ducheſs of Mazarine, taking refuge in Savoy, went to live with one of de St. Real's relations, when the abbé was invited to go and make his court to her, after which he accompanied the ducheſs into England, and then returning to Paris, led a ſtudious and retired life, till the year 1692, when going to Chamberry, he died about the end of that year. The beſt edition of his works is that of Paris, printed in 1745, in three vols. 4to. and in ſix vols. 12mo.

REALEJO, a ſea-port town of North America, in the province of Nicaraga in new Spain. It is ſeated on a plain by the river, 5 miles from the South ſea, and has a good harbour. The air is very unwholeſome on account of the marſhes near it. Long. 87. 0. W. Lat. 12. 25. N.

REALMONT, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Albi, 36 miles north-eaſt of Toulouſe. Long. 1. 48. E. Lat. 43. 46. N.

REAUMUR, (RENE-ANTOINE FERCHAULT, Sieur DE) a celebrated French philoſopher, was born of a good family at Rochelle, in 1683. He ſtudied philoſophy at Poitiers, and law at Bourges; after which diſcovering a turn for mathematics and natural philoſophy, he went to Paris, and in 1708 became a member of the Academy of Sciences. He made innumerable obſervations, and wrote a great number of pieces, on various branches of natural philoſophy: but his capital work is his Hiſtory of Inſects, printed at Paris, in 6 vols. 4to. and in Holland in 12 vols. 12mo. He was an exact and clear writer, and there is an elegance in his ſtyle and manner, not always to be found among thoſe who have made the ſciences their principal ſtudy; he was alſo of an amiable diſpoſition, and had qualities capable of rendering him beloved, as well as admired. He died of a fall, in the year 1757.

REBEL, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklinburg,

burg, ſeated on the lake called Muritz, 32 miles ſouth-eaſt of Guſtrow. Long 12. 46. E. Lat. 53. 31. N.

RECANATI, a town of Italy, in the Marche of Ancona, with a biſhop's ſee, and in the territory of the pope. It is ſeated on the top of a hill 5 miles ſouth-weſt of Lorretto; 12 ſouth of Ancona: and 106 north-eaſt of Rome. The vault of the great church is adorned with gold and handſome paintings. There is an aqueduct from hence to Loretto, which coſt near 200,000 crowns. The fair in Sept. draws a great number of people here, which is a great advantage to the place by promoting trade, and it continues for fifteen days. Long. 15. 5. E. Lat. 43. 18. N.

RECAREDE I. king of the Wiſigoths in Spain, ſucceeded Leuvigilde his father in 586. He gained ſome advantages over Goutran near Carcaſſonna, abjured Arianiſm, after the example of Hermenigilde his brother; induced his ſubjects to embrace the Catholic religion, and died in 601. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Leuva or Liuba.

He ought not to be confounded with Recarede II. who ſucceeded his father Siſebut in 621, but was dethroned three months after by Suinzola.

RECHLINGHAUSEN, a town of Germany, and capital of a county of the ſame name, in the archbiſhoprick of Cologne, with a citadel, and a chapter of ladies. It is ſeated on the river Lippe, 20 miles from Ham, and 25 from Riburge. Long. 7. 20. E. Lat. 50. 30. N.

REDFORD. See RETFORD.

REDI, (FRANCIS) an Italian phyſician, and polite writer, was born of a noble family at Arezzo in Tuſcany, on the 18th of February 1626. He ſtudied at Florence, from whence he removed to Piſa, where he was admitted doctor in philoſophy and medicine. From his ingenuity and ſkill in theſe and other ſciences, he acquired a great reputation, and Ferdinand II. grand duke of Tuſcany, choſe him his firſt phyſician. This did not prevent his cultivating polite literature. He devoted much of his time to the ſtudy of his native language, and contributed greatly towards compiling the Dictionary of La Cruſca. He was a lover of learned men, and was ready to ſerve them to the utmoſt of his power. He was a member of the Academies of the Gelati, at Bologna; of La Cruſca at Florence, and of the Arcadians at Rome. In his latter years he was ſubject to the falling ſickneſs, yet neither abandoned his books, nor his buſineſs. He wrote upon vipers, and the generation of inſects; and compoſed a good deal of poetry; ſome of which he himſelf publiſhed, and ſome was publiſhed, after his death, by order of the grand duke. All his works are in Italian, and his language is ſo pure and elegant, that the authors of the Dictionary de La Cruſca, have often cited it as the ſtandard of perfection. He died on the 11th of March 1697. Moſt of his works have been tranſlated both into French and into Latin.

REDON, a town of France in Lower Brittany, in the dioceſe of Vannes, with a Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on the river Vilaine, twenty-ſeven miles eaſt of Vannes, and two hundred and twenty-five weſt-by-ſouth of Paris. Long. 2. 1. W. Lat. 47. 38. N.

REDONDELA, a ſmall but rich town of Spain, in Galicia, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſurrounded only by a ſingle wall, and has a fort with four baſtions ſeated on an eminence. This place was pillaged by the Engliſh, in 1702. It ſtands in the gulph of Vigo, fifteen miles ſouth of Pontevedra. Long. 8. 15. W. Lat. 42. 6. N.

REDONDO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a ſtrong caſtle, and a good manufacture for cloth. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Mondego, nineteen miles ſouth-weſt of Coimbra. Long. 8. 0. E. Lat. 39. 57. N.

REES, a conſiderable and ſtrong town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, belonging to the king of Pruſſia. It is ſeated on the north ſide the Rhine, twelve miles ſouth-eaſt of Cleves. Long. 6. 27. E. Lat. 51. 45. N.

REGEN, a river of Germany, which riſing in the mountains that divide Bohemia from Bavaria, runs from eaſt to weſt through part of Bavaria, falling into the Danube at Ratiſbon.

REGGIO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Calabria Ulterior, with a biſhop's ſee, and a manufacture of wool. It is ſeated in a pleaſant place, but has nothing uncommon, becauſe it has been often pillaged by the Turks, who have carried away all their curioſities. It is at the extremity of the Appenine mountains, near the Pharos of Meſſina; twelve miles ſouth-eaſt of Meſſina, and eighty ſouth-by-weſt of Naples. Long. 15. 50. E. Lat. 38. 28. N.

REGGIO, a town of Italy, in the Modeneſe and capital of a duchy of the ſame name. This duchy is very populous, and abounds in all the neceſſaries of life. The town is ſeated in the midſt of very fertile fields, and is of a round form, having the Appenine mountains on the ſouth, and an extenſive plain on the north. It ſtands in the Via Emilia, and was formerly a Roman colony. It was quite ruined by the Goths, who obliged the inhabitants to abandon it; but it was rebuilt, and is now in a flouriſhing ſtate, being in a very wholeſome air. The houſes are well built, and the ſtreets are handſome. There are a great many fine pictures in the cathedral. It is a ſtrong place, defended by a good citadel. It is obſervable alſo, that the walls of this place are ſo very ſtrong, that they cannot eaſily be battered by cannon balls. They are alſo very high, and there is no hill or eminence about the town which commands it. The French placed a garriſon here in 1702, and it was taken by prince Eugene, in 1706. The king of Sardinia alſo became maſter of it in 1742. It is fifteen miles north of Modena, and eighty-two ſouth-eaſt of Milan. Long. 10. 50. E. Lat. 44. 32. N. This duchy belongs to the duke of Modena.

REGINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Calabria Citerior, which is fourteen miles north of Coſenza. Long. 16. 35. E. Lat. 39. 35. N.

REGINON, a learned abbot of Prum, of the order of St. Benedict, at the end of the ninth century, was the author of a chronicle, and a collection of canons and eccleſiaſtical regulations, entitled *De Diſciplinis Eccleſiaſticis & de Religione Chriſtiana*. M. Baluſe has given an excellent edition of this collection of the canons, with notes.

REGIO MONTANUS. See MULLER.

REGIS, (PETER SYLVAIN) a famous Carteſian philoſopher, born at Salvetat de Blanquefort, in the earldom of Agenois, in 1632. He finiſhed his ſtudies at Paris, was the diſciple of Rohault, and afterwards went to Toulouſe, where he eſtabliſhed public conferences on the Carteſian philoſophy, which induced that city to ſettle a penſion upon him. He returned to Paris in 1680, was choſen a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1699, and died in that city on the ſeventh of January 1707. He wrote 1. A Courſe of Philoſophy, in three vols. 4to. 2. The Uſe of Reaſon and Faith. 3. A Vindication of the Carteſian Philoſophy, againſt M. Huet. 4. Pieces of Father Malebranche, to ſhew that the apparent Magnitude of an Object only depends on the Magnitude of its Image traced on the Retina. 5. A ſmall treatiſe entitled, *Si le Plaiſir nous rend actuellement heureux*, i. e. If Pleaſure renders us actually happy.

REGIS, (PETER) an able phyſician born at Montpellier, in 1656. After having finiſhed his ſtudies, he was received doctor of phyſic at twenty two years of age. He contracted an intimate friendſhip with the above Peter Sylvain Regis, whom he conſidered as his maſter, and took for the director of his ſtudies. He at length went to Paris, where he acquired the eſteem of Meſſrs. Verney, Lemezey, Deſpreaux, Perrault, Menage, and ſeveral others of the learned, with whom he was cloſely connected. At his return to Montpellier, he practiſed phyſic with ſucceſs, till the year 1685, when, on account of his being a Calviniſt, he was obliged to retire with his family to Amſterdam, where he died on the 30th of September 1726, at ſeventy years of age. He wrote a Letter on the Condenſation of the Air, and other pieces. He likewiſe publiſhed the poſthumous works of the learned Malpighi, and reviſed and augmented Furetiere's Dictionary.

REGIUS, or LE ROY (URBAN) one of the moſt learned men of the ſixteenth century, was born at Langenargen, on the lake of Conſtance. He ſtudied at Fribourg, Baſil, and then at Ingoldſtadt, where the reputation of John Eccius drew a great number of ſcholars. Regius read private lectures in that city, and ſhewed ſuch abilities in the inſtruction of youth, that many gentlemen intruſted him with the education of their ſons, and even the direction of their whole expences; but theſe young men running in debt, as Regius was their ſecurity, and their parents not paying him, he became a kind of bankrupt, and delivering up his books, cloaths, &c. enliſted himſelf for a ſoldier; but being afterwards obſerved by Eccius, who happened to be there, when the new recruits were reviewed, he procured his diſcharge, and reconciled him to the Muſes. Regius continued the ſtudy of the ſciences with ſuch ſucceſs at Ingoldſtadt, that he received the crown of oratory and poetry from the hand of the emperor Maximilian himſelf, and was ſome time after made profeſſor of rhetoric and poetry. He afterwards applied himſelf to the ſtudy of divinity, embraced the opinions of Luther, and retired to Augſburg, where he founded a proteſtant church. While he was in this city, a female baptiſt, who was confined in priſon with many others of the ſame perſuaſion, offered publickly to diſpute with Regius on the excellency of her principles, on which ſhe was brought before the magiſtrates in full ſenate, with all the equipage of a priſoner, that is, with chains on her hands and feet, while Regius ſeated himſelf among the ſenators; but at length being unable to convince each other, ſhe cried, "This, brother Urban, is a ſtrange way of diſ-"puting: you ſeated on a ſoft chair, with the burgomaſters "by your ſide, ſpeak like an oracle, and you pronounce "decrees as from Apollo's tripod; whilſt I, proſtrate on "the ground, am forced to plead my cauſe with chains on "my feet." To this Regius, with the ſpirit of a perſecutor replied, "Siſter, you deſerve this, ſince as you have "been

" been delivered from the ſlavery of the devil by Chriſt " Jeſus, you have voluntarily ſubmitted yourſelf to an in- " famous yoke. A mad ſpirit ſhews you, with all theſe " accoutrements of a captive, as an example to others." The reſult of this affair was, that the woman was baniſhed from the city. In 1530 Regius devoted himſelf to the duke of Brunſwick, who made him ſuperintendant of the churches of Lunenburg, and had an extraordinary eſteem for him. He died at Zell in 1541. His works are printed in three vols folio.

REGNARD, (JOHN FRANCIS) one of the beſt comic poets of the French nation, after Moliere, was born at Paris in 1647. He had an extraordinary fondneſs for travelling, and after he had taken a tour through Italy, he embarked at Genoa, on board an Engliſh veſſel for Marſeilles, but the veſſel was taken by an Algerine privateer. However being purchaſed by the French conſul, he returned to France, and in 1681 travelled into Flanders, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden. The king of Sweden engaged him to go into Lapland, on which he traverſed that country, and compoſed a curious account of his travels. He returned to Paris by the way of Poland and Germany, purchaſed an eſtate near Dourdan, and a conſiderable employment, and then compoſed his comedies. He died in 1709, aged ſixty-two. The beſt edition of his works is that of Roan, printed in 1731, in five vols. 12mo.

REGNIER DESMARAIS, or rather DESMARETS, (FRANCIS SERAPHIM) a famous member of the French Academy, and one of the beſt writers in the reign of Lewis XIV. was born at Paris on the 13th of Auguſt 1632. He ſtudied at Nanterre; entered into the ſervice of the count de Lillebon, and then into that of the duke of Bournonville, governor of Paris. In 1662 he accompanied the duke de Crequi to Rome, in quality of ſecretary of the embaſſy, and afterwards publiſhed a curious account of the affairs of Corſica. The caſe with which he wrote in Italian, both in verſe and proſe, and particularly Italian poems, occaſioned his being choſen a member of the Academy della Cruſca, in 1667. The following year the king gave him the priory of Grammont, near Chinon, on which he took orders. He was received into the French Academy in 1670, and died at Paris on the ſixth of September 1713, aged eighty-one. His principal works are, 1. A French Grammar. 2. A French Tranſlation of Rodriguez's Treatiſe on Chriſtian Perfection, from the Spaniſh, which he performed at the deſire of the Jeſuits. 3. A French tranſlation of Cicero *De Divinatione, & De Finibus*. 4. Several other pieces in proſe and verſe, both in Italian and French. His poems were reprinted at Paris, in 1730, two vols. 12mo.

REGULUS, (M. ATTILIUS) one of the greateſt men of ancient Rome, was conſul with Julius Libo, in the 267th year before the Chriſtian æra. They ſubdued the Salentines, and took their capital. In the 265th year before the ſame æra, he was conſul with Manlius Vulſo, when they defeated the Carthaginian fleet, ſunk thirty-two of their ſhips, and took ſixty-four. After this victory Manlius returned to Rome, and Regulus remained in Africa, where he defeated Amilcar and Aſdrubal, and took Clupea, and ſeveral other towns. The Carthaginians are ſaid to have oppoſed againſt him an horrible ſerpent, which he cauſed to be killed with warlike machines on the river Bagrada, and the ſkin of this monſtrous ſerpent, which it is pretended was one hundred and twenty feet long, was ſent to Rome. The following year Regulus defeated three generals, and took eight elephants, on which the Carthaginians demanded a peace; but he conſented to grant it, on ſuch ſevere terms, that they refuſed to accept it. They therefore took up arms again, and having given the command of their army to Xantippus a Lacedæmonian, that new general defeated 30,000 Romans, and took 15,000 priſoners, among whom was Regulus himſelf. In the 251ſt year before the Chriſtian æra, the Carthaginians ſent ambaſſadors to Rome with propoſals of peace, and hoping that Regulus from the love of liberty, would ſecond their endeavours, reſolved to take him with them, after they had firſt made him ſwear to return with them if the peace was not granted; but that great man on his entering the ſenate, ſtrongly oppoſed their agreeing to a peace, on which the ambaſſadors were ſent back, and Regulus returned into Africa, where the Carthaginians being inraged at his refuſal to comply with their requeſt, put him to a cruel death, by rolling him in a caſk ſtuck full of nails.

REHOBOAM, king of Judah, ſucceeded his father Solomon, in the 975th year before the birth of Chriſt. Scarce was he aſcended the throne, when Jeroboam, at the head of the people, went to intreat him to diſcharge his ſubjects from the immenſe taxes with which they had been loaded by his father. He demanded three days to return an anſwer, when the oldeſt men of the council were of opinion, that he ought to eaſe the burthens of the people; but chuſing rather to follow the advice of the young lords, with whom he had been educated, he threatened to treat the people with greater rigour than his father had done. This occaſioned the rebellion of the ten tribes, who ſeparated from Rehoboam, and choſe Jeroboam for their king; and this was the origin of the kingdom of Iſrael. Rehoboam, who now reigned only over two tribes, was at length attacked by Shiſhak, king of Egypt, who laid ſiege to Jeruſalem with a powerful army, and was near taking the city, when Rehoboam having recourſe to God, the city was ſaved from ruin. But though Shiſhak concluded a peace with Rehoboam, he carried away all the treaſures of the temple, on which the other cauſed brazen ſhields to be put in the room of thoſe that had been taken away. Rehoboam alſo fortified and built many cities; but drew upon himſelf the anger of the Almighty by his idolatry and impiety. He died in the 958th year before the birth of Chriſt, at fifty-eight years of age, leaving eighteen wives and ſixty concubines, twenty-eight ſons, and ſixty daughters.

REICHENBERG, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the county of Catzenelenbogen. It is ſeated on a mountain near the Rhine, and belongs to the prince of Heſſe-Rheinfels. Long. 7. 57. E. Lat. 50. 4. N.

REICHENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Sileſia, five miles from Glatz, famous for the mines in its neighbourhood, one of which is gold. Long. 6. 55. E. Lat. 50. 25. N.

REIHING, (JAMES) profeſſor of divinity at Tubingen, was born at Augſburg, in 1579, and ſtudied at Ingoldſtadt. In the midſt of a dangerous illneſs, he made a vow, that in caſe he recovered, he would put on the Jeſuits habit, and afterwards fulfilled that vow, notwithſtanding the oppoſition made by his mother. He taught the claſſics at Inſpruck, and philoſophy and divinity at Ingoldſtadt; took the degree of doctor of divinity, and ſhewing an extraordinary zeal for the defence of the Romiſh communion, was appointed by his ſuperiors aulic preacher to Wolfgan William, duke of Newburg, who had lately left the proteſtant religion, and who ordered him to write againſt it. This he undertook with great aſſiduity; but as his adverſaries combated him perpetually with the holy ſcriptures, he found himſelf obliged to conſult them, to draw from thence the arms neceſſary in that combat; but this new ſtudy ſoon made him ſenſible that he was engaged in a bad cauſe, upon which he left his employment, and retired to the court of Wirtemberg, where he embraced the Lutheran religion, and was made profeſſor of divinity at Tubingen, preacher in ordinary, and director of a college. The Jeſuits made him the fineſt promiſes, and employed all their alluring arts to bring him back again; but all to no purpoſe. He died in the year 1628. He wrote ſeveral controverſial works, which contain different doctrines, according to the different times in which they were written.

REINECCIUS, (REINIER) a learned German writer, born at Steinheim, in the dioceſe of Paderborn, taught polite literature a long time in the univerſities of Francfort and Helmſtadt, with univerſal applauſe, and died in 1595. He wrote an excellent treatiſe on the method of reading and ſtudying hiſtory, and many other learned works in Latin, principally relating to hiſtorical genealogies of the princes of different nations among the ancients, particularly the Jews, Greeks, and Romans.

RELAND, (HADRIAN) a learned profeſſor of the Eaſtern languages, and eccleſiaſtical antiquities, in the univerſity of Utrecht, was born at Ryp, a village in North Holland, on the ſeventeenth of July 1676, where his father was miniſter. He was educated with the greateſt care, and after his having ſtudied at Amſterdam, Utrecht, and Leyden, became profeſſor of philoſophy at Harderwick, whence he afterwards removed to Utrecht, where he was offered a profeſſorſhip of the oriental languages and eccleſiaſtical antiquities, and died there of the ſmall-pox, in February 1719. He was diſtinguiſhed by his modeſty, humanity and learning, and carried on a correſpondence with the moſt eminent ſcholars of his time. His principal works are, 1. An excellent Deſcription of Paleſtine. 2. Five diſſertations on the Medals of the ancient Hebrews, and ſeveral other diſſertations on different ſubjects. 3. An Introduction to the Hebrew Grammar. 4. The Antiquities of the ancient Hebrews. 5. On the Mahometan Religion. Theſe works are all written in Latin.

REMBRANDT VAN REIN, a Flemiſh painter, born at Van Rein, a village ſituated on a branch of the Rhine that paſſes to Leyden. He was the ſon of a miller, and owed all his ſkill to the ſtrength of his genius, and the inſtructions he received from a pretty good painter named Lemon, for he had few or none of the advantages of education, and it is ſaid that he could ſcarcely read. We muſt not therefore expect to find correctneſs of deſign, or a guſto of the antique in his works. Indeed he had old pieces of armour, old inſtruments, and abundance of old ſtuff of various ſorts hanging up in his work-ſhop, and theſe he called his antiques. He aimed at nothing more than imitating nature as he found her; and the living nature he continually beheld

being of the heavy kind, it is no wonder that he imbibed the bad taſte of his country. However he formed a manner intirely new and peculiar to himſelf, and drew a great number of portraits with amazing ſtrength, and the moſt perfect reſemblance. Even his etching, which was dark, and far from being neat, was as particular as his ſtyle in painting; and though it ſeems executed with the utmoſt careleſſneſs, and to be ſhaded only by diſagreeable ſcratches, it is full of life and ſpirit, and the union and harmony in all his works are ſuch as are rarely to be found in other compoſitions. He underſtood the claro obſcuro in the higheſt degree; his local colours are a help to each other, and appear beſt by compariſon, and his carnations are as true, as freſh, and as perfect as Titian's.

Though a man of ſenſe and a fine genius, he affected an old faſhioned ſlovenly dreſs, and though in affluent circumſtances, loved mean company. Some of his friends blaming him for this, he anſwered, "When I have a mind "to unbend and refreſh my mind, I ſeek leſs for honour "than for liberty;" and this humour he indulged, till, as it uſually happens, he reduced his circumſtances to a level with thoſe of the pooreſt of his companions. He died in 1668.

REMIREMONT, a town of Lorrain, in the dioceſe of Toule in the Voſgue, with a rich chapter of ladies, whoſe abbeſs is generally a princeſs of the empire. It is ſeated on the river Moſelle, at the foot of Mount Voſgue, forty-two miles ſouth-by-eaſt of Nanci, and one hundred and ninty-five eaſt-by-ſouth of Paris. Long. 6. 28. E. Lat. 48. 6. N.

REMOND DE SAINT MARD (TOUSSAINT) an eminent writer, was born at Paris, and ſtudied at the univerſity of that city. Being naturally indolent, he would neither accept of any poſt, nor engage in marriage; he reſolved to live like a philoſopher, free from all reſtraint, and to divide his time between the cultivation of polite literature, and the company of people of genius; and though of a weak and delicate conſtitution, he lived in this manner till he was at leaſt ſeventy-five years of age, and died at Paris on the 29th of October, 1757. His works have been printed in four ſmall volumes duodecimo, and conſiſt of Dialogues of the Gods, Reflections on the Paſſions, Gallant and philoſophical Letters, Reflections on the Opera; a ſmall poem intitled Wiſdom, falſely attributed to the marquis de la Fare; Three Letters on the Cauſes of the Decay of Taſte, &c.

RENAU D' ELISAGARAY (BERNARD) one of the greateſt engineers France has produced, was born in the province of Bearn in 1652. M. Colbert du Terron, intendant of Rochefort, took care of him in his infancy, and educated him as his own ſon. He became well ſkilled in mathematics, and was early the intimate friend and partizan of father Mallebranche. The marine was his favourite ſtudy, and when he was well inſtructed in it, Du Terron recommended him to M. de Seignela, who became his protector; and in 1679 procured him a place under the count de Vermandois, who gave him a penſion of one thouſand crowns. Lewis XIV. reſolving to perfect the conſtruction of veſſels, ſent for the moſt able naval architects to his court. The advice of M. Renau was approved, and M. du Queſne generouſly preferred it to his own in the preſence of the king, in conſequence of which he was ſent to Breſt, and the other ports, to inſtruct the ſhip-builders. In 1680, having adviſed the bombardment of Algiers, he invented for that expedition bomb-ketches, though till that time it was never imagined that mortars could be played without being fixed on the ſolid earth. The bomb-ketches were much oppoſed in the council, but an order for them at length paſſed, and the bombardment of Algiers ſucceeded. After the admiral's death he went into Flanders to M. de Vauban, who had conceived a particular eſteem for him, and put him in a condition to conduct the ſieges of Cadaquiers in Catalonia, Philipſburg, Manheim, and Frankendahl. In the midſt of ſo buſy a life he laboured at his work intitled *Theorie de la Manœuvre des Vaiſſeaux*, which appeared in 1689. The king, to reward his ſervices, made him captain of a veſſel, in order that he might be allowed to ſpeak in the councils of the generals, be inſpector general of the marine, and have authority to teach the officers all the new improvements he had invented, with a penſion of twelve thouſand livres. M. Renau then redoubled his zeal for the ſervice of France, and was of great advantage both by ſea and land on many important occaſions, for which he was rewarded by being made counſellor of the marine, and knight of the order of St. Lewis. He was a man of reflection, who read little, but thought a great deal; and what was moſt ſingular, he meditated more in the midſt of company than in ſolitude, in which he was ſeldom found. He was very ſmall of ſtature, and almoſt a dwarf, but briſk, lively, and brave. He had been received an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences in 1699, and wrote many letters in anſwer to the difficulties propoſed by Huygens and Bernouilli againſt his

theory of the working of veſſels. He died on the 30th of September, 1719, with the moſt lively ſentiments of piety, having led from his infancy the regular life of a Chriſtian.

RENAUDOT (THEOPHRASTUS) a phyſician of the ſeventeenth century, was born at Loudun, and ſettled at Paris in 1623. He was the firſt who began to print a public newſpaper, and his Gazette appeared in 1631. For that work he obtained a privilege from Lewis XIII. which was confirmed to him and his heirs by Lewis XIV. He died on the 25th of October, 1653, aged ſeventy. Beſides his Gazettes, he publiſhed 1. The *Mercure François* from 1635 to 1643. 2. An Abridgment of the Life and Death of Henry of Bourbon, prince of Conde. 3. The Life and Death of the Marſhal de Gaſſion. 4. The Life of Michael Mazarine the brother of the prime miniſter.

RENAUDOT (EUSEBIUS) the grandſon of the former, was a member of the French Academy, of that of Inſcriptions, and of the Academy della Cruſca, and was one of the moſt learned men of his time in hiſtory and the Oriental languages. He was born at Paris on the 20th of July, 1646, and after he had finiſhed his ſtudies, entered among the fathers of the Oratory, but left them ſoon after. He was then employed by the court in ſeveral important commiſſions, and became prior of Froſſay and Chatteau-Fort. He died at Paris on the firſt of September, 1720, aged ſeventy-four. He publiſhed 1. A Continuation of the book on the Perpetuity of the Faith, in 2 vols. quarto. 2. *Hiſtoria Patriarcharum Alexandrinorum, Jacobitarum*, &c. 3. A Collection of the ancient Greek and Oriental Liturgies. 4. Two ancient Accounts of China and the Indies, with learned Obſervations.

RENDSBURG, a town of Germany in the duchy of Holſtein, on the confines of the duchy of Sleſwick, with a caſtle. It belongs to the king of Denmark, and is ſurrounded by the river Eyder. It is twelve miles ſouth of Sleſwick. Long. 9. 35 E. Lat. 54. 30. N.

RENFREW, the capital town of a ſhire of the ſame name in Scotland. It is ſeated on the river Clyde, forty-ſix miles weſt of Edinburgh. Long. 4. 20. W. Lat. 55. 50. N.

RENNES, a town of France, and capital of Brittany, with a biſhop's ſee. It is divided into two parts by the river Vilaine; and the cathedral church of St. Peter with its high towers is what ſtrikes a traveller firſt. The great ſquare is ſurrounded by fine houſes, and in the midſt of it is the hall where the parliament ſits. The ſtreets are always dirty, becauſe they are narrow, and the houſes high, ſo that the ſun can never dry them. There are three bridges over the river, and the ſuburbs are as large as the town. It is ſixty-two miles north of Nantes; forty-five ſouth-eaſt of St. Malos, and one hundred and ninety-five weſt-by-ſouth of Paris. Long. 1. 48. W. Lat. 48. 10. N.

RENTI, a town of France in Artois, with the title of a marquiſate. It is ſeated on the river Aa, on the confines of Picardy, twelve miles ſouth-weſt of Acre; ten ſouth-weſt of St. Omer's; and one hundred and twenty-five north of Paris. Long 2. 10. E. Lat. 50. 36. N.

REOLE, a town of France, in the province of Guienne, and in Bazadois, with an abbey of Benedictines. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in corn, wine, and brandy. It is ſeated on the river Garonne, twenty miles from Bourdeaux. Long. 0. 16. W. Lat. 44. 31. N.

REPEHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on June 29, for ordinary horſes and petty chapmen. It is ſeated in a valley, and has two handſome churches ſtanding in one church-yard, ſaid to be built by two ſiſters. It is ten miles north-weſt of Norwich, and one hundred and ten north-north-eaſt of London. Long. 1. 15 E. Lat. 52. 46. N.

REQUENA, a ſtrong town of Spain in New Caſtile, and in the kingdom of Valencia, with a caſtle. It was taken by the lord Peterborough in 1706, and retaken by the duke of Orleans in 1707. It is ſeated on the little river Oliana, forty-two miles weſt of Valencia. Long. 1. 19. W. Lat. 39. 30. N.

RESCHT, the capital of the province of Ghilan in Perſia. About thirty years ago it was ſurrounded by a thick wood, which rendered it very unwholſome; the Ruſſians no ſooner poſſeſſed this part of the province, than they cleared the ground for near fifteen miles to the ſouthward; and a proſpect is now opened which is bounded only by the mountains, which are very lofty, their tops being generally covered with ſnow throughout the year. It is a large place, but open on all ſides like a village. It is ſix miles diſtance from the Caſpian ſea. The midan or market-place is very ſpacious, and full of ſhops, where all ſorts of commodities are ſold, eſpecially proviſions, which are very cheap. It is one hundred and twenty miles north of Caibin. Long. 50. 50 E. Lat. 37. 28. N.

RESENIUS (PETER) counſellor and profeſſor in Copenhagen, was born in that city on the 17th of June, 1625. He ſtudied polite literature and the law four years in the univerſity

verſity of Leyden, after which he went into France, Spain, and Italy; was elected counſellor of the German nation at Padua, and vice ſyndic of the univerſity. In 1657 he was appointed profeſſor of moral philoſophy in the univerſity of Copenhagen; was afterwards conſul of that city, counſellor of the ſupreme council, and laſtly preſident of Copenhagen. and counſellor of juſtice. He was enobled in 1680, and created counſellor of ſtate in 1684. He formed a very fine library, which he left to the univerſity of Copenhagen, and publiſhed 1. *Havniæ Delineatio topographica Ære expreſſa.* 2. *Samſoæ Deſcriptio et Delineatio cum Figuris*, in folio. 3. *Frederici* II. *Hiſt. Danice cum Figuris*, in folio. 4. *Lexicon Iſlandicum Gudmundi Andræ Iſlandi, cum Præfatione de ejuſdem Vita*, quarto, and other works.

RETFORD, a town of Nottingamſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs on March 23, and October 2, for horſes and cattle. It is ſeated on the river Idell, and ſends two members to parliament. It is thirty miles north of Nottingham, and one hundred and forty-three north-by-weſt of London. Long. 0. 48. W. Lat. 53. 23. N.

RETHEL, an ancient town of France in Champagne, and capital of Rethelois, with the title of a duchy. It has been taken and retaken ſeveral times, particularly by the Spaniards in 1650 and 1653. It is near the river Aſnia, on a mountain twenty-two miles north-eaſt of Rheims, and one hundred and eight north-eaſt of Paris. Long. 4. 30. E. Lat. 49. 35. N.

RETIMO, an epiſcopal town of the iſland of Candia, and capital of a territory which makes one third part of the iſland. It was taken by the Turks in 1647, and is governed by a baſhaw. The citadel was built for the ſecurity of the haven, and ſtands on a high rock advancing into the ſea. It is forty-five miles from Candia. Long. 24. 45. E. Lat. 35. 22. N.

RETLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg. It is an Imperial free city, under the protection of the duke of Wirtemberg: the inhabitants are Proteſtants. It is ſeated on a plain on the river Eſchetz near the Neckar ten miles eaſt of Tubingen, and ſeventeen ſouth of Stutgard. Long. 9. 5. E. Lat. 18. 18. N.

REUCHLIN (JOHN) one of the moſt learned men Germany has produced, and the perſon who introduced the ſtudy of Hebrew among the Chriſtians of the ſixteenth century, was born at Pfortſheim near Spire in 1450. He is alſo known by the name of *Fumée* and *Capnion*, becauſe *Reuch* in German, Κάπνιον in Greek, and *Fumée* in French, all ſignify Smoke. He ſtudied in Germany, Holland, France, and Italy, and was well ſkilled in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues. He at length taught Greek at Orleans and Poitiers; and afterwards returned to Germany, where he was choſen triumvir of the league of Suabia for the emperor and the electors. Towards the end of his life he had a quarrel with the divines of Cologne, who had obtained an edict from the emperor for burning all the books written by the Jews; but the latter having petitioned to have that edict revoked, Reuchlin was conſulted in the affair, when he obſerved that there were two ſorts of Jewiſh books, the indifferent, which treated of various ſubjects, and thoſe which were compoſed directly againſt the Chriſtian religion. He was therefore of opinion, that as the firſt might have their uſe, they ſhould be ſpared, and that the laſt only ſhould be ſuppreſſed. This advice, which he gave in writing, raiſed the divines of Cologne againſt him, and the affair made much noiſe, but he came off with honour. He afterwards retired to Ingoldſtadt, where his friends procured for him a penſion of two hundred golden crowns for teaching Greek and Hebrew. He afterwards taught Greek at Tubingen, and died on the 30th of July 1522, aged ſixty-ſeven. He wrote many learned works in German; and ſome authors attribute to him *Litteræ Obſcurorum Virorum*, in which ſcholaſtic divinity is turned into ridicule; but others ſay that it was written by Henry Hutten.

REVEL, a large, rich, and ſtrong town of Upper Livonia, and capital of Eſthonia, with a good harbour, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated partly in a pleaſant valley, and partly on the ſide of a hill, on which are the cathedral and the houſes of the nobility, but the reſt of the town conſiſts of very old and ruinous buildings. In 1716 the works were half deſtroyed by a tempeſt, but they have ſince been repaired. In the harbour part of the royal navy is uſually laid up. It is a very trading place ſince the Ruſſians became maſters of it, and is ſeated on the coaſt of the gulph of Finland, one hundred and twenty-five miles north of Riga, and one hundred and thirty-three weſt-by-ſouth of Peterſburg. Long. 24. 5. E. Lat. 59. 23. N.

REVERO, a ſtrong town of Italy in the Mantuan, ſeated on the river Po, over-againſt Oſteglia, twenty miles ſouth-eaſt of Mantua, and ten north-eaſt of Mirandola. Long. 11. 28. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

REVEREND-DE-BOUGY (JOHN) marquis of Bougy, and lieutenant-general of the French army in the reign of Lewis XIV. was a proteſtant of an ancient and noble family of Lower Normandy. At twelve years of age he entered as a cadet in the regiment of guards, and afterwards was ſucceſſively a cornet, captain of horſe, colonel, &c. in which poſts he diſtinguiſhed himſelf on many occaſions by his bravery and conduct, and by an inviolable adherence to the ſervice of his ſovereign. He commanded a company of gens d'armes at the battle of Rocroy, and though one of his feet was ſhattered with a muſquet ball, he broke through one of the enemies battalions, where his horſe was killed under him by the enemies pikes or ſwords. He was afterwards commanded to march with five hundred horſe, and to croſs the river Ne in Xaintong, and then to proceed over a wide and dangerous moraſs, behind which lay the forces of the rebels, conſiſting of four thouſand horſe and five thouſand foot, yet he diſlodged them from two of their beſt quarters, and took near five hundred priſoners. Being lieutenant-general of the day at the ſiege of Capdequiers in Catalonia, and the troops which attempted the ſtorm being repulſed from the breach, he ſeized a ſerjeant's halbert, got firſt upon the breach, and brought back the ſoldiers by his example. He was there ſhot with a muſquet ball, and yet fought with great bravery till the town was taken, of which he was made governor. He would have been advanced higher in point of fortune had he been a Roman catholic; and both the queen and cardinal Mazarine had deſired him ſeveral times by letter to change his religion, and on that condition offered him a marſhal's ſtaff, and any government he might make choice of; to which he anſwered, "That "if he could be prevailed upon to betray his God for a mar- "ſhall of France's ſtaff, he might betray his king for a "thing of much leſs conſequence; that he could not do ei- "ther of them, but was contented to find that his ſervices "were acceptable, and that the only obſtacle to his being "rewarded was the religion which he profeſſed." This great man died at his houſe at Callonge in 1658, aged forty.

REX SACRORUM, or SACRIFICULUS, in Roman antiquity, an officer of great authority, who, according to Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus, was inſtituted after the expulſion of the Roman kings, to perpetuate the memory of the ſignal ſervices ſome of them had done the ſtate. He was choſen by the augurs and pontifices, and was wholly employed in public worſhip and the ceremonies of religion, but never interfered in civil affairs; but leſt the name of king, which was become odious to the people, ſhould be prejudicial to their liberties, his office was inferior to that of the pontifex maximus.

REYHER (SAMUEL) a celebrated philoſopher, mathematician, and civilian, was born at Schleuſingen in the county of Henneberg, on the 19th of April, 1635. After having ſtudied in Germany and Holland, with great applauſe, he was made preceptor to the young prince of Gotha, the eldeſt ſon of prince Erneſt. In 1655 he was made profeſſor of mathematics at Kiel, and ſome years after profeſſor at law. He was counſellor of the duke of Saxe-Gotha, member of the Royal Society of Sciences at Berlin, and died at Kiel in November, 1714. He compoſed many works in Latin, among which are particularly eſteemed his book intitled *Mathefis Biblica*, and a very curious Diſſertation on the Inſcriptions upon the Croſs of Chriſt, and on the Hour of his Crucifixion.

REYNOLDS (EDWARD) biſhop of Norwich, was preacher at Lincoln's Inn, and one of the aſſembly of divines. By the authority of parliament, he was preferred to the deanery of Chriſt-church, in Oxford, on the 12th of April, 1648, ſoon after the ejection of Dr. Samuel Fell. About two years after, he was himſelf ejected, and Dr. Owen, who was as highly eſteemed by the independents, as Dr. Reynolds was by the preſbyterians, was promoted to that deanery, which he enjoyed for about nine years. In 1659, Dr. Reynolds was again reſtored, but the next year was obliged to give place to Dr. Morley, who was appointed dean by royal authority. King Charles II. ſoon after his reſtoration, endeavoured to bring over to the church ſome of the moſt eminent divines among the diſſenters, by offering them dignities. They all refuſed, except Dr. Reynolds, who accepted of the biſhoprick of Norwich. He was univerſally allowed to be a man of extraordinary parts; and diſcovers in his writings richneſs of fancy, as well as ſolidity of judgment. He died on the 26th of July, 1676, and was buried in the new chapel belonging to his palace, which he built at his own expence. *Mr. Granger's Biographical Hiſtory of England.*

REZAN, an ancient town of Ruſſia, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name. The Crim Tartars ruined it almoſt entirely, in the year 1568, and it has been partly rebuilt. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and is ſeated on the river Occa, one hundred and fifty miles ſouth of Moſcow. Long. 41. 16. E. Lat. 55. 10. N.

RHADAMANTHUS, in fabulous hiſtory, one of the infernal judges, was king of Lycia, and a great legiſlator, who,

on account of his ſeverity and ſtrict regard to juſtice, was ſaid to have been one of the three judges of hell, where his province was to judge ſuch as died impenitent. See MINOS and ÆACUS.

RHADAMISTUS, the ſon of Pharaſmanes, king of Iberia, who pretending to be out of favour with his father, retired to the court of his uncle Mithridates, king of Armenia, where he married that prince's daughter Zenobia; but at length raiſing a powerful army againſt Mithridates, his protector and father-in-law, he drew him to a conference, and had him treacherouſly ſtrangled. This crime, however, did not remain unpuniſhed, for, being defeated by Artaban, king of Parthia, he was obliged to ſeek his ſafety in flight, when he killed his wife Zenobia with his own hand, in the year 52; and afterwards his father Pharaſmanes had him put to death as a traitor.

RHEA, in fabulous hiſtory, one of the names of Cybele. See CYBELE.

RHEIMS, a town of France, in Champagne, and capital of Rheimois. It is one of the moſt ancient, celebrated, and largeſt towns in the kingdom, with an archbiſhop's ſee, whoſe archbiſhop is a duke and peer of France. It is about four miles in circumference, and contains ſeveral fine ſquares, large ſtreets, well-built houſes, and magnificent churches. The metropolitan church is conſiderable for its largeneſs and fine architecture, and for the beauty of its front, being full of figures in relievo. It has a mint, an univerſity, and five abbeys, the moſt famous of which is that of St. Remy. There are alſo ſeveral triumphal arches, and other monuments of the Romans. It is ſeated in a plain, ſurrounded with hills, which produce excellent wines on the river Veſle, ſixty-two miles north of Troyes, and eighty-five north-eaſt of Paris. Long. 4. 8. E. Lat. 49 14. N.

RHENFERD (JAMES) a perſon of diſtinguiſhed learning, was born at Mulheim, on the 15th of Auguſt, 1554. He performed his principal ſtudies at Groningen, and became well ſkilled in Latin, Greek, and the eaſtern languages. He had much wit, great penetration, with a prodigious memory, and was profeſſor of the eaſtern languages, and of ſacred philology, at Franeker, near thirty years, with great reputation. He wrote many treatiſes and curious diſſertations, which were printed at Utrecht, in 1712, in one volume, quarto. He was fond of treating ſingular ſubjects, and of writing only what was new. He died at Franeker, on the 7th of November, 1712, at fifty-nine years of age.

RHINE, a great river of Europe, which has its ſource in Mount Gothard, in the country of the Griſons, and in the Upper League. After it has croſſed part of Germany and the Netherlands, it divides into two branches, one of which preſerves the name of the Rhine, and proceeds to loſe itſelf in the ſands below Leyden. The other takes the name of the Lech, and falls into the Merwe, five miles north-weſt of Dordrecht. It paſſes by a great number of towns and places in its very long courſe, all which will be taken notice of as being ſeated on the Rhine, when there is an account given of them in their proper places.

RHINE (the Lower Circle of) is one of the nine provinces which now compoſe the empire of Germany. It extends from the circle of Suabia, which bounds it on the ſouth, to that of Weſtphalia, which lies to the north; to the eaſt is the lower part of the circle of the Upper Rhine and that of Franconia; and to the weſt, the upper part of the circle of the Upper Rhine, Lorraine, and Luxemburg. It contains the electorates of the palatinate of Mentz, Treves or Triers, and Cologne. The elector of Mentz is the director.

RHINE (the Circle of the Upper) is one of the nine provinces of the empire of Germany, and is divided into two parts, the Upper and the Lower. The Lower comprehends the territories of the landgraves of Heſſe-Caſſel, Darmſtadt, and Rhinfeld, the counties of Naſſau, Solms, Hanaw, Iſenburg, Seine, Wied, Wigenſtein, Hatzfeld, and Waldeck, together with the abbeys of Fuld and Hirſchfeld, and the imperial towns of Francfort, Fridburg, and Wetzlaw. The Upper part of the circle of the Upper Rhine lies to the weſt of that river, and comprehends the biſhopricks of Baſle, Straſburg, Spire, and Worms, with the duchy of Deux-ponts, the counties of Sponheim, Sarbruck, Falkenſtein, and Linenge, and the imperial towns of Worms and Spire. Alſace, Lorrain, and Savoy, were formerly in the circle, but now they do not belong to Germany. The directors are the biſhop of Worms, and the count of Sponheim.

RHINEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and dioceſe of Cologne. It was in the poſſeſſion of the French, but was reſtored to the archbiſhop of Cologne by the treaty of Utrecht. It is ſeated on the Rhine, forty miles north-weſt of Cologne, and forty ſouth-eaſt of Guelderland. Long. 6. 39. E. Lat. 51. 30. N.

RHINECK, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhoprick of Cologne, ſeated on the Rhine. Long. 7. 53 E. Lat. 50. 27. N. There is another town of the ſame name in Swiſſerland, capital of Rhinthal, ſeated on the Rhine, near the lake Conſtance, with a good caſtle. Long. 9. 5. E. Lat. 47. 38. N.

RHINFELD, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and the beſt of the four foreſt-towns, belonging to the houſe of Auſtria. It has been often taken and retaken in the German wars, and is ſeated on the Rhine, over which there is a handſome bridge, eight miles eaſt of Baſil, twenty-two ſouth-eaſt of Briſach, and twenty ſouth-weſt of Fribach. Long. 7. 53. E. Lat. 47. 40. N.

RHINFELS, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in a county of the ſame name. It is looked upon as one of the moſt important places that are ſeated on the Rhine, as well in regard to its ſtrength as ſituation. It is near St. Goar, and is ſeated on a craggy rock, which defends that place. This fortreſs commands the whole breadth of the Rhine, and thoſe who paſs are obliged to pay a conſiderable toll. In time of war, it is of great importance to the maſter of this place. It is fifteen miles ſouth of Coblentz. Long. 7. 43. E. Lat. 50. 3. N.

RHINLAND, a name given to a part of South Holland, which lies on both ſides the Rhine, and of which Leyden is the capital town.

RHIN-SABERN, or SAVERNE, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and biſhoprick of Spire, with a caſtle. Over-againſt it, on the other ſide of the Rhine, is a town called Sckeck, near which prince Charles of Lorrain paſſed that river with the Auſtrian army, in 1744. It is eighteen miles ſouth-weſt of Spire. Long. 8. 0. E. Lat. 49. 0. N.

RHINTHAL, a valley of Swiſſerland, lying along the Rhine, one end of which reaches to the lake Conſtance. It is a fertile country, eſpecially in wine, and belongs to the nine cantons, namely, to the eight ancient ones, and to that of Appenzell.

RHINWALD, a large valley in the country of the Griſons, and in the Upper League, where the Rhine has its ſource.

RHODES, an iſland of Aſia, on the ſouth ſide of Natolia, and in the Mediterranean Sea, about forty miles in length, and fifteen in breadth. The air is good, and the ſoil pretty fertile, but badly cultivated. It is famous for having been the reſidence of the knights of Jeruſalem till the year 1523, when the Turks got poſſeſſion of it. The principal town is of the ſame name, it is an archbiſhop's ſee, and has a good harbour, with a narrow entrance between two rocks, on which there are two towers built to defend the paſſage. It was in this place, as is generally believed, that the famous coloſſus ſtood, which was of bronze, and ſeventy cubits high. It was reckoned one of the ſeven wonders of the world; for a ſhip, with all its ſails, might paſs between its legs. It was thrown down by an earthquake; and when the Saracens became maſters of this iſland, in 665, they knocked it in pieces, with which they loaded nine hundred camels. The knights of Jeruſalem took it from the Saracens, in 1309, and kept it till it was taken by the Turks, as above. It is the only town in the iſland, and is looked upon as an impregnable fortreſs, being ſurrounded with treble walls and double ditches. It is inhabited by Turks and Jews, for the Chriſtians are obliged to live in the ſuburbs, they not being ſuffered to be within the walls in the night-time. Long. 28. 25. E. Lat. 36. 24. N.

RHODIUS (AMBROSE) a celebrated doctor of philoſophy and phyſic, was born at Kemberg, near Wittemberg, on the 18th of Auguſt, 1577. After having completed his ſtudies, he went to Denmark, and acquired the eſteem of Tycho Brahe and Kepler. He at length practiſed phyſic at Anſlo, in Norway, and became profeſſor of phyſic and mathematics in the college of that town; but interfering in ſome public affairs more than he ought, he was put in priſon, where he is ſaid to have died on the 26th of Auguſt, 1633. His works are, 1. *Diſputationes de Scorbuto.* 2. A piece of Optics, with a Treatiſe on the Twilight, in Latin. 3. *Dialogus de Tranſmigratione Animarum Pythagorica, quomodo eadem concipi & defendi poſſit.* This work has made much noiſe.

RHODOPE, a famous courtezan, born in Thrace, was a ſlave in the ſame houſe with Æſop. Xanthus purchaſed her of Charaxus, a merchant of Mytelene, and the brother of Sappho, and gave her her liberty. She afterwards followed the profeſſion of a courtezan, in the city of Naucratis, where ſhe amaſſed together ſuch great riches, that ſhe is ſaid to have built one of the famous pyramids of Egypt. This, however, appears to be fabulous, as well as what is ſaid of an eagle's carrying away her ſhoe, while ſhe was bathing, and dropping it in the lap of king Pſammitichus, who admiring its beauty, and the action of the eagle, had the lady ſought for, and made her his queen.

RHONE, a large river of France, which has its ſource in mount Fourche, on the confines of Swiſſerland, and runs croſs the Valais, the lake, and the city of Geneva; after

which it ſeparates Breſſe from Savoy and Dauphiny, as far as Lyons, where, turning directly ſouth, it enters Lyonnois and Languedoc, which are to the weſt, and Dauphiny with Provence, which lie to the eaſt, and then it proceeds to diſcharge itſelf into the Mediterranean Sea, by ſeveral mouths. It receives ſeveral rivers in its paſſage, and waſhes ſeveral towns, namely, Sion, Geneva, and Seyſill, where it begins to be navigable for boats; from thence it paſſes Bely, Lyons, Vienne, Tournon, Valence, Viers, Pont St. Eſprit, Avignon, Beaucaire, Tarraſcon, and Arles

RIALALEXA, a town of North America, in the province of Nicaragua, in New Spain. It is ſeated in a plain, on a a ſmall river, five miles from the South Sea, where there is a good harbour. The air is very unwholeſome, on account of the neighbouring marſhes. Long. 87. 10. W. Lat. 12. 25. N.

RIBADAVIA, a town of Spain, in Gallicia, is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Minho and Avia, in a territory which produces the beſt wine in Spain. It is fifteen miles ſouth-weſt of Orenſe. Long. 7. 45. W. Lat. 42. 13. N.

RIBADEO, a town of Spain, in Gallicia, with a fine handſome bridge. It is ſeated near the mouth of a river of the ſame name, and on the ſide of a rock. It has a good harbour, where ſhips may ride with great ſafety. It is not fortified, but is pretty ſtrong by nature. Long. 6. 47. W. Lat. 43. 44. N.

RIBBLE, a river which riſes in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, runs ſouth-weſt acroſs Lancaſhire, and falls into the Iriſh Channel below Preſton.

RIBEMONT, a town of France, in Picardy, near the river Oiſe, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is ten miles from St. Quintin. Long. 3. 31. E. Lat. 49. 48. N.

RIBERA (Anastasius Pentaleon de) a celebrated Spaniſh poet, born at Madrid, flouriſhed in the 17th century, under the reign of king Philip IV. He was one of the moſt agreeable and facetious poets Spain has produced. His poems were printed at Saragoſſa, in 1640, and at Madrid, in 1648.

RIBERA GRANDE, a town of the iſland of St. Jago, the principal of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, with a good harbour, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated between two very high mountains, between which a river runs. Long. 23. 44. W. Lat. 15. 0. N.

RIBNITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg. It has a nunnery for the daughters of noblemen, and is ſeated on the frontiers of Pomerania, twelve miles from Roſtock, and forty ſouth of Wilmar, on a ſmall bay of the Baltick Sea. Long. 12. 47. E. Lat, 54. 26. N.

RICAUT (ſir Paul) an Engliſh knight, travelled through Europe, Aſia, and Africa, was ſecretary to the earl of Winchelſea, ambaſſador from king Charles II. to ſultan Mahomet IV. and at length became conſul to the Engliſh at Smyrna, ſecretary to the earl of Clarendon, privy counſellor to king James II. and Engliſh reſident in the Hanſe towns of Hamburgh, Lubeck, Bremen, &c. He died in England, in 1700. His principal works are, 1. A Hiſtory of the preſent State of the Ottoman Empire. 2. A Hiſtory of the Turks. 3. The preſent State (in 1678) of the Greek and Armenian Churches.

RICCI (Matthew) a famous Jeſuit, born at Macerata, on the 6th of October, 1552. He ſailed to the Indies, and completed his ſtudy of divinity at Goa, in 1578, and there taught rhetoric. Being appointed a miſſionary to China, he learned the language of that country, and did not neglect to perfect himſelf in the mathematics, which he had ſtudied at Rome, under the learned Clavius. After meeting with many difficulties, he at length arrived at Pekin, where he obtained the eſteem of the emperor, the mandarines, and the litterati, and acquired there a great reputation. He drew for the Chineſe a map of the country, and preached the Chriſtian religion. He accepted of a houſe at Pekin, where he built a church, and died in that city, in 1610, at fifty-eight years of age, leaving very curious memoirs, with reſpect to China, of which father Trigault made uſe, in writing the hiſtory of that vaſt empire.

Ricci (Joseph) an eminent hiſtorian, was born at Breſcia, and acquired a great reputation, in the 17th century, by two hiſtorical works, one of which is the Hiſtory of the War in Germany, from 1618 to 1648, commonly called the thirty years war; the ſecond is a Hiſtory of the Wars of Italy, from 1613 to 1653. Theſe are written in Latin, and eſteemed exact and intereſting, with reſpect to the facts. The retrenchment of the ſatirical ſtrokes, which they obliged the author to make in the ſecond, render it leſs agreeable.

Ricci (Michael Angelo) a learned cardinal, was born at Rome, in 1619, and became an excellent mathematician. He wrote a Treatiſe *De Maximis & Minimis*, and two learned diſſertations. He has been much applauded by Gaſſendi, Pallavicini, and ſeveral illuſtrious perſons of the 17th century. He died on the 12th of May, 1682, aged ſixty-three.

Ricci (Sebastian) a celebrated painter, born at Belluno, in the ſtate of Venice, in 1659 At twelve years of age his parents placed him with a painter, named Frederic Corvelli, with whom he continued till he was twenty, when the deſire of improvement led him to Bologna. Ranuccio, duke of Parma, hearing of him, employed him at Placentia, and afterwards in the Farneſe palace, at Rome. The death of that prince obliged him to leave this laſt city; when, being ſtill intent on improving himſelf, every thing that was beautiful at Florence, Bologna, Modena, and Parma, engaged his attention. He, at laſt, ſettled at Milan, where he ſoon eſtabliſhed his reputation; but afterwards removed to Venice, where he found conſtant employment for three years; and his works being univerſally admired, the king of the Romans employed him in painting a large ſaloon and ſeveral apartments, at Vienna, where he received the applauſe of the whole court: after which returning to Venice, the grand duke of Tuſcany ſent for him to Florence, to execute ſeveral paintings in his own chambers.

Though Ricci was proud of the honour of working for ſovereign princes, he was tempted by the accounts he heard of the generoſity of the Engliſh, to viſit this nation; he therefore paſſed through Paris, where he was received into the Academy of Painting, and then came to London. This journey he took at the ſollicitation of his nephew, Marco Ricci, who had been ill uſed by Pellegrini, with whom he came to England, to paint with him in concert; for Pellegrini, meeting with greater encouragement, refuſed to ſtand to their agreement, and deſerted him. Marco, in revenge, invited his uncle over, whoſe ſuperior merit in hiſtory-painting ſoon obliged Pellegrini to quit the kingdom. The duke of Norfolk and the earl of Burlington found him conſiderable employment. The ſtair caſe and cieling of Norfolk-houſe, and the works he did for that great patron of the arts, the earl of Burlington, are proofs of his abilities. He alſo painted for the Royal hoſpital at Chelſea, the aſcenſion of our Saviour, in the half-cupola over the altar, in the chapel.

After ſtaying a conſiderable time in England, he returned to Venice, where he received abundance of commiſſions for pictures from France, Spain, Portugal, and the king of Sardinia. Notwithſtanding his ſo frequently removing, he enriched Venice with a great number of excellent paintings, Ricci kept up the honour of his profeſſion with a proper dignity through his whole life, and was an inſtance of great merit meeting with proper encouragement. His genius was fertile, his ideas and execution grand, his touch light, and his diſpoſitions beautiful. He had great freedom, harmony, and a fine tone of colouring, though ſometimes too dark. To bring his figures forward, he laid brown touches on the ſides of his outlines, and rumpled his draperies exceedingly, which, indeed, often renders his paintings hard. He was naturally chearful, and of a good temper; but in his latter years was afflicted with the ſtone, for which he was cut, but died ſoon after, at Venice, in 1734, in the ſeventy-fifth year of his age; and, as he had no children, he left a large fortune to his wife.

His nephew, Marco Ricci, an excellent landſcape painter, died five years before him.

RICHARD I. king of England, ſurnamed Cœur de Lion, or Lion-hearted, ſucceeded his father Henry II. on the 6th of July, 1189, at which time he was count of Poitou, and duke of Normandy. He began his reign, by ſelling the crown lands, and exacting money on various pretences in order to go to the holy war. He undertook this expedition, in 1190, when he embarked with his whole army for France, where he joined the forces of the French king; and they having ratified their alliance, marched together, with their combined forces, which conſiſted of an hundred thouſand men, as far as Lyons, where they ſeparated, and Richard continuing his march to Marſeilles, reimbarked there for Sicily, where the two kings ſpent the winter, and the next ſpring, continuing their voyage, Richard, with his fleet, was driven on ſhore in the iſland of Cyprus, where Iſaac, the king of the iſland, treating the Engliſh with inhumanity, Richard took him and his daughters priſoners, loaded the Cyprian monarch with ſilver chains, and having thus conquered the iſle of Cyprus, exchanged it with Guy Luſignan for the titular kingdom of Jeruſalem. Richard afterwards gained a complete victory over Saladin, took the city of Acre, and made himſelf maſter of Aſcalon, Joppa, and Cæſarea; but being deſerted by Philip Auguſtus, king of France, and the dukes of Burgundy and Auſtria, he was prevented continuing his conqueſts; and therefore, on hearing that his brother John was aſpiring to the throne of England, he concluded a truce of three years with Saladin, and embarked, in order to return to his dominions; but

having the misfortune to be ſhipwrecked near Aquileia, he reſolved to purſue his journey in diſguiſe through Germany; but, after ſeveral difficulties, was taken, when aſleep, in a poor lodging, near Vienna, by order of Leopold, duke of Auſtria, whom he had diſobliged at the ſiege of Acre, and that duke delivered him up, the following year, to the emperor Henry VI. who, after treating him with great indignities, obliged him to pay one hundred and fifty thouſand marks for his ranſom, which his loyal ſubjects chearfully raiſed by a voluntary tax. He then returned to England, after an abſence of four years, of which he had paſſed fifteen months in priſon. He ſoon ſuppreſſed the party raiſed by his brother John, confiſcated his lands, and then raiſing a numerous army, invaded France, and afterwards, at the battle of Blois, took all the archives of the kingdom, and continued the war againſt Philip, with various ſucceſs, for five years, after which a truce was concluded; but a gentleman of Limoſin having diſcovered a treaſure upon his eſtate, Richard laid claim to it as ſovereign of Guienne, and beſieging the gentleman in the caſtle of Chaluz, was wounded by an arrow in the ſhoulder, of which he died eleven days after, on the 6th of April, 1199. Richard had a tall, graceful, fair, and well-proportioned perſon. His eyes were blue and ſparkling, and his hair was of a bright yellow, inclining to red. He had prodigious ſtrength of body, amazing courage and intrepidity, and, in ſhort, was an illuſtrious warrior, but was ambitious, proud, and avaricious; and his love of glory made him neglect the happineſs of his people. The Rev. Mr. Granger obſerves, that the faint-errantry of Richard, who ſacrificed all other views for the glory of the cruſade, is an inſtance, among a thouſand others, that offenſive and enterpriſing valour may be a worſe quality than cowardice itſelf; and that he was but eight months in his kingdom, during a reign of ten years. He was ſucceeded by his brother John. Mr. Walpole, in his Catalogue of royal and noble Authors, has obliged the public with a ſonnet written by this king in the Provençal dialect.

RICHARD II. king of England, was the ſon of Edward the Black Prince, and ſucceed his grandfather, Edward III. on the 21ſt of June, 1377, at eleven years of age, when the parliament appointed ſeveral governors to the king, and ordered that his three uncles, with ſome of the nobility, ſhould be regents of the kingdom. A truce which had been agreed to with France, being now expired, the French ſent a fleet to ravage the coaſts of England, and the regents ordered out a fleet to oppoſe them. The king of France alſo prevailed on Robert II. king of Scotland, to invade England; but the French king dying, the military preparations were ſuſpended. In 1380, a poll-tax being raiſed on all perſons above fifteen years of age, for the aſſiſtance of Ferdinand, king of Portugal, againſt John, king of Caſtile, it was levied with the greateſt rigour and brutality by the collectors, on which a rebellion was raiſed, and an hundred thouſand men appeared in arms, headed by Wat Tyler, a tyler, of Deptford, and Jack Straw, who committed innumerable diſorders, and entered London without oppoſition; but William Walworth, the mayor, killing Wat Tyler with a blow of his ſword, this great army was eaſily diſperſed. The kingdom ſoon after becoming greatly exaſperated at the ridiculous fondneſs ſhewed by the king for his new favourites, Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, and Michael de la Poole, a merchant's ſon, whom he had made earl of Suffolk, the parliament refuſed to grant the ſupplies, unleſs he diſmiſſed them from his ſervice; but though the king ſaid, that "to pleaſe the parliament, he would not "turn out the meaneſt ſcullion in his kitchen," and ſent his chancellor to order them to grant the deſired ſubſidy, he was obliged to part with his favourites, and to admit of fourteen commiſſioners to take care of the public affairs jointly with himſelf. The parliament were, however, no ſooner diſſolved, than they were recalled, and the king ſent orders to the ſheriffs to let no repreſentatives be choſen but what were in his liſt. He alſo endeavoured to raiſe an army, to chaſtiſe his uncle the duke of Glouceſter, and the earls of Arundel, Warwick, Derby, and Nottingham, who were enemies to his favourites, and were conſidered as the protectors of the people; but theſe lords ſpeedily levying forces, defeated the earl of Oxford, who had been made duke of Ireland, when the king took refuge in the Tower, where, the next year, he anſwered the complaints of the lords with a ſhower of tears, conſented to the baniſhment of his favourites, who were accordingly ſent into exile, and repeated his coronation oath. In 1392, the Londoners refuſing to lend the king a ſum of money, he took away their charter, and removed the courts of juſtice to York. Anne of Luxemburgh, the emperor's daughter, and the king's firſt wife, dying in 1394, he, in 1396, married Iſabella, the daughter of Charles VI. king of France, who was only ſeven years of age, when a truce was concluded for twenty-eight years. Richard, however, extorted money from his ſubjects, and, for inconſiderable ſums yielded Cherburg to the king of Navarre, and Breſt to the duke of Brittany; ordered the duke of Glouceſter to be ſeized and conveyed to Calais, where he was privately ſtrangled: and ſome of the nobility were beheaded, and others baniſhed. The Scots ravaged the borders of England, the Iriſh revolted, and the merchant ſhips were plundered with impunity by the corſairs of Holland. Seventeen counties were condemned as guilty of treaſon, and the eſtates of all the inhabitants adjudged to the king, for granting aſſiſtance to the duke of Glouceſter; but the king landing in Ireland, in 1399, with a powerful army, in order to chaſtiſe the rebels, a rebellion was raiſed in his abſence; when the king, at his return, finding that the revolt was general, ſhut himſelf up in Conway caſtle, and ſoon after ſubmitted to Henry, duke of Lancaſter, and was ſent to the Tower; when a parliament being called, he was ſolemnly depoſed, and Henry proclaimed king, on the 30th of September, 1399, after which he was removed to Pontefract caſtle, in Yorkſhire; but on the 14th of February, 1400, ſir Pierce Exton, with eight ruffians, undertook to murder him from the hope of pleaſing king Henry IV. and ruſhed into the room where he was, when Richard bravely wreſted a pole-ax from one of the aſſaſſins, with which he ſlew four of them; but Exton, mounting on a chair behind him, ſtruck him on the head with ſuch violence, that Richard dropped down dead, in the thirty-third year of his age, after a reign of twenty-two years, and was interred at King's Langley, in Hertfordſhire; but his body was afterwards removed to Weſtminſter abbey, by order of king Henry V.

King Richard II. had a very graceful perſon, and was of a ſprightly diſpoſition. He was moſt remarkable for his tyranny, and the numerous breaches of his oaths, and moſt ſolemn engagements.

RICHARD III. king of England, ſurnamed Crook-backed Richard, was the brother of king Edward IV. and raiſed himſelf to the throne by a ſeries of the moſt horrid murders. Henry VI. and the young prince his ſon, with ſeveral noblemen of the higheſt rank, died while he was duke of Glouceſter, to prepare the way for his uſurping the throne from Edward IV. He was proclaimed king the 20th of June, 1483, in the 32d year of his age, but delayed the ceremony of his coronation, till the 6th of July, and ſoon after cauſed Edward V. and that young prince's brother, whom he had before declared to be baſtards, to be ſmothered in the Tower. The ſame year, having broke his promiſe to the duke of Buckingham, who had been greatly inſtrumental in raiſing him to the throne, that nobleman took up arms againſt him, in order to aſſiſt Henry, earl of Richmond, the laſt branch of the houſe of Lancaſter, to obtain the crown; but that duke being betrayed by a fellow who had been his ſervant, for the ſake of a reward of a thouſand pounds, offered for taking him, he was beheaded at Saliſbury, without any legal proceſs. However, the earl of Richmond obtaining aſſiſtance from the duke of Brittany, ſailed from St Maloes, on the 12th of October, with five thouſand men and forty ſhips; but his fleet being diſperſed, he returned to Brittany, and afterwards to France: mean while Richard ſacrificed many perſons to his revenge, and ſent ſir Ralph Aſhton into the weſtern counties, with power to execute upon the ſpot all ſuch perſons, whom he did but ſuſpect to be guilty of high treaſon; and finding that the earl of Richmond founded his projects on the hopes of marrying Elizabeth the daughter of Edward IV. he reſolved to marry that princeſs himſelf, though he was already married to the widow of the prince of Wales, the ſon of Henry VI. whom he had himſelf murdered; and therefore now, in order to obtain Elizabeth, he is ſaid to have poiſoned his queen. The earl of Richmond however landed in Wales, with two thouſand men, which encreaſed to five thouſand, and with this ſmall army engaged the king's forces, which conſiſted of thirteen thouſand men, at Boſworth: but the earl being joined by the lord Stanley and his brother with freſh troops, he gained a complete victory, when Richard finding that the day was loſt, ruſhed into the midſt of his enemies, and died with his ſword in his hand. The crown being found after the battle, was placed on the head of Henry earl of Richmond; and Richard's body was taken up entirely naked, and covered with blood and dirt, in which condition it was thrown acroſs a horſe, carried to Leiceſter, and interred without the leaſt ceremony. Thus periſhed Richard on the 22d of Auguſt, 1483, in the thirty-fourth year of his age, after an infamous reign of two years.

Thus Richard III. if any regard is to be paid to the generality of our hiſtorians, was, through the whole courſe of his life, reſtrained by no principle of juſtice or humanity; and it appears that he endeavoured to maintain the crown by the ſame fraud and violence by which he obtained it. George Buck, who in his hiſtory of Richard affirms that he was neither deformed in mind nor body, was thought to have diſcovered, ſays a judicious author, as much confidence, and as little truth in that aſſertion, as Richard himſelf

ſelf did in aſſerting his title. But Mr. Walpole, who has ſtruck new light into the darkeſt paſſages of Engliſh hiſtory, has brought many preſumptive proofs, unknown to Buck, that Richard was neither that deformed perſon, nor that monſter of cruelty and impiety which he was repreſented to be by the hiſtorians in the reign of Henry VII. who have been ſince copied in all our later hiſtories. It muſt however be acknowledged, that though Mr. Walpole has done much towards clearing up the character of Richard, he has left the matter ſtill problematical. His arguments to prove that Perkin Warbeck was the real duke of York, appear more concluſive; and it is ſaid that the lord treaſurer Oxford, who was as well acquainted with our hiſtory as any man of his time, was entirely of that opinion. He was ſucceed by Henry VII.

RICHARDSON (SAMUEL) a celebrated Engliſh writer, was born in 1688, and bred to the buſineſs of a printer, which he exerciſed all his life with diſtinguiſhed eminence. Though he underſtood no language but his own, he obtained a conſiderable degree of merit and of fame by his writings of the novel kind, in which he had a manner peculiar to himſelf. His Pamela, Clariſſa, and Sir Charles Grandiſon have been univerſally read, and tranſlated both into French and Dutch. He is ſaid to have delighted in letter-writing from his childhood, and therefore was the more eaſily induced to throw the above works into that form. He there ſhews an admirable knowledge of the human heart, and an amazing ſkill in moving the paſſions. His purpoſe was to promote virtue and moral rectitude, and hence his works abound with religious and moral ſentiments. He was a man of virtue and humanity, which he ſhewed in his life as well as in his writings. Beſides the above works he is the author of a volume of letters upon various ſubjects; and compiled Æſop's Fables, and A Tour through Great Britain, in 4 vols. A ſtroke of the palſy carried him off, after a few days illneſs, on the 4th of July, 1761.

RICHELET (CÆSAR PETER) a learned advocate in the parliament of Paris, was born at Cheminon in Champagne in 1631. He applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the French tongue, and acquired great reputation by his works, which were 1. A large French Dictionary, the beſt edition of which is that of Lyons in 1728, 3 vols. folio. 2. A ſmall Dictionary of Rhymes. 3. A French tranſlation of The Conqueſt of Florida, from the Spaniſh of Garulaſſo de la Vega. 4. Several Letters, &c. He was the friend of Perrot, D'Ablancourt, Patru, and many other learned men. He died at Paris on the 29th of November, 1698, aged ſixty-ſeven.

RICHELIEU (ARMAND JOHN DU PLESSIS) cardinal and prime miniſter to Lewis XIII. and one of the moſt able politicians France has produced, was the third ſon of Francis Du Pleſſis, lord of Richelieu, and grand provoſt of France, and was born at Paris on the 5th of September, 1585. He was educated with great care, and at twenty-two years of age entered the Sorbonne, when he obtained a diſpenſation from pope Paul V. for his enjoying the biſhoprick of Luçon, and was conſecrated at Rome on the 17th of April, 1607. At his return to France he was advanced at court by the favour of the marchioneſs de Guercheville, and the marſhal D'Ancre. Queen Mary de Medicis, who was then regent, made him her great almoner, and afterwards, in 1616, ſecretary of ſtate; but Mary de Medicis being baniſhed to Blois, after the death of marſhal D'Ancre, he followed her thither, when becoming ſuſpected by the duke de Luynes, he was ordered to retire to Avignon. He then compoſed his Method of Controverſy on the principal Points of Faith. The king recalled him in 1619, and ſent him to Angouleme, where he prevailed on the queen to agree to an accommodation; and in conſequence of this treaty the duke de Luynes obtained for him the cardinal's hat of pope Gregory XV. He was afterwards declared prime miniſter, chief of the council, and ſuperintendant-general of the navigation and commerce of France. In 1627 he preſerved the iſland of Rhee, and the ſame year took the city of Rochelle from the Reformed, by means of the famous mole raiſed by his order, and contrived by Lewis Metezeau and John Tiriot. In 1629 he accompanied the king, who went to the ſuccour of the duke of Mantua, and cauſed the ſiege of Caſal to be raiſed. At his return he forced the Calviniſts to accept the treaty of pacification, which had been concluded at Alais; and ſix months after being declared lieutenant-general beyond the mountains, he took Pignerol, and ſuccoured Caſal, which was beſieged by the marquis Spinola. The king, who had fallen ſick, being returned to Lyons, the queen mother, and moſt of the lords belonging to the court, took advantage of his ſickneſs in order to form a plot againſt the cardinal, and to miſrepreſent his conduct to the king; and in this they ſucceeded ſo well, that his majeſty promiſed the queen that he would diſgrace him. The cardinal ſeemed to be ruined, and already prepared to retire to Havre de Grace, which he had choſen for the place of his retreat, when knowing that the queen had not followed the king to Verſailles, he, by the advice of cardinal de la Vallette, went thither, appeared before him, juſtified his conduct; ſhewed the falſity of his enemies accuſations, and by his reaſons ſo far prevailed over his majeſty, that inſtead of being diſgraced, he from that moment became more powerful than ever. He puniſhed all his enemies in the ſame manner as they would have had him ſuffer, and the day which produced this event, ſo glorious to cardinal Richelieu, was called the Day of Dupes. This able miniſter had from thence forwards an aſcendancy over the king's mind; and he now reſolved to humble the exceſſive power of the houſe of Auſtria, and for that purpoſe concluded, on the 23d of January, 1631, a treaty with Guſtavus Adolphus king of Sweden, for carrying the war into the heart of Germany. He alſo entered into a league with the duke of Bavaria; ſecured Lorrain; raiſed a part of the princes of the empire againſt the emperor; treated with the Dutch to continue the war againſt Spain, favoured the Catalans and Portugueſe till they ſhook off the Spaniſh yoke; and, in ſhort, took ſo many different meaſures, that he accompliſhed his deſign, and after having carried on the war with ſucceſs, was thinking of concluding it by a peace, when he died at Paris on the 4th of December, 1642, aged fifty-eight. He was interred in the Sorbonne, where a magnificent mauſoleum is erected to his memory. This great politician made the arts and ſciences flouriſh; formed the botanical garden at Paris called the King's Garden; founded the French Academy; eſtabliſhed the royal printing-houſe; erected the palace now called *Le Palais Royal*, which he preſented to the king; and rebuilt the Sorbonne with a magnificence that appears truly royal. Beſides his book of Controverſies, he wrote ſeveral on pious ſubjects, and a large work intitled The Political Teſtament, which is in manuſcript in the library of the Sorbonne.

RICHELIEU, a town of France in Lower Poitou, and in the dioceſe of Poitiers. It has ſeveral handſome ſquares, in one of which is the hall or court of juſtice, and an hoſpital; and there is likewiſe a handſome caſtle. It is ſeated on the rivers Amable and Vide, twenty-ſeven miles north of Poitiers, and one hundred and fifty ſouth-weſt of Paris. Long. 0. 28. E. Lat. 47. 5. N.

RICHMOND, a town in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Saturday before Palm Sunday, the firſt Saturday in July, and September 14, for horned cattle, horſes, and ſheep. This town is ſeated on the river Swale, over which there is a ſtone bridge. It is now a large town corporate, containing two churches, with many well built houſes, ſome of which are of free-ſtone. The ſtreets are well paved, and there is a large handſome market-place. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common-councilmen and ſub-officers, and ſends two members to parliament. It is forty miles north-weſt of York, and two hundred and thirty-two north-by-weſt from London. Long. 1. 30. W. Lat 54. 20. N.

The tract round it, which is called Richmondſhire, has good mines of lead, copper, and pit-coal, and is a mixture of barren hills and fruitful vallies.

RICHMOND, a village of the county of Surry, twelve miles from London. It is counted one of the fineſt retirements in England in the ſummer ſeaſon, and is ſeated on the banks of the Thames, on an eaſy aſcent. It has a royal palace, which has a fine park, and delightful gardens.

RICIUS (PAUL) a learned Jew, born in Germany, who after his being converted to the Chriſtian faith, taught philoſophy at Pavia with great applauſe. At length the emperor Maximilian invited him into Germany, and made him one of his phyſicians. He publiſhed many works againſt the Jews, and on other ſubjects, in which he maintains that the heavens are animated, and other paradoxes. His candour, honeſty, moderation, and learning are much praiſed, and Eraſmus gives him a great character. He flouriſhed in the ſixteenth century.

RICKMANSWORTH, a town of Hertfordſhire, with a market on Saturdays, but never a fair. It is ſeated on the river Colne, in a low, wateriſh place, twenty miles ſouth-eaſt of Hertford, and twenty north-weſt of London. Long. 0. 21. W. Lat. 51. 40. N.

RIDLEY (NICHOLAS) biſhop of London in the reign of queen Mary; an eminent Engliſh biſhop and reformer, was under the reign of Edward VI. raiſed to the biſhoprick of Rocheſter, and afterwards to that of London: but in the reign of queen Mary was deprived of his biſhoprick, condemned, and inhumanly burnt at the ſtake at Oxford, on the 16th of October, 1555. He was one of the moſt eminent of the proteſtant divines, and promoted the Reformation by his ſermons and his writings, which were a treatiſe *De Cœna Dominica*, and ſeveral other books againſt the popiſh religion.

RICENZO (NICHOLAS.) See LAURENTIO (NICHOLAS.)

RIETI, a town of Italy, in the territory and duchy of Spoleto, near

near the confines of Abruzzo, with a biſhop's ſee. It is an ancient and rich place, and is ſeated on the river Velino, near the lake Rieti, twenty-ſeven miles ſouth by-eaſt of Spoleto, and thirty-ſeven north-eaſt of Rome. Long. 13. 5. E. Lat. 42. 23. N.

RIETBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, fifteen miles north weſt of Paderborn, and capital of a ſmall county of the ſame name belonging to the king of Pruſſia, it being annexed to Eaſt Friesland. It is thirty-five miles ſouth eaſt of Munſter. Long. 6. 0. E. Lat. 51. 50. N.

RIEUX, a town of France in Upper Languedoc, with a biſhop's ſee. The cathedral church has nothing remarkable; but the biſhop's palace is a handſome ſtructure. It is ſeated on the river Riſe, twenty-five miles ſouth-eaſt of Touloufe; eighty-two weſt of Narbonne, and two hundred and ſeventy-five ſouth-by-weſt of Paris. Long. 1. 5. E. Lat. 43. 10. N.

RIEUX (JOHN DE) lord of Rieux and Rochefort, and marſhal of France, was deſcended from one of the moſt ancient houſes in Brittany, and in 1404 defeated the Engliſh who ravaged that province. In 1411 he was deprived of his poſts; but was the next year reſtored to them again, and in 1417 reſigned them to his ſon Peter de Rieux, lord of Rochefort, Aſſerac, and Chatteau-neuf; but he alſo was deprived of his employments in 1418, on which he joined with the dauphin's party, and ſerved that prince with great fidelity and ſucceſs. He defended the city of St. Dennis, which was beſieged by the Engliſh in 1435, took from Henry VI. king of England the city of Dieppe, in 1438, and made the Engliſh raiſe the ſiege of Harfleur; but William Flavi, viſcount d'Aſſi, arreſted him before the gate of the caſtle of Compiegne, and threw him into priſon, where he died for want.

RIEZ, a ſmall handſome town of France, in Provence, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Auveſtre, in a plain abounding with excellent fruit, and grapes which produce the beſt wine in France. It is thirty-two miles north eaſt of Aix, twenty five ſouth of Siſteron, fifty-four north-eaſt of Toulon, and three hundred and ninety ſouth-by-eaſt of Paris. Long. 6. 32. E. Lat. 43. 52. N.

RIGA, a ſea-port town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of Livonia, with an archbiſhop's ſee, ſecularized in 1556. It is ſeated on the river Duina, and is capital of the province. It is a very large place, and carries on a conſiderable trade in ſkins, corn, pitch, tar, and naval ſtores. It was taken from the Poles by Guſtavus Adolphus, in 1621; and was beſieged by the czar in 1656 to no purpoſe; but the Muſcovites took it in 1710, having blocked it up a long while, and the plague raging in the town. The caſtle is ſquare, and defended by four towers, and ſix baſtions. It is likewiſe provided with a good arſenal. It is ſeated in a large plain, five miles from the mouth of the above river, which falls into the Baltic ſea, and ninety-five miles ſouth-eaſt of Stockholm. Long. 24. 25. E. Lat. 56. 53. N.

RIGAUD, (HYACINTH) a celebrated painter, born at Perpignan on the 25th of July, 1663. He excelled in portrait painting, and had the honour to paint all the royal family of France. The grand picture in which he has repreſented the cardinal de Bouillon opening the holy year, is a maſter-piece, equal to the fineſt performances of Rubens. He was made profeſſor and director of the Academy of Painting, was enobled on account of his merit, and died at Paris on the 29th of December, 1743, aged eighty.

RIGAULT, (NICHOLAS) in Latin, *Rigaltius*, counſellor to the parliament of Metz, keeper of the king's library, and one of the moſt learned men of the 17th century, was born at Paris in 1577, and was the ſon of a phyſician. He became well ſkilled in eccleſiaſtical and profane antiquity, and in the Greek and Latin tongues. He was made preceptor general of Nancy, then intendant of Metz, and died at Toul in Auguſt, 1654, aged ſeventy-ſeven. He publiſhed, 1. Editions of St. Cyprian and Tertullian, with learned Notes. 2. *Obſervationes de Papulis fundis.* 3. Notes on Phædrus, Artimidorus, Julian, and the writers *de Re Agraria.* 5. *Onoſandri Strategicum*, in Greek and Latin, and many other learned works.

RILEY, (JOHN) one of the beſt native painters that has flouriſhed in England, was born in 1646, and received inſtructions from Fuller and Zouſt, but his talents while living were obſcured by the fame, rather than by the merit of Kneller, and he was little noticed till after the death of Lely, when Chiffinch being perſuaded to ſit to him; the picture was ſhewn, and recommended him to Charles II. who ſat to him, but almoſt diſcouraged the baſhful artiſt from purſuing his profeſſion; for, looking at the picture, he cried, "Is this like me? Then, od's fiſh, I am an ugly "fellow;" which diſcouraged Riley ſo much, that he could not bear the picture, though he ſold it for a large price. James and his queen ſat to him, as did alſo their ſucceſſors, William and Mary, who appointed him their painter. Graham ſpeaks of him with little juſtice, ſaying, he had no excellence beyond a head; but there are draperies and hands painted by Riley, that would do honour to either Lely or Kneller. The portrait of lord keeper North at Wroxton, is capital throughout. Riley, who was humble, modeſt, and of an amiable character, had the greateſt diffidence of himſelf and was eaſily diſguſted with his own works, which was probably the ſource of the objections made to him; for, with a quarter of Sir Godfrey's vanity, he might have perſuaded the world he was a great maſter. But the gout put an early end to his progreſs, for he died in 1691, at forty-five years of age, and was buried in Biſhopſgate church, in which pariſh he was born. *Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting in England.*

RIMINI. See GREGORY D'ARIMINI.

RIMINI, a city of Italy, in Romania, which makes part of the Territory of the Church, with a biſhop's ſee. It is in a fine ſituation, having on one ſide a beautiful plain abounding in corn, vineyards, and olive trees, with the gulph of Venice, and the Appennine mountains on the oppoſite ſide. The river Marecchia waſhes its walls to the weſt, and that of Auſa to the eaſt. It is full of antiquities, and is ſtill adorned with ſeveral handſome ſtructures and ſuperb palaces. On the Marecchia is a marble bridge built by the emperor Auguſtus, ſupported by five arches, two hundred feet in length, and fifteen in breadth. It is twenty miles ſouth-eaſt of Ravenna, and one hundred and forty-five north by eaſt of Rome. Long. 13. 58. E. Lat. 44. 10. N.

RINGSTEAD, a town of Denmark, in the iſle of Zealand, capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name. Long. 12. 10 E. Lat. 55. 28. N.

RINGWOOD, a town in Hampſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and two fairs, on July 10 and December 11, for foreſt colts and pedlars wares. It was a place of ſome account in the time of the Saxons, and is now a large town ſeated on a river near the ſea. The market is well ſupplied with corn, cattle, and proviſions. It is fourteen miles eaſt-north-eaſt of Poole, and ninety-five weſt ſouth-weſt of London. Long. 2 0. W. Lat. 50. 50. N.

RINTLEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Shawenburg. It is a ſmall place, but well fortified, and has an univerſity. It is ſeated on the river Weſer, fifteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Minden. Long. 9. 10. E. Lat. 52. 15. N.

RINUCCINI, (OTTAVIO) a gentleman of Florence, and an eminent Italian poet, followed queen Mary de Medicis into France, and was greatly eſteemed by that princeſs, and by Henry IV. who made him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber. To him is attributed the invention of operas, or of pieces ſet to muſic, and played upon the ſtage. He was a man of wit and genius, and was diſtinguiſhed by his politeneſs and eloquence. He died in 1621, and the next year his works were printed at Florence by his ſon, Peter Francis Rinuccini. His three pieces, intitled, Daphne, Eurydice, and Ariadne, are more particularly eſteemed.

RIO-GRANDE, a river of Terra-Firma, in South America, which riſes in Popayan, runs through the new kingdom of Granada, and falls into the north ſea by three mouths, between Carthagena and St. Martha.

RIO-GRANDE, a river of Africa, which runs from eaſt to weſt through Negro-land, and falls into the Atlantic ocean in eleven degrees of north latitude. Some ſuppoſe it to be a branch of the river Niger.

RIO-DE-LA-HACHA, a river of South America, in the kingdom of Granada, which gives its name to a government, and falls into the north ſea.

RIO-JANERO. See JANEIRO.

RIOM, a town of France, in Auvergne. It is ſeated on a hill, eight miles north eaſt of Clermont, and two hundred and fifteen ſouth of Paris. Long. 3. 18. E. Lat. 45. 51. N.

RIPEILLE, a town of Savoy, in Chablais, ſeated on a river which falls into the lake of Geneva, where there is a monaſtery of Carthuſians, remarkable for its fine extenſive proſpects. It is twenty miles north-eaſt of Geneva. Long. 6. 32. E. Lat. 46. 36. N.

RIPA-TRANSONE, a town of Italy, well peopled and ſtrong, in the Territory of the Church, and marquiſate of Ancona, with a biſhop's ſee. It is five miles from the gulph of Venice, five from Montalto, and eight from Fermo. Long. 14. 5. E. Lat. 42. 57. N.

RIPEN, a ſea port town of Denmark, in North Jutland, and capital of the dioceſe of Ripen. It has a good harbour, a caſtle, and colleges, in one of which is a public library. In the cathedral are the tombs of ſeveral kings of Denmark. It is ſeated near the mouth of the Nipſau, in a ſoil fertile of good paſtures, where are bred the beſt cattle in Denmark. It is forty-five miles north-weſt of Sleſwick, and

and fifty miles ſouth-by-weſt of Wiburg. Long. 9. 10. E. Lat. 55. 36 N

RIPLEY, a town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Mondays, and a fair on Auguſt 25, which continues for three days, and is for ſheep, horned cattle, and linen. It is ſeated on the river Nid, over which it has a bridge, and is twenty-four miles north-weſt of York, and two hundred and four north-by-weſt of London. Long. 1. 21. W. Lat. 54. 6 N.

RIPPON, a town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Thurſday, and ſix fairs, on Thurſday after January 24, on Thurſday after March 21, for horſes, horned cattle, and leather; on May 12 and 13, for horſes and ſheep. It is ſeated on the river Yore, over which there are two bridges. It is at preſent a large well built corporation town, governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four common-council, and ſends two members to parliament. The collegiate church has three lofty ſteeples. The market is very great for cattle, corn, proviſions, and the town has been long noted for the manufactory of ſpurs. It is twenty-five miles north-weſt of York, and two hundred and ten north-by-weſt of London. Long. 1. 16. W. Lat. 54. 12. N.

RIQUIER, an ancient town of France, in Picardy, in the country of Ponthieu, with a celebrated abbey. It is ſeated in a fertile country, on the little river Cardon, fifteen miles north-weſt of Amiens, five north-eaſt of Abbeville, and ninety-five north of Paris. Long. 1. 51. E. Lat. 50. 10. N.

RISBOROUGH, a town of Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on May 6, for cattle. It is but an indifferent place, and is ſeated among hills, twenty miles ſouth of Ailſbury, and thirty-eight north-weſt of London. Long. 0. 50. W. Lat. 51. 40. N.

RIST, (JOHN) an excellent German poet, born at Pinneberg on the 8th of March, 1607. He was paſtor at Wedel, on the Elbe, imperial count palatine, and eccleſiaſtical counſellor of the duke of Mecklenburg. He founded the ſociety of the Swan, acquired a great reputation by his Latin and German poems, and died on the 31ſt of Auguſt, 1667. His principal poetical works are: 1. *Hortus Poeticus.* 2. *Theatrum Poeticum.* 3. *Parnaſſus Poeticus.* 4. *Vindiciæ Linguæ Germanica: Muſa Teutonica.* 5. A German Poem much eſteemed, intitled Galatheus and Florabella, &c.

RIVA, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the Trentin. It was taken by the French in 1703, but they abandoned it afterwards. It is ſeated at the north end of the lake Guarda, where a ſmall river falls into it, and is ſeventeen miles ſouth-weſt of the Trent. Long. 11. 5. E. Lat 46. 36. N.

RIVADEC, a ſea-port town in Spain, in the province of Galicia, ſeated on a bay of the ſea, three miles north-weſt of Oviedo. Long. 7. 16. W. Lat. 43. 41. N.

RIVALZ, (ANTONY) an able painter, was the ſon of John Peter Rivalz, painter and architect of the town-houſe of Toulouſe. After being taught to deſign by his father, he went to Rome, where he gained the firſt prize in painting, of the academy of St. Luke. He at length returned to Toulouſe, where he enjoyed his father's places, and died there in 1735, at ſixty-eight years of age. Bartholomew Rivalz, his couſin, engraved his pictures, and the chevalier Rivalz, his ſon, maintained by his abilities the reputation his family had acquired in painting.

RIVOLI, a ſmall populous town of Italy, in Piedmont, with a very handſome caſtle. It is ſeated on a fertile and pleaſant hill, ſix miles weſt of Turin, and thirty-five from Coni. Long. 7. 28. E. Lat. 45. 10 N.

RIVOLO, a town of Italy, in the province of Verona, ſeated on the eaſt ſide of the lake de Guarda, twenty miles weſt of Verona, and ſubject to Venice. Long. 11. 7. E. Lat. 45. 46. N.

RIZIO, (DAVID) an Italian, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the court of Mary queen of Scots, was the ſon of a muſician in Turin; and having accompanied the Piedmonteſe ambaſſador into Scotland, gained admiſſion into the queen's family by his ſkill in muſic. His ſervile condition had taught him ſuppleneſs of ſpirit, and inſinuating manners. He quickly crept into the queen's favour, and her French ſecretary happening to return into his own country, was preferred by her to that office. He now began to make a figure at court, and to appear as a man of weight and conſequence. The whole train of ſuitors and expectants, who having extreme ſagacity in diſcovering the parts which lead moſt directly to ſucceſs, applied to him. His recommendations were obſerved to have great influence over the queen, and he was conſidered not only as a favourite, but as a miniſter. Rizio, far from being careful to abate that envy which always attends ſuch an extraordinary and rapid change of fortune, ſtudied to diſplay the whole extent of his favour. He affected to talk often and familiarly with the queen in public. He equalled the greateſt and moſt opulent ſubjects in richneſs of dreſs, and in the number of his attendants. He diſcovered in all his behaviour that aſſuming inſolence with which unmerited proſpetity inſpires an ignoble mind. It was with the utmoſt indignation that the nobles beheld the power, it was with the utmoſt difficulty that they tolerated the arrogance of this unworthy minion. Even in the queen's preſence they could not forbear treating him with marks of contempt. Nor was it his exorbitant power alone which exaſperated the Scots. They conſidered him as a dangerous enemy to the proteſtant religion, and ſuſpected that he held a ſecret correſpondence with the court of Rome.

It was lord Darnly's misfortune to fall under the management of this man; who, by flattery and aſſiduity, eaſily gained on his vanity and inexperience. Rizio's whole influence on the queen was employed in his behalf, and contributed, without doubt, towards eſtabliſhing him more firmly in her affection. After Darnly's being married to the queen, his pride and inſolence to her majeſty, cooled her affection, and Rizio refuſing to humour him in his follies, he imputed the queen's coldneſs, not to his own behaviour, but to the inſinuations of Rizio. Mary's conduct confirmed and ſtrengthened theſe ſuſpicions. She treated this ſtranger with the utmoſt familiarity, and admitted him to a ſhare in her confidence. He was perpetually in her preſence, intermeddled in every buſineſs, and, together with a few favourites, was the companion of her private amuſements. Darnly's haughty ſpirit could not bear the interference of ſuch an upſtart, and unreſtrained by any ſcruple, he inſtantly reſolved to get rid of him by violence. A plan was laid for Rizio's deſtruction, in which were engaged the earl of Morton, the lord high chancellor of the kingdom, and the lords Ruthven, Lindſay, and Maitland. The lord Ruthven, who had been confined to his bed for three months, by a very dangerous diſtemper, and who was ſtill ſo feeble that he could ſcarce walk or bear the weight of his own armour, was entruſted with the executive part, and while he himſelf needed to be ſupported by two men, he came abroad to commit a murder in the preſence of his ſovereign.

On the 9th of March, 1566, Morton entered the court of the palace with 160 men, and without noiſe or meeting with any reſiſtance, ſeized all the gates. While the queen was at ſupper in her bechamber, with the counteſs of Argyle, Rizio, and a few domeſtics, the king ſuddenly entered the apartment by a private paſſage. At his back was lord Ruthven, clad in complete armour, with that ghaſtly and horrid look which long ſickneſs had given him. Three or four of his moſt truſty accomplices followed him. Such an unuſual appearance alarmed thoſe who were preſent; Rizio inſtantly apprehended that he was the victim they intended to ſacrifice, and in the utmoſt conſternation retired behind the queen, of whom he laid hold, hoping that the reverence due to her perſon might prove ſome protection to him: but the conſpirators had proceeded too far to be reſtrained by any conſideration of that kind. Numbers of armed men ruſhed into the chamber. Ruthven drew his dagger, and with a furious mein and voice commanded Rizio to leave a place of which he was unworthy, and which he had occupied too long. Mary employed tears and entreaties, and threatenings, to ſave her favourite; but notwithſtanding all theſe, he was torn from her by violence, and before he could be dragged through the next apartment, the rage of his enemies put an end to his life, by piercing his body with fifty-ſix wounds. *Dr. Robertſon's Hiſt. of Scotland.* See DARNLY.

ROA, a ſtrong town of Spain in Old Caſtile, defended by a citadel, and adorned with a handſome palace. It is ſeated on the river Douero, in a large open country fertile in corn and wine, ten miles ſouth-weſt of Aranda, and ſeventy north of Madrid. Long 3. 15. W. Lat. 41. 48. N.

ROBERT DE COURTENAI, French emperor of the Eaſt, ſucceeded Peter de Courtenai at the cloſe of the year 1220, and was crowned at Conſtantinople, in the church of St. Sophia, on the 25th of March, 1221. He died in 1228, when the lords invited John de Brienne, who was deprived of his kingdom of Jeruſalem, to govern the empire, during the minority of Baldwin II.

ROBERT, or RUPERT, emperor of Germany, ſurnamed the Short, and the Debonaire, was prince palatine and duke of Bavaria when he was raiſed to the empire in 1400, after Wenceſlaus king of Bohemia had been depoſed. He founded an univerſity at Heidelberg, and died at Oppenheim, on the 18th of May, 1410. He was ſucceeded by the emperor Sigiſmund.

ROBERT, king of France, ſurnamed the Devout and the Wiſe, ſucceeded his father Hugh Capet in 956. He was obliged to divorce Bertha his couſin, whom he had married without a diſpenſation from the pope, and ſoon after married Conſtance, the daughter of William count of Provence and Arles. Henry duke of Burgundy his uncle, and the brother

brother of Hugh Capet, dying without lawful iſſue, Robert united that duchy to his crown, and afterwards gave it to Henry his ſecond ſon, who becoming king, ceded it to Robert his younger brother This laſt prince was the chief of the firſt royal branch of the dukes of Burgundy, which laſted near 360 years. King Robert put a ſtop to the commotions raiſed in his kingdom; endeavoured to make the arts and ſciences flouriſh, and built a great number of magnificent churches. He was a humane, ſprightly, and unambitious prince; he refuſed the imperial crown, and the kingdom of Italy, offered him by the Italians; crowned his ſecond ſon Henry I. at Rheims, in ſpite of the intrigues of queen Conſtance, who would have engaged him to have preferred his youngeſt ſon Robert duke of Burgundy. Robert died at Melun on the 20th of July, 1031, aged ſixty, after his having compoſed ſeveral Hymns, which are ſtill ſung in the Romiſh churches, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Henry I.

ROBERT I. duke of Normandy, was the chief of thoſe Danes or Normans, that is, people of the North, who made ſo many inroads and ravages in France, during the ninth and tenth centuries. To put a ſtop to them, king Charles the Simple, affected by the repreſentations of his people, concluded in 912 the famous treaty by which he gave to Rollo, the chief of the Normans, his daughter Giſle or Giſelle, with that part of Neuſtria, ſince called from their name Normandy, on condition of his becoming a Chriſtian, and doing him homage. To this Rollo conſented, and after being inſtructed in his new religion, was baptized by the name of Robert. This duke of Normandy governed with great equity, and died about the year 920.

ROBERT BRUCE, king of Scotland, and one of the greateſt and braveſt princes of the fourteenth century; was deſcended from David I. king of Scotland, and aſcended the throne on the 25th of March, 1306, after the expulſion of John Baliol, who had obtained the crown by the aſſiſtance of Edward I. He ſhook off the yoke of England, drove the Engliſh out of Scotland, and rendered his kingdom powerful and flouriſhing. He died on the 7th of June, 1329, aged fifty-five, leaving David II. who ſucceeded him at five years of age, and a daughter who carried the ſceptre of Scotland into the family of the Stuarts.

ROBERT, abbot of Moleſme, founded the order of the Ciſtertians in 1098, and died on the 21ſt of March, 1108.

ROBINS (BENJAMIN) an excellent Engliſh mathematician and polite writer, was born at Bath in Somerſetſhire, in 1707. His parents were in a low ſtation, and quakers; yet he made an early and ſurprizing progreſs in various branches of ſcience, and particularly in the mathematics, which he at length taught in London; but this way of life, which required confinement, not ſuiting his active diſpoſition, he gradually declined it, and engaged in buſineſs that required more exerciſe. Hence he tried many laborious experiments in gunnery, from the perſuaſion that the reſiſtance of the air has a much greater influence on ſwift projectiles than is generally imagined. Hence alſo he was led to conſider the mechanic arts that depend on mathematical principles; as the conſtruction of mills, the building of bridges, the draining of fens, the rendering of rivers navigable, and the making of harbours. Among other arts, fortification much engaged his attention, and he met with opportunities of perfecting himſelf by viewing the principal ſtrong places of Flanders, in ſome tours he made abroad with perſons of diſtinction.

Upon his return from one of theſe excurſions, he found the learned amuſed with Dr. Berkley's work, intitled The Analyſt, in which an attempt was made to explode the method of fluxions. Mr. Robins was therefore adviſed to clear up this affair by giving a diſtinct account of ſir Iſaac Newton's doctrines, in ſuch a manner as to obviate all the objections that had been made without naming them, and accordingly he publiſhed, in 1735, A Diſcourſe concerning the Nature and Certainty of Sir Iſaac Newton's Method of Fluxions, and ſome exceptions being made to his manner of defending ſir Iſaac Newton, he afterwards wrote two or three additional diſcourſes. In 1738 he defended the ſame great philoſopher againſt an objection contained in a note at the end of a Latin piece, called *Matho, ſive Coſmotheoria pueriles*; and the following year printed Remarks on M. Euler's Treatiſe of Motion, on Dr. Smith's Syſtem of Optics, and on Dr. Jurin's Diſcourſe of diſtinct and indiſtinct Viſion, annexed to Dr. Smith's work. In the mean while Mr. Robins did not ſolely confine himſelf to mathematical ſubjects, for in 1739 he publiſhed three pamphlets on political affairs, without his name; when two of them, relating to the convention and negociations with Spain, were ſo univerſally eſteemed, as to occaſion his being employed in a very honourable poſt; for on a committee being appointed to examine into the paſt conduct of ſir Robert Walpole, he was choſen their ſecretary.

In 1742 Mr. Robins publiſhed a ſmall treatiſe, intitled New Principles of Gunnery, containing the reſult of many experiments; when a Diſcourſe being publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, in order to invalidate ſome of his opinions, he thought proper, in an account he gave of his book in the ſame Tranſactions, to take notice of thoſe experiments: in conſequence of which ſeveral of his Diſſertations on the Reſiſtance of the Air were read, and the experiments exhibited before the Royal Society, for which he was preſented by that honourable body with a gold medal.

In 1748 appeared lord Anſon's Voyage round the World, which, though Mr. Walter's name is in the title, was in reality written by Mr. Robins. Mr. Walter, chaplain on board the Centurion, had indeed brought it down to his departure from Macao for England, when he propoſed to print the work by ſubſcription. It was however thought proper that an able judge ſhould review and correct it, and Mr. Robins was appointed; when, upon examination, it was reſolved that the whole ſhould be written by Mr. Robins, and that what Mr. Walter had done ſhould only ſerve as materials. Hence the introduction intire, and many diſſertations in the body of the work, were compoſed by him, without receiving the leaſt aſſiſtance from Mr. Walter's manuſcript, which chiefly related to the wind and the weather, the currents, courſes, bearings, diſtances, the qualities of the ground on which they anchored, and ſuch particulars as generally fill up a ſailor's account. No production of this kind ever met with a more favourable reception; four large impreſſions were ſold within a twelve month: and it has been tranſlated into moſt of the languages of Europe. The fifth edition printed at London in 1749, was reviſed and corrected by Mr. Robins himſelf.

Having thus rendered himſelf famous for his ability in writing, he was deſired to compoſe an apology for the unfortunate affair at Preſton-Pans in Scotland, which was prefixed as a preface to The Report of the Proceedings of the Board of general Officers, on their Examination into the Conduct of Lieut. Gen. Sir John Cope; and this Preface was eſteemed a maſter-piece in its kind. He afterwards, through the intereſt of lord Anſon, contributed to the improvements made in the royal obſervatory at Greenwich. His reputation being now at its full height, he was offered the choice of two very conſiderable employments: the firſt was to go to Paris as one of the commiſſaries for adjuſting the limits in Acadia; the other to be engineer-general to the Eaſt India company, whoſe forts being in a ruinous condition, wanted a perſon capable of putting them into a poſture of defence. He accepted the latter, and having provided a complete ſet of aſtronomical and other inſtruments for making obſervations, ſailed from England in Chriſtmas 1749, and after a voyage in which the ſhip was near being caſt away, arrived at the Indies on the 13th of July, 1750. There with unwearied diligence he formed complete plans for Fort St. David and Madraſs, but did not live to put them in execution; for the climate diſagreeing with his conſtitution, he was attacked by a fever, which though he recovered, about eight months after he fell into a decline, that continued till his death, which happened on the 29th of July, 1751. He left by his laſt will, the publiſhing of his mathematical works to his intimate friend Martin Folkes, eſq. preſident of the Royal Society, and to James Wilſon, M.D. and accordingly they have been publiſhed by the latter in two vols. octavo.

ROBUSTI. See TINTORET.

ROCCA-D'ANFO, a ſmall town of Italy in the territory of Venice, in the Breſſano, ſeated on the lake Idro. Long. 10. 27 E. Lat. 45. 50. N.

ROCH (St.) was born at Montpellier at the end of the thirteenth century, and deſcended from a noble and rich family. It is ſaid, that having loſt his father and mother at twenty years of age, he went on a pilgrimage to Rome, where he cured a great number of perſons afflicted with the plague, but that ſtopping in his return at Placentia, where the peſtilence then raged, he was ſeized by it, and obliged to leave the city to prevent his infecting other people, when he retired into a foreſt, where it is ſaid that a dog belonging to a neighbouring gentleman named Gotthard, brought him every day a loaf, and that ſome time after being cured, he returned to Montpellier, where he died on the 13th of Auguſt, 1327. He is invoked by the Romiſh church particularly for the cure of contagious diſeaſes.

ROCHDALE, a market-town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Tueſdays; and three fairs, on May 14, Whit-Tueſday, and November 7, for horned cattle, horſes, and woollen cloth. It is ſeated on the river Roch, in a valley, and the market is conſiderable for cloth, ſtockings, corn, and live cattle. It is fifty-five miles weſt-ſouth-weſt of York, fifty-one eaſt-north-eaſt of Cheſter, thirteen almoſt north of Mancheſter, and one hundred and ninety-five north-weſt from London. Long. 2. 6. W. Lat. 53. 36. N.

ROCHE, a town of the Low Countries, in the duchy of Luxemburg, and in the foreſt of Arden, with a ſtrong caſtle, ſeated

ſeated on a rock. It is thirty-two miles north-weſt of Luxemburg. Long. 5. 51. E. Lat. 50. 5. N.

ROCHECHOUART, a town of France, on the confines of Poitou, with the title of a duchy, and a caſtle on the top of a mountain, on the declivity of which the town is ſeated, near a ſmall river which falls into the Vienne. It is ſixty-three miles ſouth-by-weſt of Poitiers, and two hundred and five ſouth-by-weſt of Paris. Long. 0. 55. E. Lat. 45. 43. N.

ROCHECHOUART (LEWIS VICTOR DE) duke of Mortemar and Vivonne, marſhal of France, and general of the gallies, was the ſon of Gabriel de Rochechouart, and ſerved as marſhal de Camp at the taking of Gigeri in Africa, in 1664; at the taking of Dowav in 1667, and at the ſiege of Liſle. He conducted the king's gallies to the ſuccour of Candia, was wounded during the Dutch war in 1672, became vice-roy of Meſſina, and in 1675 was made marſhal of France. He was one of the greateſt wits of the court, and was the intimate friend of Deſpreaux, whom he preſented to the king. He died on the 15th of September, 1688.

ROCHECHOUART (MARIA MAGDALENA GABRIELLA DE) abbeſs of Fontevrault, and one of the greateſt wits of the ſeventeenth century, was daughter of Gabriel de Rochechouart, duke of Mortemar, &c. and had a very ſurpriſing genius. She learned the Greek, Latin, Italian, and Spaniſh languages, and became ſkilled in philoſophy, the holy Scriptures, and divinity. In her leiſure hours ſhe was fond of amuſing herſelf by reading the works of Homer and Plato. Her learning, her beauty, with the regularity of her conduct, and her virtue and piety, acquired her a great reputation throughout all France. She died at Fontevrault, on the 15th of Auguſt, 1704, at fifty-nine years of age, leaving many pieces of her writing in manuſcript.

ROCHE-DIRIEN, a town of France in Brittany, five miles from Friguere, famous for the ſieges it has ſuſtained, and for the battle fought there in 1347.

ROCHEFORT, a handſome and conſiderable ſea-port town of France, in the territory of Aunis, with a very commodious harbour, and one of the moſt famous in the kingdom. It is a department of the marine, and has large magazines of naval ſtores. There is alſo one of the fineſt halls of arms in the kingdom, where there is a great many workmen employed in making them; there are alſo forges for anchors, work-houſes for ſhip carpenters, who are employed in every thing which relates to the fitting out of ſhips, that comes within the compaſs of their province. They likewiſe found great guns here; and have others whoſe employment is ſculpture and painting. There are alſo ſtocks for building men of war, rope-walks, magazines of proviſions, a foundery, magazines of powder, a manufactory of ſail-cloth, an hoſpital for ſailors, and proper places to clean the ſhips in. Add to theſe, the houſe of the intendant, the ſquare of the Capuchins, and the ſuperb ſtructure, which contains lodgings for 300 marine guards; where they are taught the buſineſs and exerciſes which belong to ſeamen and officers, which go on board the men of war. It is ſeated on the river Charente, four miles from its mouth; and the entrance of the river is defended by ſeveral forts. It is five miles ſouth-eaſt of Rochelle, and two hundred and fifty-five ſouth-weſt of Paris. Long. 0. 54. E. Lat. 46. 3. N.

ROCHEFORT, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Condros, with a handſome caſtle. It is ſeated among the rocks, on the confines of the biſhoprick of Liege, fifteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Dinant, and fifty north-weſt of Luxemburg. Long 5. 15 E. Lat. 50. 9. N.

ROCHE-FOUCAUD, a town of France, in Angoumois, with a caſtle, and the title of a duchy. It is ſeated on the river Tardouere, twelve miles north-weſt of Angouleme, and two hundred and thirty-eight ſouth-by-weſt of Paris. Long. 0. 28. E. Lat. 45. 45. N.

ROCHEFOUCAULT (FRANCIS, duke DE LA) prince of Marſilac, governor of Poitou, and one of the greateſt men of the ſeventeenth century, was the ſon of Francis, the firſt duke of Rochefoucault, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf on ſeveral occaſions by his courage and prudence. He wrote two excellent works, the one a Book of Maxims, which M. de Voltaire ſays, has contributed more than any thing elſe to form the taſte of the French nation; and the other Memoirs of the Regency of Queen Anne of Auſtria. He died at Paris, on the 17th of March, 1680, aged ſixty-eight.

ROCHELLE, a handſome, large, ſtrong, rich, and celebrated town of France, capital of the territory of Aunis, with a very commodious and ſafe harbour, a biſhop's ſee, a college for humanities, an academy, a ſchool for medicine, anatomy, and botany, and a mint. The houſes are fine, and ſupported with piazzas, under which perſons may walk in all weathers; and the ſtreets are generally as ſtrait as a line: there are ſeveral handſome churches, and other ſtructures, beſides a remarkable pump in the ſquare of Dauphiny, which throws out the water through ſeveral pipes. There are no remains of the old fortifications, except on the ſide of the harbour, where there are bulwarks and ſtrong towers, to defend the entrance. The new fortifications are in the manner of Vauban. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade, eſpecially in wines, brandy, ſalt, paper, linen cloth, and ſerge, which they ſend to America. Lewis XIII. took this place from the Proteſtants in 1628, after thirteen months ſiege. It is ſeated on the ocean, ſixty-ſeven miles ſouth-by-eaſt of Mantz, and two hundred and fifty-eight weſt-ſouth-weſt of Paris. Long. 1. 11. W. Lat. 46. 10. N.

ROCHE-MACHERAN, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, with a very ſtrong caſtle, fifteen miles north-eaſt of Luxemburg. Long. 6. 25. E. Lat. 46. 36. N.

ROCHE-POSAY, a town of France in Tourain, ſeated on the river Creuſe, and is remarkable for its mineral waters. Long. 0. 57. E. Lat. 46. 45. N.

ROCHESTER (JOHN WILMOT, earl of). See WILMOT (JOHN) earl of Rocheſter.

ROCHESTER, a city of Kent, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Fridays; and two fairs, on May 30, and December 11, for horſes, bullocks, and all ſorts of commodities. It is ſeated on the river Medway, over which there is a very handſome ſtone bridge, with ſtrong iron work on the copings. It is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, and twelve common-councilmen, and ſends two members to parliament. It is an ancient place, and was formerly much larger than at preſent. Its caſtle rendered it of great importance; but it is now in ruins: and there are here alſo ſome remains of a priory. It is a biſhop's ſee, and has an handſome cathedral, with three pariſh churches, built with ſtone and flints. It contains about 700 houſes, and about 2000 inhabitants. It conſiſts of only one principal ſtreet, which is wide, and paved. The houſes are generally well-built with brick, and inhabited by tradeſmen and inn-keepers: it has alſo four narrow ſtreets; but no ſort of manufactory is carried on here. It has two free-ſchools, one called the King's, and the other the City ſchool. There is here alſo an alms-houſe for ſix poor travellers, who are ſupplied with a ſupper, a bed, and breakfaſt, with four pence to carry them forward on their journey; but they are to ſtay no longer than one night. Stroud is at the weſt end of this place, and Chatham at the eaſt. It is twenty-ſeven miles north-weſt-by-weſt of Canterbury, and thirty ſouth-eaſt-by-eaſt of London. Long. 0. 34. E. Lat. 51. 22. N.

ROCHE-SUR-YON, a town of France in Poitou, with the title of a principality. It is ſeated near the river Yon, twelve miles north-weſt of Luzon, and two hundred and twelve ſouth-weſt of Paris. Long. 1. 23. W. Lat. 46. 38. N.

ROCHFORD, a town of Eſſex, in a hundred of that name, which formerly had a market, and has now two fairs, on Eaſter Tueſday, for toys; and on the Wedneſday after Michaelmas-day, for wholeſale taylors, glovers, and toys. It is forty-two miles eaſt of London. Long 0. 44. E. Lat. 51. 35. N. It is ſeated in a country ſubject to agues, as is all that part of the country called the Hundreds.

ROCHILZ, an ancient town of Germany in Saxony, and in the circle of Leipſic, with a caſtle, copper mines, and an handſome bridge over the river Muldaw. Long. 13. 30. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.

ROCKBO, a large river of Aſia in China, which riſes in the province of Yunnan, from whence it runs ſouth through the kingdom of Tonquin, and falls into the bay of Cochin-China.

ROCKINGHAM, a town of Northamptonſhire, with a market on Thurſdays; and one fair on September 25, for horſes, cows, ſheep, hogs, pewter, black hats, and cloaths. It is ſeated on the river Weland, which falls into the river Nen, and is a ſmall place, which was formerly of note for its caſtle, long ſince demoliſhed. It is eleven miles ſouth of Oakham, and eighty-five north-by-weſt of London. Long. 0. 50. W. Lat. 52. 30. N.

ROCKINHAUSEN, a town of Germany in the Lower Palatinate, near Falkenſtein.

ROCOUX, a village in the Netherlands near Liege, remarkable for a battle gained here by the French in 1746.

ROCROY, a town of France in Champagne, ſeated in a plain ſurrounded with foreſts on the confines of Hainault. It is ſeven miles from the river Maeſe, twelve ſouth-eaſt of Marienburg, and one hundred and twenty-ſeven north-eaſt of Paris. Long. 4. 37. E. Lat. 49. 56. N.

RODAS, a fortreſs of the Eaſt Indies, in the kingdom of Bengal, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It is one of the ſtrongeſt places in Aſia, and is ſeated on a mountain, two hundred and five miles from Agra. Long. 82. 50. E. Lat 25. 22. N.

RODEZ, a handſome town of France, and capital of Rouergue, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Aveiro, forty-five miles weſt-by-ſouth of Mendi, one hundred and twenty north-eaſt of Toulouſe, and three hundred and twenty ſouth of Paris. Long. 2. 10. E. Lat. 44. 26. N.

RODOGUNA,

RODOGUNA, or RHODOGUNA, the daughter of Phraates, king of the Parthians, was married to Demetrius Nicanor, whom Phraates kept priſoner, which cauſed great misfortunes, through the jealouſy of Cleopatra, that prince's other wife.

There have been ſeveral other princeſſes of the ſame name.

RODOLPHUS I. of Hapſburg, emperor of Germany, ſurnamed the Clement, was the ſon of Albert, count of Hapſburg, a caſtle ſituated between Baſil and Zurich, and was elected emperor in October, 1273. He would never go to Rome, in order to be crowned, ſaying, that none of his predeceſſors had ever returned from thence without the loſs of their authority or ſome of their privileges. He vanquiſhed Ottocarus, king of Bohemia; and, in 1278, concluded a treaty with pope Nicholas III by which he engaged to preſerve the poſſeſſions and privileges of the Roman church. In 1282, Rodolphus gave the country of Auſtria, which he had taken from Ottocarus, to his ſon Albert, and died at Germeſheim, on the road between Erfort and Spire, on the 30th of September, 1291, aged ſeventy three; and after his deceaſe Adolphus of Naſſau was elected emperor.

RODOLPHUS II. the ſon of the emperor Maximilian II. was born at Vienna, on the 11th of July, 1552. He became king of Hungary and Bohemia, was at length elected king of the Romans, and ſucceeded the emperor, his father, on the 12th of October, 1576. He carried on a war in Hungary, againſt the Turks, with various ſucceſs, was obliged to give up Bohemia to his brother Matthias, king of Hungary, and died on the 20th of January, 1612, aged ſixty. He was ſucceeded by Matthias, his brother.

RODOSTO, a town of Turky in Europe, in Romania, with a harbour. It ſeated on the ſide of a hill, on the coaſt of the Sea of Marmora, twelve miles ſouth-weſt of Heraclea, and ſixty-two ſouth-weſt of Conſtantinople. Long. 27. 37. E. Lat 40. 56. N.

RODRIGO, or CASTEL-RODRIGO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes. It is an ancient town, with the title of a marquiſate, is ſeated high among the mountains, and adorned with a very handſome palace. It is thirty miles north-weſt of Cividad-Rodrigo. Long. 7. 0. N.

ROE (Sir Thomas) a great ſtateſman and ſucceſsful ambaſſador, was born at Low Layton, in Eſſex, about the year 1580. He ſtudied a year or two in Magdalen college, Oxford; and after ſpending ſome time at the inns of court in London, and viſiting France, was made eſquire of the body to queen Elizabeth. In 1604, king James conferred on him the honour of knighthood; and ſoon after, he was diſpatched by prince Henry to make diſcoveries in America. Being ſent ambaſſador, in 1614, to the great mogul, he continued four years at his court, during which he endeavoured, with the greateſt zeal, to eſtabliſh a trade between the country of the mogul and England. In 1621, he was ſent ambaſſador to the grand ſeignor, and during his embaſſy, he wrote a true and faithful relation to his majeſty and the prince, of what hath lately happened at Conſtantinople, concerning the death of ſultan Oſman and the ſultan Muſtapha, which was printed in quarto, in 1622. He alſo kept a curious account of his proceedings at the Porte; but it remained in manuſcript till the year 1740, when it was publiſhed under the title of the Negotiations of Sir Thomas Roe, in his Embaſſy to the Ottoman Porte, in folio. During his reſidence in the Eaſt, he made a large collection of valuable manuſcripts, in the Greek and oriental tongues, which he afterwards preſented to the Bodleian librarian. He alſo brought over the fine Alexandrian manuſcript of the Greek Bible, ſent by Cyril, patriarch of Conſtantinople, as a preſent to king Charles I. In 1629, being ſent ambaſſador to mediate a peace between the kings of Poland and Sweden, he not only ſucceeded, but gained ſuch credit with Guſtavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, that he inſpired him with the deſign of making a deſcent into Germany, in order to reſtore the freedom of the empire. This Adolphus executed, and upon his gaining the victory of Leipſic, ſent ſir Thomas a preſent of 2000l. He was afterwards employed in ſeveral other negotiations, and, in 1640, was choſen member of parliament for the univerſity of Oxford. At length, he was made chancellor of the garter, and one of the privy council. In ſhort, he ſhewed that he had all the accompliſhments of the ſcholar, the gentleman, and the courtier, and died in November, 1644.

ROELL (HERMAND ALEXANDER) a learned profeſſor, was born in 1653, in the territory of Doelburg, in Weſtphalia, and became well ſkilled in the learned languages, philoſophy, and divinity. In 1704, he was made profeſſor of divinity at Utrecht, and died at Amſterdam, on the 12th of July, 1718, at ſixty-ſix years of age. He wrote learned philoſophical diſſertations on natural religion; a Diſſertation on innate Ideas, and ſeveral other works which are eſteemed.

ROEMER (OLAUS) a celebrated Daniſh mathematician and aſtronomer, was born at Arhuſen, in Jutland, 1644. He was ſent to the univerſity of Copenhagen, and became ſo well ſkilled in the mathematics and aſtronomy, that when Picart was ſent by Lewis XIV. in 1671, to make obſervations in the North, he was ſo ſurpriſed and pleaſed with him, that he took him to France, and had him preſented to the king, who ordered him to teach the dauphin mathematics, and ſettled a penſion on him. In 1672, he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, and during the ten years he reſided at Paris, gained a prodigious reputation by his diſcoveries. In 1681, Chriſtiern V. king of Denmark, ſent for him home, and made him profeſſor of aſtronomy at Copenhagen, employed him in reforming the the coin and the architecture, in regulating weights and meaſures, and in meaſuring the high roads throughout his kingdom. Frederic IV. that prince's ſucceſſor, ſhewed him the ſame favour, and conferred new dignities on him. Roemer died in 1710, and, what is very extraordinary, without leaving any thing behind him, either written or printed; but ſome of his obſervations, with his manner of making them were publiſhed, in 1735, by Peter Horrebow, his ſcholar, then profeſſor of aſtronomy at Copenhagen. His name can never ſink into oblivion; for the immortal Newton, after ſaying that light is propagated from luminous bodies, and ſpends ſeven or eight minutes in paſſing from the ſun to the earth, adds, "this was firſt diſcovered "by Roemer, and then by others, by means of the ſatellites "of Jupiter."

ROER, a river of Germany, which riſes on the confines of Heſſe, and running weſt through Weſtphalia, falls into the Rhine a little below Duyſburg.

ROER, a river of Germany, which, riſing in the duchy of Juliers, runs north through that duchy, and paſſing by the town of Juliers, falls into the Maeſe, at Ruremonde.

ROERMONDE. See RUREMONDE.

ROESTRATEN (PETER) an eminent painter, was born at Haerlem, in 1627, and learned of Francis Hals, whoſe daughter he married, and whoſe manner he for ſome time followed; but afterwards taking to ſtill life, painted little elſe. Sir Peter Lely was very kind to him at his arrival in England, and introduced him to king Charles II. but it does not appear that he was encouraged at court, nothing of his hand appearing in the palaces or the royal catalogues; but he found more countenance from the nobility. There is a good picture by him, at Kiveton, the ſeat of the duke of Leeds; one at Chatſworth; and two were at lord Pomfret's. He was particularly fond of drawing wrought plate; and Mr. Walpole has a piece by him well coloured, containing an ivory tankard, ſome figures in bronze, and a medal of Charles II. appendant to a blue ribbon. It is certain, that he arrived early in the reign of that prince, for he hurt his hip at the fire of London, and went lame for the reſt of his life. Graham ſays, that having promiſed to ſhew a whole length by Francis Hals to a friend, and the latter growing impatient, he called his wife, who was his maſter's daughter, and ſaid, "There's a whole length by Hals." Roeſtraten died in 1698. *Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

ROEUX, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, eight miles north-eaſt of Mons. Long. 4. 10. E. Lat. 50. 29. N.

ROGAROFF, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Lithuania, ſeated on the river Nieper, one hundred and fifty miles north of Kioff. Long. 30. 15. E. Lat 52. 47. N.

ROGERS (JOHN) the firſt martyr in the reign of queen Mary, was indefatigable in his miniſterial labours, and, in the reign of Henry VIII. tranſlated the whole Bible, which he publiſhed under the fictitious name of Thomas Matthew. He was of a moſt exemplary character in every relation of life, and had ſtrong attachments to the world, he having an amiable wife and ten children. Though he knew that his death approached, he ſtill maintained his uſual ſerenity, and was waked out of a ſound ſleep, when the officers came to carry him to the ſtake, where he ſuffered on the 4th of February, 1555-6.

ROGERS (Dr. JOHN) an Engliſh divine, born at Enſham, in Oxfordſhire, in 1679. He ſtudied at New-college ſchool, Oxford, and afterwards at Corpus Chriſti college. At length coming to London, he became lecturer of St. Clement's Danes, and afterwards of the united pariſhes of Chriſt-church and St. Leonard's, Foſter-lane. In 1716, he was preſented to the rectory of Wrington, in Somerſetſhire; and, ſome time after, was elected canon-reſidentiary and ſubdean of Wells. In 1719, he engaged in the Bangorian controverſy, and publiſhed A Diſcourſe of the viſible and inviſible Church of Chriſt, in which is ſhewn, that the Powers claimed by the Officers of the viſible Church are not inconſiſtent with the Supremacy of Chriſt as Head, 8vo. and this being anſwered by Dr. Sykes, our author

replied in a piece entitled A Review of the Diſcourſe of the viſible and inviſible Church. By theſe performances, he gained ſuch reputation, that the univerſity of Oxford, in 1721, without his deſire or knowledge, conferred on him the degree of doctor of divinity. In 1726, he was made chaplain to the late king, when prince of Wales; but the ſame year, having reſigned his lectureſhip of St. Clement's Danes, he retired from London, in order to ſpend the remainder of his life at Wrington, but he had not long been there before he was preſented to the vicarage of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, on which, he, with reluctance, returned to town, where he died about ſix months after, on the 1ſt of May, 1729, in the fiftieth year of his age. Beſides the above works, he publiſhed, 1. A volume of Sermons, on the neceſſity of a divine revelation, and the truth of the Chriſtian religion. 2. A Vindication of the civil Eſtabliſhment of Religion; and, after his death, were publiſhed, 3. Several volumes of his Sermons. 4. Reaſons againſt Converſion to the Church of Rome. 5. A Perſuaſive to Conformity.

ROHACZOW, a conſiderable town of Poland, in the duchy of Lithuania, and capital of a territory of the ſame name. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Ordrwa and Nieper, one hundred and forty-ſeven miles north of Kioff; and thirty-ſeven north-weſt of Rzeczica. Long. 31. 40. E. Lat. 53. 12. N.

ROHAN, a town of France, in Brittany, and in the dioceſe of Vannes. It is ſeated on the river Auoſt, twenty-five miles north-weſt of Vannes. Long. 2. 46. W. Lat. 48. 10. N.

ROHAN (HENRY, duke of) peer of France, prince of Leon, colonel-general of the Swiſs and Griſons, and one of the greateſt men and fineſt geniuſes of his time. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the ſiege of Amiens, and at length became the head of the Calviniſts in France, to whom he was of great ſervice, both in negociations, and in commanding their armies. He was one of the greateſt generals of his time, and carried on the war with ſucceſs in Holland, Germany, Italy, and France. The civil wars, on account of religion, being terminated by the peace concluded in 1629, he was reſtored to the favour of Lewis XIII. and was ſent ambaſſador into Swiſſerland, and to the Griſons. He afterwards went to Venice, where he was elected general of the Venetian army. After the battle of Nortlingen, in 1634, he ſeized the paſſages of the Valteline, made himſelf maſter of Bormio, Chiavenna, and Della Riva, and defeated the Germans and Spaniards. Some time after, the Griſons revolting, he concluded a freſh treaty with them, with which the court being diſpleaſed, he was obliged to retire to Geneva. He was wounded at the firſt battle of Rhinfeldt, on the 18th of February, 1638, and died of his wounds, on the 13th of April following. He wrote, 1. Memoirs, the moſt complete edition of which is in two volumes duodecimo. 2. The Intereſt of Princes. 3. The perfect Captain. 4. Letters on the War of the Valteline, three volumes duodecimo. 5. A Treatiſe on the Corruption of the ancient Militia. 6 A Treatiſe on the Government of the Thirteen Cantons of Swiſſerland; and other works.

All the works of Henry Rohan are excellent, and adapted to form good ſoldiers. He wrote like a great general and an able politician. His letters are very inſtructive, with reſpect to a war carried on among mountains; he there ſhews how to ſecure a victory in a country filled with almoſt inacceſſible eminences, and with rocks and precipices. He had great ſweetneſs of diſpoſition, was affable, generous, and appeared to have neither ambition, pride, nor any view to private intereſt. There have been two lives printed of this great man, the laſt by the abbé Perau, publiſhed at Paris, in 1757, in two volumes, duodecimo.

ROHAN (BENJAMIN DE) lord of Soubiſe, and brother of the former, vigorouſly ſeconded his enterprizes during the religious wars, he having learned the profeſſion of arms in Holland, under prince Maurice of Naſſau. He rendered himſelf maſter of Lower Poitou, in 1622, and came ſome time after to England, to ſollicit aſſiſtance in favour of the Rochellers. He ſeized the iſland of Rhe, in 1625, and at length ruined all the coaſt from the mouth of the Garonne to that of the Loire, by taking a great number of merchant ſhips. Some time after, he was driven from the iſland of Rhe, and then from that of Oleron, which obliged him to retire to England, where he again ſollicited for ſuccours to be ſent to the Rochellers; but the city being taken notwithſtanding theſe ſuccours, he would never more return to France, and died in England after the year 1641.

ROHAULT (JAMES) a celebrated Carteſian philoſopher, was the ſon of a merchant of Amiens, where he was born, in 1620. He became well ſkilled in the mathematics, and taught them at Paris, where he became acquainted with M. Clerſelier, an advocate, who gave him his daughter in marriage. Rohault alſo taught philoſophy in the ſame city, with uncommon applauſe. He there improved the arts, and gave excellent lectures to the artiſts and workmen, in which he taught them to carry the arts to the higheſt perfection. He died at Paris, in 1675, aged fifty-five. He wrote, in French, 1. An excellent Treatiſe on Natural Philoſophy. 2. The Elements of the Mathematics. 3. A Treatiſe on Mechanics, which is very curious. 4. Philoſophical Converſations, and other works. His Phyſics have been tranſlated into Latin, by Dr. Samuel Clarke, with notes, in which the Carteſian errors are corrected upon the Newtonian ſyſtem.

ROLDUC, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and is twelve miles eaſt of Valkenburg, and eight north of Aix la Chapelle. Long 6. 18. E. Lat. 51. 5. N.

ROLLE (HENRY) lord chief juſtice of the upper bench in the interregnum, was one of the ſix judges who accepted of a commiſſion from the commonwealth, ſoon after the death of Charles I. He was intimately acquainted with the moſt eminent lawyers of his time, and in the knowledge of his profeſſion was ſcarcely inferior to the greateſt. His reading and his practice were equally extenſive, and he ſeems to have been formed by nature for patient ſtudy, deep penetration, clearneſs, and ſolidity of judgment. He ſoon diſcovered the hinge upon which every cauſe turned; and when he himſelf was convinced, he had the art of eaſily convincing others. His integrity, even under the uſurpation of Cromwell, was acknowledged by the generality of the royaliſts themſelves. He was, of all the judges, the moſt averſe to trying any of king's party for treaſon, thinking their defence, in which they inſiſted upon the illegality of the government, was but too well founded. He died on the 30th of July, 1656, and was ſucceeded in his office by Glynn. He was author of the Reports and Abridgment, which bear his name. *Mr. Granger's Biog. Hiſt.*

ROLLIN (CHARLES) a juſtly celebrated French writer, was the ſon of a cutler at Paris, and was born there on the 30th of January, 1661. He ſtudied at the college du Pleſſis, and acquired the eſteem of M. Gobinet, principal of that college, who had a particular eſteem for him. He afterwards became profeſſor of rhetoric in the ſame college; and, in 1688, ſucceeded Horſan, his maſter, as profeſſor of eloquence, in the royal college. He was made rector of the univerſity in 1694, and coadjutor of the college of Beauvais in 1698, and became a member of the Academy of Inſcriptions, in 1701. He was a man of genius, a polite and elegant writer, of rigid morals, and great piety; and nothing could be more benign, more pacific, more ſweet, or more moderate than his temper. This great and amiable man died at Paris, on the 14th of September, 1741, aged eighty. His principal works are, 1. On the Manner of ſtudying the Belles Lettres, four volumes. 2. The ancient Hiſtory of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, Aſſyrians, &c. thirteen volumes. 3. The Roman Hiſtory from the Foundation of Rome, &c. M. Crevier, his ſcholar, and profeſſor of eloquence at the college of Beauvais, has completed this laſt work. All the above works, which are juſtly admired, are written in French, and have been tranſlated into Engliſh.

ROM, or ROEM, an iſland of Denmark, on the eaſtern coaſt of South Jutland, between the iſland of Manoe and Sylt. It is four miles long, and one and a half broad, and contains ſeveral villages.

ROMAIN (St.) a famous archbiſhop of Rouen, deſcended from the ancient kings of France, was nominated to that archbiſhoprick in the reign of Clotaire II. when his piety and high birth procured him the greateſt reſpect. It is pretended, that he tamed an horrible dragon, which devoured the men and beaſts round the city of Rouen, merely by the ſign of the croſs, and that, in memory of this miracle, the king gave to the church of Rouen, the power of annually ſetting at liberty a criminal, a privilege which it ſtill enjoys. St. Romain died on the 23d of October, 639.

ROMANELLI (GIO FRANCESCO) an excellent painter, born at Viterbo, in the year 1612. He was the favourite diſciple of Peter Cortona, in whoſe ſchool there was hardly any one equal to him for correctneſs of deſign, or in the new ſtyle of painting introduced by that famous maſter. His works are every where eſteemed, eſpecially at Rome, where his Preſentation of the Bleſſed Virgin, painted in the Vatican, is judged by foreigners to be of Peter Cortona's hand. He died in 1662, at fifty years of age.

ROMANIA, a province of Italy, in the territory of the Church, bounded on the north by the Ferrareſe, on the weſt by the Bologneſe, on the ſouth by Tuſcany, and on the eaſt by the duchy of Urbino and the gulph of Venice. This country produces more corn than the inhabitants can conſume; and the principal town is Ravenna.

ROMANIA, a province of Turky in Europe, the ancient Thrace, is bounded on the north by Bulgaria, on the eaſt by

by the Black Sea, on the ſouth by the Archipelago, and on the weſt by Macedonia and Bulgaria It is about three hundred miles in length, and one hundred and fifty in breadth, and is a fruitful country, abounding in good arable and paſture land; but it produces little wine, and the mountains which divide it from Bulgaria and Macedonia, are exceeding cold and barren; but then they are of ſuch difficult acceſs, that no country is more naturally defended then this. It contains mines of ſilver, lead, and alum. It is the moſt conſiderable province belonging to the Turks in Europe. The Turks give this name to all the countries they poſſeſs in Europe.

ROMANO, (GIULIO) one of the moſt excellent painters of the 16th century, was the diſciple of Raphael, who had ſuch an affection for him, that he appointed him, with John Francis Penni, his heir. His conceptions were more extraordinary, and more elevated than even thoſe of his maſter, but not ſo natural He was wonderful in the choice of attitudes, but did not perfectly underſtand the lights and ſhades, and is frequently harſh and ungraceful. The folds of his draperies, ſays Du Freſnoy, are neither beautiful nor great, eaſy nor natural, but all extravagant, like the fantaſtical habits of comedians. He was, however, ſuperior to moſt painters, by his profound knowledge of antiquity, and by converſing with the works of the moſt excellent poets, particularly Homer, he made himſelf maſter of the qualifications neceſſarily required in a great deſigner. Julio Romano was alſo well ſkilled in architecture. He was employed by cardinal de Medicis, who was afterwards pope, under the name of Clement VII. and afterwards went to Mantua, whither he was invited by Frederic Gonzagua, marquis of that city, in order to avoid his being juſtly puniſhed for his having drawn at Rome the deſigns of twenty obſcene plates, engraved by Mark Antony, to which Aretine added the ſame number of ſonnets. Julio Romano embelliſhed the city of Mantua with many of his performances, both in painting and architecture, and died in that city in 1546, at fifty-four years of age, much regretted by the marquis, who had an extraordinary friendſhip for him.

ROMANS, a town of France in Dauphiny, and in the Viennois. It is ſeated in a pleaſant plain upon the river Iſere, eight miles from the river Rhone, twenty-five ſouth-weſt of Grenoble, thirty ſouth of Vienna, and two hundred and ninety-five miles ſouth-by-eaſt of Paris. Long. 5. 8. E. Lat. 45. 14. N.

ROMANUS, ſucceeded pope Stephen VI. in October 897, and died about the end of January 898. He was ſucceeded by Theodorus.

ROME, the capital of the pope's territories, and of all Italy, was founded 750 years before the birth of Chriſt, and was formerly three times as large as it is at preſent; though it continues to be one of the greateſt and fineſt cities of Europe. It has twenty gates, three hundred towers, as many churches, ſix bridges over the Tiber, and about one hundred and fifty thouſand inhabitants, beſides ſtrangers, of whom there is generally a great number. It has ſtrait and ſpacious ſtreets, and has two thouſand two hundred palaces, ninety-two pariſhes, forty-one national churches, ſixty-four religious houſes of men, forty of women, and thirty hoſpitals. However, there are ſeven, that by way of eminence, are called the ſeven churches, being eſteemed comparatively more ſacred than the reſt: St. John de Lateran, St. Peter in the Vatican, St. Paul, St. Mary the Greater, St. Lawrence without the walls, and the Holy Croſs of Jeruſalem.

St. Peter's church is ſeated on the ſide of the river Tiber, and is eſteemed the moſt noble and majeſtic ſtructure of the kind in the univerſe. The church of St. John Lateran, is the cathedral of Rome, where the emperors were formerly crowned, and where the popes now take poſſeſſion of their dignity, and confer eccleſiaſtical orders. The body of the church is long and large, and is ſupported by two rows of pillars on each ſide; the roof is gilt, and the pavement curiouſly inlaid with the fineſt marble. The church of St. Mary Maggiore is eſteemed one of the moſt beautiful in Rome. The body of it is ſupported by fine marble pillars of the Ionic order; the roof is gilt, and the walls are adorned with moſaick work. The church of St. Paul is a mile out of Rome, and is ſaid to be firſt built by Conſtantine the Great, but it has ſince been enlarged and beautified by ſeveral popes. It is in the form of a croſs, and is ſeven hundred and eighty feet in length, by two hundred and ſixty in breadth, ſupported by one hundred marble pillars, in four rows. The high altar is ſupported by pillars of jaſper, and the roof is embelliſhed with moſaic work. The church of St. Lawrence without the walls is ſupported by thirty-two marble pillars, and the pavement is embelliſhed with moſaic work. There are a great many lamps continually burning before the high altar, which is adorned with pillars of jaſper, and near it is a little chapel, which contains very fine paintings. The church of St. Sebaſtion without the walls, is placed on the Via-Appia, where it is ſaid there are a great many ſaints bodies, and other reliques. The church of St. Croce, or the Holy Croſs of Jeruſalem, is the laſt of the ſeven churches, and contains a high altar, which is extremely beautiful, and the pavement is entirely of moſaic work. The Rotonda is very remarkable for having no pillar, and was a temple of the ancient Romans, called the Pantheon. It is now dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and All Saints; but ſome years ago the roof unhappily fell in, to the great damage of that ancient ſtructure.

The library of the Vatican is the largeſt and moſt complete in the world, eſpecially ſince that of Heidelberg was carried to Rome, above one hundred years ago. There is a vaſt number of manuſcripts in all languages, and of all ages, beſides excellent pictures by the beſt maſters.

Rome is divided into fourteen wards, called Rione; and defended by the caſtle of St. Angelo, which is built near the river Tiber, flanked with five baſtions, and defended by a great number of cannon. In the middle is a large tower, called the Mauſoleum of Adrian, erected by him for a ſepulchre. Here they keep the archives and treaſure of the church; and there is a ſubterranean paſſage to it from the Vatican. There are a great number of magnificent palaces, the moſt remarkable of which are thoſe of Farneſe and Borgheſe. But what is as remarkable as any thing at Rome, are the hoſpitals where they take care of the poor, the ſick, and the unfortunate; here are not only hoſpitals for each particular nation, but there are houſes of charity for widows, old maids, women that have bad huſbands, and repenting proſtitutes. The univerſity called the Sapienza, is not much frequented; but the Jeſuit's, called the Roman College, has a pretty large number of ſtudents. Rome is ſaid to take up as much ground as Paris within the walls; but then it is not all inhabited, for there are many gardens and vineyards. The inhabitants are ſaid to be very polite, and very far from bigotry, though the contrary might be expected. Rome is very well ſupplied with water by its magnificent aqueducts and fountains; and there is plenty of all ſorts of proviſions, with a great variety of wines. Rome has been ſeveral times taken, pillaged, and burnt, by the Goths, Vandals, and other nations, and laſt of all, by the emperor Charles V. which is the reaſon it has loſt ſo much of its ancient ſplendor. It is ſix hundred and ſeventy miles ſouth eaſt of Paris, four hundred and fifty ſouth-weſt of Vienna, nine hundred ſouth by eaſt of London, eight hundred and ſeventy-five ſouth-by-eaſt of Amſterdam, ſeven hundred and fifty north-eaſt of Madrid, and ſeven hundred and fifty north-weſt of Conſtantinople. Long. 13. 5. E. Lat. 41. 47. N.

ROMNEY, a town in Kent, with a market on Thurſdays; and a fair on Auguſt 21 for pedlars wares. It is one of the cinque ports, and is ſeated in a marſh, about fourteen miles in length, and eight in breadth, famous for feeding cattle, but the air is very unwholeſome. At the time of the Conqueſt it was in a flouriſhing condition, having five pariſh churches, and an hoſpital, but ſince the ſea has retired from it, it has been reduced to a ſmall place. It is twenty-four miles ſouth of Canterbury, fourteen ſouth-weſt of Dover, and ſeventy ſouth-eaſt of London. It ſends two members to parliament. Long. 1. 0. E. Lat 51. 0. N.

ROMONT, or RONDMONT, a town of Swiſſerland, and one of the principal in the canton of Friburg. It is ſeated on a mountain, ten miles from Friburg, and twelve from Rome. Long. 7. 25. E. Lat. 46. 50 N.

ROMORANTIN, a town of France in Blaiſois, and in Sologne, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on a rivulet, which falls into the Soder, one hundred miles ſouth-by-weſt of Paris, and forty-five eaſt of Tours. Long. 1. 47. E. Lat. 47. 20. N.

ROMUALD, (ST.) the founder and firſt abbot of the order of Camaldoli, was born at Ravenna, about the year 956. He built ſeveral monaſteries, ſent ſome monks to preach the goſpel in Hungary, and was going himſelf on that miſſion, when he was taken ill on the road, which prevented his proceeding. He founded the monaſtery of Camaldoli in Tuſcany, in the year 1012, from whence his order takes its name. He died near Valde Caſtro in 1027, aged ſeventy-five.

ROMULUS, the founder, and firſt king of Rome, was the brother of Remus, and the ſon of Rhea Sylvia, the daughter of Numitor, king of Alba. The latter being dethroned by his brother Amulius, his daughter Rhea Sylvia, was placed among the veſtal virgins, to prevent her having any poſterity; but, at length, ſhe pretending that ſhe had conceived by the god Mars, brought forth Romulus and Remus, whom Amulius cauſed to be expoſed under a tree on the bank of the Tiber, where, being found by Fauſtulus, the king's ſhepherd, he took them up, and carried them home to his wife Laurentia, who having been formerly

merly a proſtitute, was called Lupa, or a ſhe-wolf, which gave occaſion to the fable of theſe two infants being ſuckled by a wolf. Romulus and Remus being grown up, aſſembled their companions, and the diſaffected citizens, and killing Amulius, reſtored Numitor to the kingdom of Alba. Romulus ſoon after founded the city of Rome, about 752 years before the Chriſtian æra. He made it an aſylum for ſtrangers; and, as his ſubjects were in want of women, he celebrated games, which bringing the Sabines, and other nations thither, they ſeized upon the virgins, and carried them to their houſes, on which their relations took up arms, but were ſoon obliged to conclude a peace, by the interpoſition of their own daughters. Romulus afterwards eſtabliſhed a ſenate, made good laws, and diſappeared as he was reviewing his army near the marſh of Caprea, during a great ſtorm, when he is ſuppoſed to have been killed by lightning, or to have been murdered by the ſenators, who began to dread his authority, about the 715th year before the Chriſtian æra. He gave his name to the city of Rome, and, it is ſaid, that after his death one Proculus declared to the ſenate that he ſaw him with a majeſtic and divine air, and heard him foretel the future grandeur of Rome, of which he was the protector; and on his authority divine honours were paid to Romulus, and ſacrifices annually offered to him. This is what hiſtorians commonly relate of Romulus; but James Gronovius publiſhed, in 1684, a Diſſertation, in which he undertakes to prove, that Romulus's origin, birth, and education, as well as the rape of the Sabines, is no more than a mere romance, invented by a Greek, named Diocles. He alſo maintains, that Romulus was not born in Italy, but in Syria. Saumaſius, on the contrary, thinks him a Greek. However, he was ſucceeded by Numa Pompilius.

RONCIGLIONE, a town of Italy, and capital of a ſmall territory of the ſame name, which is ſurrounded by the patrimony of St. Peter, and now belongs to the pope. It is rich and populous, and ſeated on the river Tereſa, twelve miles ſouth of Viterbo, and twenty-ſeven north weſt of Rome. Long. 12. 30. E. Lat. 42. 12. N.

RONDA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, and on the frontiers of Andaluſia, with a caſtle. It is built on a high craggy rock, and ſurrounded by the river Rio-Verde, from whence there are four hundred handſome ſteps up to the town, which are cut in the rock, and is a work of the Moors. It is twenty-miles weſt of Gibraltar, and ſeventy-two ſouth-eaſt of Seville. Long. 5. 30 W. Lat. 36. 32. N.

RONDEL (James du) an able philologer, was a proteſtant, and taught polite literature for a long time at Sedan, but the academy of that city being diſſolved in 1681, he retired to Maeſtricht, where he alſo became profeſſor of polite literature, and died there in a very advanced age in 1715. He wrote the life of Epicurus, which has done him much honour; a Diſcourſe on Superſtition, and ſeveral other ſmall treatiſes.

RONDELET (William) an eminent profeſſor of phyſic at Montpellier, was born in that city on the 27th of September 1507. After his having practiſed phyſic in ſeveral ſmall towns, he went to Paris, where he learnt Greek; but at length returned to Montpellier, and enjoyed the poſt of profeſſor with reputation. At his requeſt the French king built the anatomical theatre at Montpellier. He applied himſelf to anatomy with ſuch ardour, that he himſelf opened the body of one of his children, an operation that made him be conſidered as a barbarous and unnatural father. He died at Realmont on the 30th of July, 1566, by eating too many figs. He wrote a large treatiſe on Fiſhes, and ſeveral other works, which are not anſwerable to the reputation he had acquired. Rabelais has ridiculed him under the name of *Rondibilis*.

RONSARD (Peter de) the moſt excellent French poet of the ſixteenth century, was of a noble family, and was born at the caſtle of La Poiſſoniere in Vendomois, on the 25th of February, 1525. He was educated in the college of Navarre at Paris, which he left on account of his averſion to ſtudy, and became page to the duke of Orleans, who gave him to James Stuart, king of Scotland, who married Magdalen of France. Ronſard lived two years with that prince in Scotland, and then returned to France, where he was employed by the duke of Orleans in ſeveral negociations. He accompanied Lazarus Baif to the diet of Spire, and that learned man having inſpired him with a fondneſs for claſſical learning, he ſtudied Greek under Dorat at the ſame time with John Anthony Baif, the ſon of Lazarus; when it is ſaid that Ronſard ſtudied till two in the morning, and then awaked Baif, who took his place. He applied himſelf entirely to poetry, and obtained the greateſt applauſe. King Henry II. Francis II. Charles IX. and Henry III. had a particular eſteem for him, and loaded him with favours; and in particular Charles IX. who was fond of poetry, took great pleaſure in converſing with him, and in writing to him in verſe. Ronſard died in the priory of St. Coſmus near Tours, on the 27th of December, 1585. He wrote a poem entitled *La Franciade*, and many odes, ſonnets, and other pieces, in which he has ſhewn too great an affectation of introducing paſſages from the Greek poets and antient fables.

ROOKE (Sir George) knight, vice-admiral and lieutenant of the admiralty of England, and of the fleets and ſeas of this kingdom, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery in the latter end of the ſeventeeth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries. He was the ſon of ſir William Rooke, knight, and was born in the year 1650. His father gave him the education of a gentleman, and was very much averſe to his going to ſea, but at laſt gave way to his inclinations. His firſt ſtation in the navy was that of a reformade, in which he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his undaunted courage and indefatigable application, which ſoon raiſed him to the poſt of lieutenant, from whence he roſe to that of captain before he was thirty. Theſe preferments he enjoyed under the reign of Charles II. and in that of his ſucceſſor king James, was raiſed to the command of the Deptford, a fourth rate man of war, in which poſt he was found at the Revolution. In 1689 admiral Herbert ſent him as commodore with a ſquadron to the coaſt of Ireland, where he heartily concurred with major-general Kirke in the relief of Londonderry, and aſſiſted in taking the iſland in the lake, which opened a paſſage for the relief of the town. Soon after he was employed in convoying the duke of Schomberg's army, which he landed near Carrickfergus, facilitated the ſiege of that place, and after it was taken ſailed with his ſquadron to Corke, and, notwithſtanding all the fire from the batteries, entered the port, and took poſſeſſion of the great iſland; but his ſhips being very foul, he was obliged to return to England. In the beginning of the year 1690 he was, upon the recommendation of the earl of Torrington, appointed rear-admiral of the red, and in that ſtation ſerved in the fight off Beachy-Head, which happened on the 30th of June following; and notwithſtanding the misfortune of our arms, which was indiſputably the greateſt we ever met with at ſea, Mr. Rooke was allowed to have done his duty with much reſolution, and therefore was immediately after appointed to command the ſquadron that convoyed king William to Holland, as he alſo did in the ſpring of the ſucceeding year, and was then, or ſoon after, promoted to the rank of vice-admiral of the blue, in which ſtation he ſerved in the famous battle of La Hogue, on the 22d of May, 1692, when it was owing to his vigorous behaviour, that the laſt ſtroke was given on that important day, which threw the French entirely into confuſion; but the next day he obtained ſtill more glory, for he had orders to go into La Hogue, and burn the enemy's ſhips as they lay. There were thirteen large men of war, which had crowded as far up as poſſible, and the tranſports, tenders, and ammunition-ſhips were diſpoſed in ſuch a manner, that it was thought impoſſible to burn them. Beſides the French camp was in ſight, with all the French and Iriſh troops that were to have been employed in the invaſion of England, and ſeveral batteries were raiſed on the coaſt, well provided with heavy artillery. The vice-admiral made the neceſſary preparations for obeying his orders, but found it impoſſible to carry in the ſhips of his ſquadron; he therefore ordered his light frigates to ply in cloſe to the ſhore, and having manned out all his boats, went himſelf to give directions for the attack, burnt that very night ſix three-deck ſhips, and the next day ſix more, from ſeventy-ſix to ſixty guns, and overſet and deſtroyed the thirteenth, which was a ſhip of ſifty-ſix guns, together with moſt of the tranſports and ammunition veſſels, and this under the fire of all the batteries juſt mentioned, and in ſight of the French and Iriſh troops; yet this bold action coſt the lives of no more than ten men. The vice-admiral's behaviour on this occaſion appeared ſo great to king William, that having no opportunity at that time of promoting him, he ſettled a penſion of 1000l. per annum on him for life; and afterwards going to Portſmouth to view the fleet, went on board Mr. Rooke's ſhip, dined with him, and then conferred on him the honour of knighthood, he having a little before made him vice-admiral of the red.

The command of the fleet being now put in commiſſion, ſir George Rooke was entruſted with the great ſquadron that was to eſcort the Smyrna fleet, and the joint admirals received orders to accompany him as far to ſea as ſhould be thought proper. Upon this occaſion ſir George ſhewed great reluctance to part with the grand fleet, imagining that as the French ſquadron was not at Breſt, it muſt be gone to Toulon, and the event proved as he expected. The French waited for him with all their force, which he no ſooner found, than he ſent orders to the merchant ſhips to get along ſhore in the night, and ſave themſelves in the Spaniſh ports. His whole ſquadron conſiſted only of twenty-three ſhips of war; of theſe thirteen only were Engliſh, eight were Dutch, and two Hamburghers. The fleet of merchant-men under his convoy were compoſed of four hundred ſail of all nations, though

though the greater part were Engliſh. The fleet under Tourville, the French admiral, conſiſted of one hundred and twenty ſail, of which ſixty-four were of the line, and eighteen three-deck ſhips, yet ſir George ſaved all the men of war, and brought back with him ſixty merchant-men, beſides thoſe which eſcaped into the Spaniſh ports. On his return home the merchants gave him their thanks; the king made him one of the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, and before the cloſe of the year 1694, raiſed him to the rank of admiral of the blue. Towards the cloſe of the next year he was admiral of the white, and was alſo appointed admiral and commander in chief in the Mediterranean. In the ſpring of the year 1697 admiral Ruſſel being declared earl of Orford, and placed at the head of the admiralty, ſir George Rooke was appointed admiral and commander in chief of the fleet, which put to ſea in a very indifferent condition, it being but half manned and half victualled, when cruizing off the French coaſt, he met with a large fleet of Swediſh merchant-men, and having obliged them to bring to, and ſubmit to be ſearched, he found juſt grounds to believe that moſt of their cargoes belonged to French merchants, upon which he ſent them to Plymouth, and on this affair being brought to a trial, it appeared that they were freighted by French merchants, partly with French goods, but chiefly with Indian merchandize which had been taken out of Engliſh and Dutch ſhips, and the whole of this rich fleet was adjudged to be a good prize.

During king William's reign ſir George was twice elected member for Portſmouth, and upon the acceſſion of queen Anne in 1702, he was conſtituted vice-admiral and lieutenant of the admiralty of England, as alſo lieutenant of the fleets and ſeas of this kingdom. Upon the declaration of war againſt France, ſir George Rooke was ordered to command a fleet ſent againſt Cadiz, the duke of Ormond having the command of the land forces. On his paſſage home receiving an account that the galleons, under the eſcort of a ſtrong French ſquadron, were got into the harbour of Vigo, he reſolved to attack them; and on the 11th of October came before the harbour of Rondondello, where the French commodore had neglected nothing neceſſary for putting the place into the beſt poſture of defence; but notwithſtanding this, a detachment of fifteen Engliſh and ten Dutch men of war of the line of battle, with all the fireſhips, were ordered in, the frigates and bomb veſſels followed; the great ſhips moved after them, and the army landed near Rodondello. The whole ſervice was performed under ſir George's directions with admirable conduct and bravery; for, in ſhort, all the ſhips were deſtroyed or taken, prodigious damage done to the enemy, and vaſt wealth acquired by the allies. For this action ſir George received the thanks of the houſe of commons, a day of thankſgiving was appointed both by the queen and the ſtates-general, and ſir George was given a ſeat in the privy-council; yet, notwithſtanding this, the houſe of lords reſolved to enquire into his conduct at Cadiz, when he ſo fully juſtified himſelf, that a vote was paſſed approving his behaviour.

In the ſpring of the year 1704 ſir George commanded the ſhips of war which convoyed king Charles III. of Spain to Liſbon; and in July he attacked Gibraltar, when by the bravery of the Engliſh ſeamen the place was taken on the 24th, though the town was extremely ſtrong, and well furniſhed with ammunition, and had a hundred guns mounted, all facing the ſea, and the narrow paſſes to the land. There was now no appearance of there being any farther engagement; but on the 9th of Auguſt, the fleet returning from taking in water on the coaſt of Barbary to Gibraltar, the French fleet, under the command of the count de Thouloufe, was ſeen at ſea, and ſir George reſolved to do all in his power to force an engagement; he therefore purſued the fleet, which endeavoured to avoid coming to an engagement, and on the 11th forced one of their ſhips on ſhore, on which the crew quitting her, ſet her on fire, and ſhe blew up. On the 13th the Engliſh fleet was within three leagues of the enemy, whoſe line conſiſted of fifty-two ſhips and twenty-four galles; our line of battle conſiſted of fifty-three ſhips. A little after ten in the morning our fleet bore down upon the enemy, and began the battle. About two in the afternoon the enemy's van gave way to ours, and the battle ended with the day. The next day both ſides lay by within three leagues of each other repairing their defects, and at night the enemy ſtood to the northward. On the 15th our fleet endeavoured to renew the fight, but the French avoided it, and on the 16th were out of ſight, when the Engliſh purſued them in vain. Sir George on his return home retired from public buſineſs, and ſpent the remainder of his days as a private gentleman, chiefly at his ſeat in Kent, and at length died of the gout on the 24th of January, 1708-9, in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

ROPER (MARGARET) the eldeſt daughter of ſir Thomas More, was married to William Roper, the ſon and heir of John Roper, eſq. prothonatory of the King's Bench. She inherited the abilities of her father in a very high degree, and was not only miſtreſs of the faſhionable accompliſhments of her ſex, but was alſo a great proficient in languages, arts, and ſciences. The parental and filial affection betwixt the father and daughter was increaſed by every principle of endearment that could compoſe the moſt perfect friendſhip. She died in 1544, and was buried, according to her dying requeſt, with her father's head in her arms. *Mr. Granger's Biographical Hiſtory.*

ROQUEMAURE, a town of France in Lower Languedoc. It is ſeated near the river Rhone, five miles from Avignon. Long. 4. 53. E. Lat. 44. 3. N.

ROQUES (PETER) a pious and learned miniſter of the reformed religion, was born at Canne, a ſmall town in Upper Languedoc, in 1685. He ſtuied at Riom, then at Geneva, and in 1710 became miniſter of the French church at Baſil, where he acquired the higheſt reputation by his probity and his writings, the principal of which are, 1. The Conduct of a Chriſtian, ſeriouſly employed in working out his Salvation. 2. The Evangelical Paſtor. 3. The Elements and firſt Principles of the hiſtorical and moral Truths contained in the Sacred Writings, &c. He died in 1748.

RORARIUS (JEROME) a learned writer of the ſixteenth century, was born at Pordenona in Italy, and was nuncio to pope Clement VII. at the court of Ferdinand king of Hungary. He rendered himſelf famous by a curious and ſingular book, which he entitled *Quod Animalia Bruta Ratione utantur melius Homine*, in which he undertakes to prove that brutes have not only reaſonable ſouls, but that they make a better uſe of their reaſon than man.

ROSA (SALVATOR.) See SALVATOR ROSA.

ROSAMOND, the miſtreſs of Henry II. was the daughter of Walter lord Clifford, a baron of Herefordſhire, and, according to the writers of that time, was a lady of incomparable beauty, whom Henry fell in love with and ſeduced in 1149, during the ſhort ſtay he made in the weſt of England, before he went to join the Scotch at Carliſle, and when he was little more than ſixteen years old; for after that time he never was in England till the beginning of the year 1153, and there is not the leaſt intimation in any ancient author of her following him into France. Upon his return to England he renewed his amour with her, and as he was then married, he might probably be afraid of Eleanor's jealouſy, and ſolicitous to hide his intrigue from her knowledge, and this may have given riſe to the romantic tradition of his having built Roſamond's bower, a kind of labyrinth, in the palace of Woodſtock, to conceal his miſtreſs from the ſight and vengeance of his queen. But the tale of her being poiſoned in that palace by Eleanor has no foundation. Before Roſamond's death ſhe retired to the nunnery of Godſtow, near Oxford, and, after her retreat from the world and her lover, ſeems to have lived the life of a penitent, and to have died in the communion of the church. Her remains were interred in the church near the high altar, in a tomb covered with ſilk, and over them was this inſcription, with this jingling Latin epitaph:

Hic jacet in tumba roſa mundi, non roſa munda;
Non redolet, ſed olet, quæ redolere ſolet.

Which Speed has thus tranſlated into Engliſh:

This tomb doth here incloſe,
The world's moſt beauteous roſe;
Roſe paſſing ſweet e'er while,
Now nought but odour vile.

Henry beſtowed large revenues on the convent, in return for which he required that lamps ſhould be kept perpetually burning about the remains of this lady. But under the reign of his ſucceſſor, Hugh biſhop of Lincoln commanded them to be taken away from thence, as being unworthy of ſo holy a place, upon which they were removed to the chapter-houſe of the nunnery and there interred. This lady had two ſons by the king, William, who was born in the year 1150, and married the daughter and heireſs of lord Saliſbury; and Geoffrey, born in 1153, and at about twenty years of age made archbiſhop of York. *See the Lord Lyttelton's Hiſtory of the Life of Henry* II. *vol* II.

ROSAY, a ſmall town of France in La Brie, fifteen miles from Meaux; and about half a mile off there is a magnificent caſtle. Long. 2. 57. E. Lat. 48. 40. N.

ROSCHILD, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand, with a biſhop's ſee, and a ſmall univerſity. In this place a treaty of peace was concluded between the Danes and Swedes in 1658. In 1731 and 1735 this town ſuffered much by two fires, which reduced a great number of houſes to aſhes, and which are now all rebuilt. It is ſeated near the bottom of a ſmall bay, twelve miles ſouth-weſt of Copenhagen, and ſixty-five ſouth-eaſt of Arhus. Long. 12. 15. E. Lat. 55. 30. N.

ROSCIUS (QUINTUS) the moſt celebrated comedian of ancient Rome, was born in Gaul, and was cotemporary with Æſopus, an excellent tragedian. He acquired ſuch extraordinary applauſe, not only by his abilities in his profeſſion,

but by his probity and diſintereſtneſs, that the republic allowed him a ſalary equal to near 5000l. a-year of our money. Piſo and Sylla had a remarkable affection for him. Though Roſcius had diſagreeable eyes, and ſquinted a little, this defect did not prevent his acting and ſpeaking with a very good grace. He died at Rome, about the 61ſt year before the Chriſtian æra. Thoſe who have ſaid that he was the firſt who wore a maſk on the ſtage, are miſtaken; for he never uſed one. Cicero, his particular friend, is often laviſh in his praiſe, and undertook his defence againſt Fannius, in his fine oration, intitled, *Pro Roſcio*.

ROSCOMMON, a county of Ireland, bounded by Sligo and Letrim on the north, by Longford and Meath on the eaſt, by Galloway on the ſouth, and by another part of Galloway and Mayo on the weſt. Its length is about fifty-five miles, and breadth twenty-eight. It is a plain and fruitful country that yields plenty of corn, and the principal town is Athlone. Roſcommon, which gives name to the county, is a borough and market-town, and is but a poor place, all the houſes being mean and thatched.

ROSCOMMON (WENTWORTH DILLON, earl of) a celebrated poet of the 17th century, was the ſon of James Dillon, earl of Roscommon, and was born in Ireland, under the adminiſtration of the firſt earl of Strafford, from whom he received the name of Wentworth at his baptiſm. He paſſed his infancy in Ireland, after which the earl of Strafford ſent for him into England, and placed him at his own ſeat in Yorkſhire, under the tuition of Dr. Hall, afterwards biſhop of Norwich, who inſtructed him in Latin, without teaching him the common rules of grammar, which he could never retain in his memory, and yet he learnt to write in that language with claſſical elegance and propriety. On the earl of Strafford's being impeached, he went to complete his education at Caen, in Normandy, and after ſome years travelled to Rome, where he became acquainted with the moſt valuable remains of antiquity, and in particular was well ſkilled in medals, and learned to ſpeak Italian with ſuch grace and fluency, that he was frequently miſtaken for a native. He returned to England ſoon after the Reſtoration, and was made captain of the band of penſioners; but a diſpute with the lord privy-ſeal, about a part of his eſtate, obliged him to reſign his poſt, and reviſit his native country, where the duke of Ormond appointed him captain of the guards. He was unhappily very fond of gaming, and as he was returning to his lodgings, from a gaming table in Dublin, was attacked in the dark by three ruffians, who were employed to aſſaſſinate him. The earl defended himſelf with ſuch reſolution, that he had diſpatched one of the aggreſſors, when a gentlemen paſſing that way took his part, and diſarmed another, on which the third ſought his ſafety in flight. This generous aſſiſtant was a diſbanded officer of good family and fair reputation; but reduced to poverty; and his lordſhip rewarded his bravery by reſigning to him his poſt of captain of the guards. He at length returned to London, when he was made maſter of the horſe to the ducheſs of York, and married the lady Frances, eldeſt daughter of Richard earl of Burlington, who had been the wife of colonel Courtney. He here diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his writings, and in imitation of thoſe learned and polite aſſemblies with which he had been acquainted abroad, began to form a ſociety for refining and fixing the ſtandard of the Engliſh language, in which he was aſſiſted by Mr. Dryden. At length being ſeized with the gout, and a French phyſician applying a repelling medicine, in order to give him preſent eaſe, it drove the diſtemper into his bowels, and put a period to his life in January, 1684. The moment in which he expired, he cried out with a voice expreſſive of the fervour of devotion,

My God, my Father, and my Friend,
Do not forſake my at my end.

He was interred in Weſtminſter Abbey. He wrote, 1. An Eſſay on tranſlated Verſe. 2. Horace's Art of Poetry, tranſlated into Engliſh blank verſe, and ſeveral other poems. Mr. Pope, in his Eſſay on Criticiſm, mentions him in theſe terms:

— Roſcommon, not more learn'd than good,
With manners gen'rous as his noble blood;
To him the wit of Greece and Rome was known,
And ev'ry author's merit but his own.

Mr. Walpole obſerves, "That the earl was one of the "moſt renowned writers in the reign of Charles II. but "one of the moſt careleſs too. His Eſſay on tranſlated "Verſe, and his tranſlation of Horace's Art of Poetry, have "great merit: in the reſt of his poems there are ſcarce "above four lines that are ſtriking. His poems are printed together in the firſt volume of the works of the minor "poets. At the deſire of the duke of Ormond, he tranſ-"lated into French, Dr. Sherlock's Diſcourſe on Paſſive "Obedience.

ROSEN (REINHOLD) a gentleman of Livonia, who ſerved under the duke of Weimar, and afterwards in the French armies, during the 17th century. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery on many occaſions, and being ſaved by his horſe at the battle of Rocroy, ſettled a penſion on the faithful beaſt, at his death, granted him a meadow, and gave him his liberty.

ROSENFELD, a town of Germany, in Suabia, ſeated on the river Tayah, twelve miles ſouth-weſt of Sultz. Long. 8. 49. E. Lat. 48. 10. N.

ROSES, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a good harbour, ſeated in a bay to the weſt of Cape Cruz. It is well fortified, and is defended by a ſquare fort, which ſtands on an eminence on the ſea ſhore. It was taken by the French in 1693, but was rendered back by the treaty of Ryſwick. It is ſeventeen miles north-weſt of Girone, and ſixty-two north-eaſt of Barcelona. Long. 2. 43. E. Lat. 42. 30. N.

ROSETTO, a town of Africa, in Egypt, ſeated on the weſtern branch of the river Nile; the Egyptians call it Raſchid, and it is accounted one of the pleaſanteſt places in Egypt. It is near two miles in length, and has not above two or three ſtreets. Any one that ſees the hills about Roſetto, would judge that they were the ancient barriers of the ſea, and conclude that the ſea has not loſt more ground than the ſpace between the hills and the water. They have a great manufactory of ſtriped and other coarſe linens; but the chief buſineſs of the place is the carriage of goods from hence to Cairo; for all the European merchandizes are brought hither from Alexandria by ſea, and from thence carried with boats to Cairo. The Europeans have their vice-conſuls and factors here, who tranſact buſineſs. The country to the north has delightful gardens, full of orange, lemon, and citron trees, and almoſt all ſorts of fruits, with a variety of groves of palm-trees. It is twenty five miles north-eaſt of Alexandria, one hundred weſt of Damietta, and one hundred north-weſt of Cairo. Long. 31. 10. E. Lat. 32. 0. N.

ROSIENNE, a town of Poland, in Samogotia, ſeated on the river Du Biſſi, ſixty-three miles ſouth of Mittaw, and one hundred and eighty five north-eaſt of Warſaw. Long. 23. 36. E. Lat. 55. 30. N.

ROSIER (HUGH SUREAU DU) in Latin *Hugo Suræus Roſarius*, a famous proteſtant miniſter of the church of Orleans, under the reign of Charles IX. was a native of Roſoi in Picardy, and was impriſoned at Orleans in 1566, upon his being thought the author of a book filled with ſeditious maxims; but not being convicted, was ſet at liberty. He and another proteſtant miniſter diſputed the ſame year againſt two doctors of the Sorbonne, at the duke de Montpenſier's palace, in the preſence of the ducheſs of Bouillon, that prince's daughter, who was a Calviniſt. Du Roſier ſaved his life at the maſſacre on St. Bartholomew's day by abjuring his religion, and was afterwards employed in exhorting the king of Navarre, the prince of Condé, and other great lords, to embrace the popiſh religion, in which he had all the ſucceſs the court of France could deſire, and was therefore ſent with Maldonat the Jeſuit into the country to make proſelytes, where he inveighed with great bitterneſs againſt the proteſtant religion, though he was far from being perſuaded of the truth of what he ſaid; for ſome proteſtant miniſters talking to him in private, he conſented to retire to Heidelberg, where he again turned proteſtant, but was ſo deſpiſed, that he was obliged for his ſubſiſtence to accept of the place of corrector of the preſs to Andrew Weckel at Franckfort, where he died of the plague with his whole family. He wrote ſeveral controverſial works.

ROSIERES-AUX-SALINES, a town of Lorrain, in the bailiwick of Nancy, famous for its ſalt-works: it is ſeated on the river Muerte, five miles ſouth-eaſt of Nanci, twelve ſouth-weſt of Luneville, and one hundred and eighty ſouth-eaſt of Paris. Long 6. 27. E. Lat. 48. 32. N.

ROSNI. See BETHUNE.

ROSS, a town in Herefordſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and five fairs, on Holy Thurſday, for horned cattle and ſheep; on June 13, for horned cattle and cheeſe; on July 20, for horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, and wool; on October 10, for horned cattle, cheeſe, and butter; and on December 11, for horned cattle and pigs. It is commodiouſly ſeated in a fertile ſoil on the banks of the river Wye, and is a flouriſhing place, containing about three hundred houſes; and its market for corn, cattle, and proviſions is very conſiderable. Here are two charity ſchools, one for thirty boys, and the other for twenty girls. It is twenty-two miles north-weſt-by-weſt of Gloceſter, thirteen ſouth-eaſt-by-eaſt of Hereford, and 119 weſt-ſouth-weſt of London. Long. 2. 35. W. Lat. 51. 55. N.

ROSS, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by Strathnavern, on the eaſt by Sutherland and the German ocean, on the ſouth by Inverneſs, and on the weſt by the Iriſh ſea. It has many bays, particularly on the weſtern coaſt, and abounds in woods and paſtures, but has little corn; however they have flocks of ſheep, cattle, and deer. It ſends one member to parliament.

ROSSAN (MARY DE) marchioneſs de Gange, a lady whoſe beauty, riches, and virtue, were the ſources of her misfortunes and of a terrible death. She was the daughter of the ſieur de Roſſan, and was born in 1637. At the death of her father ſhe had a fortune of 500,000 livres, and at thirteen years of age married the marquis de Caſtellane, grandſon of the duke of Villars. They were both at the height of happineſs; for nothing equalled the beauty of the marchioneſs but the ſweetneſs of her temper and the ſolidity of her judgment. This treaſure appeared too great to be confined in the country, ſhe was brought to court, where ſhe became univerſally admired, and the courtiers gave her the name of the Fair Provençal. The queen of Sweden declared, that ſhe had never ſeen ſo fine a figure in all her travels. She unhappily loſt the marquis, and became a a widow at nineteen years of age, when ſhe retired to madam D'Ampus, her mother-in-law, and ſome time after, to avoid the importunity of her admirers, returned to Avignon, the place of her birth, where ſhe ſhut herſelf up in a convent.

The ſieur de Lanide, marquis de Gange, and governor of St. Andre, who was eſteemed the handſomeſt man at court, followed her, and was ſo happy as to give her a diſlike to the cloiſter. She was pleaſed with him at the firſt interview, and their marriage was celebrated in 1658. He now ſoon diſcovered his real character, which firſt broke out in jealouſy; the moſt innocent praiſes of his lady filling him with rage. This was the leaſt of the marchioneſs's misfortunes. The abbé and the chevalier de Gange, her brothers-in-law became in love with her. The firſt, who was of a violent and ſubtile diſpoſition, governed entirely the mind of the chevalier, and even that of the marquis, to whom he had rendered himſelf neceſſary by his œconomy in the management of his eſtate. His firſt care was to remove his jealouſy, by extolling the virtue of his wife, on which the marquis ſoon treated her with tenderneſs. The abbé did not delay making a merit with her on this change: but all his eloquence, in order to corrupt her, was ineffectual. "If you have learnt to love me," ſaid the marchioneſs, "you ought to eſteem me. Nothing can determine "me to forfeit that; and were I capable of ſuch weakneſs, "you would be the laſt man, who ſhould induce me to "do it." The chevalier, who appeared of a milder diſpoſition, was treated with leſs ſeverity; but the marchioneſs had only a fraternal affection for him; but this he took for love; however, on his explaining himſelf, he received the ſame anſwer. Theſe two lovers, ſeeing themſelves thus repulſed, proceeded from love to a violent declared hatred. The abbé treated the marchioneſs's virtue as hypocriſy, and invented a thouſand ſtories to her diſhonour, while the marquis being always diſpoſed to think ill of his lady, readily believed all he ſaid. Meanwhile the abbé repreſented to the marchioneſs, that he had her reputation in his hands, and that it was in his power to reſtore, or to re-eſtabliſh it. But far from ſucceeding, he appeared in the eyes of the marchioneſs as a monſter, and ſhe did not diſguiſe the horror with which he filled her. The furious abbé, bent on revenge, then put arſenic inſtead of ſugar into ſome cream, ſhe was going to eat. But ſhe was only ſlightly diſordered, the cream blunting the particles of the poiſon. The public were however informed of this accident; but reaſoned variouſly upon it, nobody ſuſpecting the author. The marchioneſs kept this event to herſelf, and her grandfather dying left her a very conſiderable eſtate, which for ſome time reſtored her to the favour of her huſband.

The marquis now propoſed to ſpend the autumn at Gange, to which his unhappy lady conſented; but, as if foreſeeing her dreadful fate, ſhe made her will, appointed her mother her heireſs, on condition that her wealth ſhould return to her own children; and at the ſame time made a declaration before the magiſtrates of Avignon, that ſhe diſowned every will that ſhould be made after it. Theſe two acts were not long kept ſecret; but the marquis diſſembling his reſentment, truſted the abbé with the taſk of revenge. On her arrival at Gange the firſt days were ſpent in feaſting, and all ſubjects of diſcontent ſeemed to be forgot on every ſide: but the abbé, under a ſmiling countenance, concealed the moſt horrid deſign. The marquis, not chuſing to be a witneſs of it, retired to Avignon, and winter coming on, her mother-in-law removed to her houſe at Montpellier, and the abbé being left abſolute maſter of the houſe, obliged her to make a new will in favour of her huſband; but ſhe did not revoke the proteſtation made before the magiſtrates.

On the 17th of May, 1667, the marchioneſs reſolving to take phyſic, the abbé himſelf prepared the medicine, but ſhe found it ſo thick and black, that ſhe ordered it to be thrown away, and took ſome pills ſhe had by her. The abbé ſurpriſed that the medicine had produced a ſalutary effect; in a rage ſteeped arſenic and ſublimate in aquafortis, and came to the marchioneſs, with this horrid mixture in one hand, and a piſtol in the other, and the chevalier entered at the ſame time with his drawn ſword. The abbé giving her a furious look, cryed, "Madam, you muſt die, "make your choice; here is ſteel, fire, and poiſon." In vain had the lovely innocent recourſe to tears. "Do you," ſaid ſhe to the chevalier, "whom I believe leſs barbarous, "demand my death?" "It is done," replied he, "you "muſt chuſe, or we will chuſe for you." They then put the piſtol to her breaſt, when the marchioneſs, lifting up her eyes to heaven, ſwallowed the poiſon, but the chevalier perceiving that the ſubſtance had ſubſided to the bottom, made it up into a paſte, and obliged her to take it, but ſhe left it in her mouth, and ſinking on the bed, put it out without being perceived. She then perſuaded them to have pity on her ſoul, and ſend her a confeſſor. On which the two wretches retired, and locking the door, went for a prieſt with whom they had been long acquainted, and was as barbarous as themſelves. Scarce were they gone when the marchioneſs went to a window, which opened into the court of the caſtle, from which it was twenty-two feet high. While ſhe prepared cloths to facilitate her eſcape, the prieſt arrived, and the lady ſlipt out of the window, and fell on her feet. The prieſt ſeeing that the victim had eſcaped, threw out a large veſſel of water, in order to beat out her brains. The marchioneſs was ſeated under the window provoking herſelf to vomit, by thruſting the treſſes of her hair down her throat. The veſſel fell at her feet, and the fright it gave her, with the ſhock of the fall, made her throw up the greateſt part of the poiſon, and a hog belonging to the family, ſwallowing it, died. The marchioneſs, on recovering herſelf, ſaw a groom, told him ſhe was poiſoned, and deſired him to let her into the ſtable. The groom took her in. Meanwhile the chevalier and the abbé ſought for her on all ſides, which the marchioneſs hearing, fled: but they came up with her at about three hundred paces from the caſtle, near a houſe belonging to the ſieur Duprat. The chevalier took her in, and as people thronged about the door, the abbé ſtaid without with a piſtol in his hand, threatening to blow out the brains of the firſt that came near, pretending that his ſiſter had loſt her ſenſes, and he would not have her expoſed. The ſieur Duprat was not at home, and his wife was terrified: but a lady was there who had a box of orvietan, a counter-poiſon, of which the marchioneſs eat ſeveral pieces, without being perceived, while the chevalier was walking about the room. She called out for water, but the chevalier broke the glaſs, crying, that he was able to take care of his ſiſter. The company retired. Her beauty, innocence, and tears, could not ſoften the chevalier, who then gave her two ſtabs in the breaſt, on which the unhappy victim crawled to the door, and with a faint voice called out for help. His rage then redoubled, and giving her five wounds, left a piece of his ſword in her ſhoulder, and the women in a neighbouring room ruſhing in, fell upon him, and obliged him to fly. The gentlemen of the neighbourhood then came in, and the villains were purſued; but they had embarked on board a veſſel near Agde.

The marquis was aſtoniſhed at his brothers having acted in ſo public a manner to free him from his wife, and blaming them, repaired to Gange. The marchioneſs, none of whoſe wounds were mortal, received him with the greateſt tenderneſs, imputing all that had paſſed to his abſence. But the marquis undeceived her, by deſiring her to revoke the proteſtation ſhe had made at Avignon; becauſe the vicelegate had refuſed to regiſter her laſt will. This opened her eyes, and ſhe reſolutely anſwered, that her preſent ſituation demanded other cares. The phyſicians and ſurgeons, deceived by her colour and plumpneſs, thought only of curing her wounds, meanwhile the poiſon working ſecretly within, ſhe died on the 5th of June, 1667, nineteen days after ſhe had taken it. The parliament of Toulouſe, in this interval took cogniſance of this horrible affair; but being only able to produce ſtrong ſuſpicions againſt the marquis, he was degraded of his nobility, ſtripped of his eſtate, and baniſhed for ever: the abbé and chevalier were in their abſence condemned to be broke alive upon the wheel, and the prieſt ſent to the gallies for life.

ROSSANO, a town in the kingdom of Naples, in the Citerior Calabria, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and the title of a principality. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, which falls into the Salano, and is ſurrounded by rocks. It is thirteen miles from the gulph of Venice; thirty north-eaſt of Coſenza, and one hundred and forty ſouth-ſouth-eaſt of Naples. Long 16. 52. E. Lat. 39. 45. N.

ROSSE, a ſea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, ſeated on a bay of the ocean, and though it was formerly a city, as being a biſhop's ſee, now united to Cork; it is nothing but a village. It is twenty-ſix miles weſt of Kinſale. Long. 6. 50. W. Lat. 51. 20. N.

ROSSEAU (JAMES) an eminent painter, was born at Paris, and ſtudied firſt under Swanevelt, who had married one of his relations, after which he improved himſelf by travelling

ling into Italy, practiſing ſolely in perſpective, architecture, and landſcape. On his return home, he was employed at Marly; but being a proteſtant, quitted his work on the perſecution of his brethren, and retired to Swiſſerland. Louvois invited him back; he refuſed, but ſent his deſigns, and recommended a proper perſon to execute them. After a ſhort ſtay in Swiſſerland, he went to Holland, whence he was invited over to England, by Ralph duke of Montague, to adorn his new houſe in Bloomſbury, where he painted much. Some of his pictures, both in landſcape and architecture, are over doors at Hampton-Court, and he etched ſome of his own deſigns. He died in Soho-ſquare, about the year 1694, aged ſixty-eight. *Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting*, &c.

ROSSI (JOHN VICTOR) in Latin *Janus Nitius Erithræus*, a noble Roman, and an eminent writer in the ſeventeenth century, was in the ſervice of cardinal Perreti, and became well ſkilled in polite literature. After that cardinal's death, he devoted himſelf entirely to ſtudy, and placed his only pleaſure in the converſation of men of learning. He died on the 15th of November, 1647. He wrote many works, the principal of which are, 1. *Pinacotheca Imaginum Illuſtrium Virorum*. 2. *Epiſtolæ*. 3. *Dialogi*. 4. *Exempla Virtutum & Vitiorum*.

ROSSIGNOL (ANTHONY) a celebrated French decypherer, was born at Alby on the 1ſt of January, 1590, and was of one of the moſt conſiderable families of that town. He made from his infancy a great progreſs in mathematics, and arrived by the penetration of his genius, at the power of explaining every thing written in cypher, having ſcarcely found any thing during his whole life, that was impenetrable to him. In 1626 at the ſiege of Realmont, which was then in the power of the reformed, he made his firſt eſſay, by decyphering immediately the letter which the beſieged had written to the Calviniſts of Montauban, to inform them that they were in want of powder; and if they were not ſoon ſupplied, would be obliged to ſurrender. The prince of Condé, who commanded the French king's army, ſent that letter decyphered to the beſieged, and they ſurrendered the ſame day. Cardinal de Richelieu being informed of this, ſent for Roſſignol to court, made uſe of his abilities at the ſiege of Rochelle, and rewarded him according to his merit. Lewis XIII. when dying, recommended him to the queen-mother, and Lewis XIV. had a particular eſteem for him. This laſt prince ſettled upon him a conſiderable penſion, and inceſſantly beſtowed favours on him. Roſſignol, after having ſerved the ſtate during fifty-ſix years, died at eighty-three years of age.

ROSSO, ſo called from his red hair, was a celebrated painter, born at Florence in 1469, and educated in the ſtudy of philoſophy, muſic, poetry, architecture, &c. Having learned the firſt rudiments of deſign from the cartoons of Michael Angelo, he improved himſelf by the help of anatomy, which he underſtood ſo well as to compoſe two books upon that ſubject. He had a copious invention, great ſkill in the mixture of his colours, and in the diſtribution of his lights and ſhadows; was alſo very happy in his naked figures, which he expreſſed with a good relievo and proper attitudes; and would have excelled in all the parts of painting, had he not been ſometimes too licentious, and ſuffered himſelf to be hurried away by the heat of an unbounded fancy, rather than governed by judgment or the rules of art. From Florence his curioſity led him to Rome and Venice, and afterwards into France. He was well accompliſhed both in body and mind; and by his works in the galleries at Fontainbleau, and his giving ſeveral proofs of his extraordinary ſkill in architecture, recommended himſelf ſo effectually to Francis I. that he made him ſuperintendant-general of all his buildings, pictures, &c. as alſo canon of the chapel-royal; allowed him a conſiderable penſion, and gave him other opportunities of growing rich; whence for ſome time he lived like a prince, in all imaginable ſplendour and magnificence; till at laſt, being robbed of a conſiderable ſum, and ſuſpecting Franceſco Pellegrino, a Florentine, one of his intimate friends, he cauſed him to be impriſoned and put to the torture, which he underwent with courage, and in the ſevereſt extremities, maintained his innocence with ſuch conſtancy as to procure his releaſe; when Roſſo, partly from remorſe for the barbarous treatment of his friend, and partly from fear of the ill conſequences of his juſt reſentment, put a period to his life by poiſon, in the year 1541, at forty five years of age.

ROSTOCK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Mechlinburg. It is the largeſt town of this country, and was formerly Hanſeatic. It is ſurrounded with fortifications, and provided with a good arſenal. Some years ſince the duke built a ſtrong caſtle, which may be looked upon as a citadel. Here is an univerſity founded in 1415. It is ſeated on a lake where the river Varne, which is navigable for large boats, falls into it. It is three miles from the Baltick Sea, twelve north-weſt from Guſtrow, and thirty-ſeven north-eaſt of Wiſmar. Long. 12. 18. E. Lat. 54 26. N.

ROSTOFF, a large town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the lake Coteri, ninety-five miles north-eaſt of Moſcow. Long 38. 50. E. Lat. 57. 26. N. The duchy of Roſtof is bounded on the north by that of Jaroſlow, on the eaſt by that of Sutdal, on the ſouth by the duchy of Moſcow, and on the weſt by that of Tuera.

ROTA (BERNARDINE) an excellent Italian poet, was born at Naples, and was deſcended from an ancient and noble family. He acquired the eſteem of the learned; wrote ſeveral works in verſe and proſe, which are much eſteemed, and died at Naples in 1575, at ſixty ſix years of age.

ROTA, a caſtle of Spain, ſeated on the ſea coaſt of Andaluſia, at the entrance of the bay of Cadiz, and ſeven miles north of that city. Long. 6. 46. W. Lat. 36. 34. N.

ROTENBURG, a free imperial town of Germany in Franconia, on the confines of Suabia. It is well built, but is not large, and the inhabitants profeſs the proteſtant religion. It is ſeated on the top of a hill, which renders the air very pure. The corn, meal, and bread which come from this town are in high reputation. It is thirty-ſeven miles weſt of Nuremberg, and fifteen north-weſt of Anſpach. Long. 10. 11. E. Lat. 49. 26. N.

ROTENBURG, a town of Germany in Suabia, in the county of Hoenberg, with a caſtle. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on the river Neckar, eight miles weſt of Tubingen. Long. 8. 55. E. Lat 48 25 N. There is another town of the ſame name in the country of Heſſe, ſeated on the river Fulde, with a caſtle: another in the biſhoprick of Spire; and another in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the county of Manſfeld.

ROTGANS (LUKE) a very celebrated Dutch poet, was deſcended from a good family, and born at Amſteream in October 1645. He early applied himſelf to the ſtudy of polite literature, and at length to Dutch poetry, in which he excelled all the poets who had preceded him. He took arms in the Dutch war in 1672, but after being two years in the ſervice, retired to a fine country-houſe he had on the Vecht, and employed himſelf only in ſtudy, and indulging his poetical genius. He afterwards went to Paris, and after his return to Holland died of the ſmall-pox, on the 3d of November, 1710, aged ſixty-ſix. He wrote, 1. The Life of William III. king of England, an epic poem in eight books, much eſteemed by the Dutch. 2. Several other Poems on various ſubjects, printed at Lewarden in 1715, quarto. This gentleman, Vondel, and Antonides, were the three moſt celebrated Dutch poets.

ROTHARIC, king of the Lombards, was a juſt prince, of conſummate prudence, and extraordinary valour. It was he who in 644 firſt gave written laws to the Lombards. His ſucceſſors followed his example, and from their edicts was inſenſibly formed a volume called The Laws of the Lombards, which became celebrated over all Europe for their equity, clearneſs, and preciſion. Rotharic was an Arian.

ROTHBURY, a town in the county of Northumberland, which formerly had a market, and has now four fairs, on Friday in Eaſter week, Whit-Monday, October 2, and November 1, for horned cattle, woollen, and linen cloth. It is thirty miles north-weſt of Newcaſtle, and three hundred and one north-north-weſt of London. Long. 1. 40. W. Lat. 55. 25. N.

ROTHELIN (CHARLES of Orleans de) was the ſon of Henry of Orleans, marquis of Rothelin, and was born at Paris on the 5th of Auguſt, 1691. He embraced the ſtate of an eccleſiaſtic, accompanied cardinal de Polignac to Rome, and viſited the principal cities of Italy. His taſte for antiquities and learning induced him to aſſemble a rich cabinet of ancient medals, and to form a numerous library. He was well acquainted not only with Greek and Latin, but with the Italian and Engliſh. He took a pleaſure in encouraging and conferring favours on men of letters, and in doing them all the ſervice in his power. He was a member of the French Academy, and an honorary member of that of Inſcriptions. The cardinal de Polignac left him when dying his Anti-Lucretius, which was imperfect, and he put it in a condition for publication. He died on the 17th of July, 1744, in the fifty-third year of his age.

ROTHERAM, a town in the weſt riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Whit-Monday for horned cattle and ſheep, and on December 1, for cattle and horſes. It is ſeated on the river Don, over which is a fine ſtone bridge. This town is well built with ſtone, and the market for proviſion and cattle is large. It is forty-one miles north-by-weſt of Nottingham, thirty-eight ſouth-by-eaſt of Halifax, and one hundred and ſixty-three north-by-weſt of London. Long. 1. 10. W. Lat. 53. 25. N.

ROTHSAY, a borough town of Scotland, in the Iſle of Bute. It is ſeated on a rock almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea.

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It is ſeventy miles weſt of Edinburgh. Long. 5. 0. W. Lat. 55. 50. N.

ROTHWELL, a town of Northamptonſhire, with a market on Mondays, and a fair on Trinity-Monday for horſes, horned cattle, and pedlary all the week, and leather the laſt day only; it is but an indifferent town, ſeated on the ſide of a hill. It is two miles north-weſt of Kettering, and ſeventy-ſeven north-weſt of London. Long. 0. 43. W. Lat. 52. 25. N.

ROTIER (JOHN, JOSEPH, and PHILIP) a family of medaliſts. The father a goldſmith and banker, aſſiſted king Charles II. with money during his exile, in return for which the king promiſed, if he was reſtored, to employ his ſons, who were all engravers of ſeals and coins. After the Reſtoration, Charles being diſcontented with the inimitable Simon, who had ſerved Cromwell and the republic, ſent for Rotier's ſons. The two eldeſt, John and Joſeph, arriving from France, of which they are ſuppoſed to be natives, were immediately placed in the mint, and allowed a ſalary and a houſe, where they ſoon grew rich, being allowed 200 l. for each broad ſeal, and gaining 300 l. a year by vending great numbers of medals abroad. On their ſucceſs, Philip, the third brother, came over, and worked for the government too. It is ſuppoſed to be this laſt, who being in love with the fair Mrs. Stuart, created ducheſs of Richmond, repreſented her likeneſs under the form of Britannia, on the reverſe of a large medal with the king's head. Simon, diſcontented, not without reaſon, at the preference of ſuch inferior performers, made the famous crown-piece, which, though it did not explode the others, recovered his own ſalary; and from that time he and his rivals lived amicably together. This was more than they themſelves did; for John employing his two ſons, his brothers grew jealous, and left England, Joſeph going to France, and Philip to Flanders, where each being entertained by the reſpective governments, the three brothers were at the ſame time in the ſervice of the three kings of England, France, and Spain. John remained working for the crown till the Revolution, when, though offered to be continued in his poſt, no ſollicitation could prevail on him to work for king William. This rendering him obnoxious, and there being ſuſpicions of his carrying on a treaſonable correſpondence, and of his having both coined and furniſhed dies for king James, guards were placed round his houſe in the Tower, on which he removed from thence. Norbert his ſon, being leſs difficult, executed ſome things for the government, particularly, as Vertue thinks, the coronation medal for William and Mary, and ſome dies for the copper money. On the proofs were the king's and queen's heads, on different ſides, with a roſe, a ſhip, &c. but in 1694 it was reſolved that the head ſhould be coupled, and Britannia be on the reverſe. Hence aroſe a new matter of complaint: ſome penetrating eyes thought they diſcovered a ſatyr's head couched in the king's. This made much noiſe, and gave riſe to a report that king James was in England, and lay concealed in Rotier's houſe in the Tower. Norbert, upon this, left England, and retiring into France, was employed by Lewis XIV. and afterwards made ſeveral medals of the young chevalier. John Rotier ſurvived king William, and died in 1703. *Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting*, &c.

ROTROU (JOHN DE) a celebrated French dramatic poet, born at Dreux on the 21ſt of Auguſt, 1609. He particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his tragedies and comedies, which were greatly valued by Corneille, who called him his Father in Tragedy; and by cardinal de Richelieu, who ſettled a penſion upon him. He lived in an expenſive manner, and was fond of gaming; but had a very ſingular contrivance to prevent his loſing all his money at once, and to ſecure a reſerve for neceſſary expences: for when he received a ſum from the theatre for any of his dramatic pieces, he uſed to throw it upon a pile of faggots which he kept in his cellar; and when he was in want, fought for a ſupply by rummaging among the faggots, which ſoon tiring him, his ſtore was never entirely exhauſted. He at length purchaſed the poſt of lieutenant of the bailiwick of Dreux, which he enjoyed till his death, which happened at Dreux, on the 28th of June, 1650. He wrote thirty-ſeven dramatic pieces, among which his Antigonus and Venceſlas are moſt eſteemed.

All the poets having confederated againſt the Cid of Corneille, Rotrou was the only one who refuſed to countenance the jealouſy of cardinal de Richelieu againſt that poet, though he had a penſion from him of 600 livres; and he was always the admirer and zealous partizan of Corneille. On his going to reſide at Dreux, he made himſelf eſteemed throughout the whole province for his integrity, his conduct, and his piety. When that city was afflicted with an epidemical diſeaſe, his friends at Paris earneſtly preſſed him to quit that dangerous place, in order to ſave his life; but he anſwered, that he could not in conſcience follow their advice, becauſe there was none but he who in theſe unhappy circumſtances, could preſerve public order, and finiſhed his letter with theſe words. "It is not but that "the danger I find myſelf in is very great, ſince at the mo"ment I am writing to you, the bells toll for the twenty"ſecond perſon that has died to day. They ſhall do ſo for me "when it pleaſes God." He actually died ſome days after, with ſentiments of great piety.

ROTTENHAMER (HANS) a famous painter, was born at Munich in 1564, and after he had ſtudied ſome time in Germany, under Donawer, an ordinary painter, went to Venice, and became one of the diſciples of Tintoret. He painted both in freſco and oil, but his talent lay chiefly in the latter, and his peculiar excellence was in ſmall pieces. His invention was free and eaſy; his deſigns indifferently correct; his attitudes genteel, and his colouring very agreeable. He was well eſteemed both in Italy and in his own country, and might have acquired great wealth by his profeſſion, had he not been ſo extravagant in his way of living, that he conſumed it faſter than it came in, and at laſt died ſo poor, that his friends were forced to contribute to bury him, in 1604, when he was forty years of age.

ROTTERDAM, a large, ſtrong, handſome, and rich town in the United Provinces in Holland, with one of the fineſt harbours in the Netherlands, which renders it a place of great trade. It is the moſt conſiderable place in Holland, for largeneſs, for the beauty of its buildings, for trade, and for riches, next to Amſterdam. Indeed the whole city may be ſaid to be a harbour, there is ſuch a great number of fine deep canals, that will bear the greateſt ſhips, and they may unload them at the very doors of the magazines. The town is governed by a regency, conſiſting of twenty-four counſellors, and four burgo-maſter. There are a great many handſome buildings, and the town-houſe, the bank, thoſe of the Eaſt India company, and the arſenals, are very magnificent. It is more frequented by Britiſh merchants than Amſterdam, becauſe the ice goes away ſooner, and becauſe a ſingle tide in two or three hours will carry a veſſel into the open ſea. The Engliſh and Scotch have each of them a church here. Eraſmus was born here, and his ſtatue in bronze is ſtill to be ſeen. It is ſeated on the river Maeſe, thirteen miles ſouth-eaſt of the Hague, thirty ſouth-ſouth-weſt of Amſterdam, and twenty-two ſouth-weſt of Utrecht. Long. 4. 25. E. Lat. 51. 57. N.

ROTWEIL, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia. It is a free imperial town, ſeated on the river Neckar, near the Black Foreſt. The inhabitants profeſs the Roman Catholic religion, and were formerly in alliance with Swiſſerland, which they have diſſolved long ſince. It is defended by fortifications, built after the ancient manner, and has a court of juſtice. It is ſeventeen miles ſouth of Tubingen, and twenty-two north of Schaffhauſen. Long. 8. 36. E. Lat. 48. 10. N.

ROUANE, or ROANE, an ancient and conſiderable town in France, in the county of Forez, with the title of a duchy. It is ſeated on the river Loire, where it begins to be navigable; which is a very great advantage for the embarking of merchandizes ſent hither from Lyons. It is forty-two miles north-eaſt of Clermont, and two hundred and twenty ſouth-by-eaſt of Paris. Long. 4. 9. E. Lat. 46. 2. N.

ROUAULT (JOACHIM) lord of Boiſmenard, Gamache, and Chaillon, marſhal of France, and one of the greateſt generals in the fifteenth century, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſeveral ſieges and battles, and in particular beſieged Chaſtillon in Perigord, where he was of great ſervice to France by defeating the famous lord Talbot, who was killed there with his ſon in 1453. He was at length marſhal of France, and governor of Paris, and performed the moſt important ſervices for Lewis XI. notwithſtanding which, that prince, in 1476, cauſed him to be thrown into priſon, and condemned to forfeit his eſtate, which ſentence however was not executed; for he enjoyed all his revenues till his death, which happened on the 7th of Auguſt, 1478.

ROUEN, the capital of Normandy, with a rich archbiſhop's ſee. It is one of the largeſt, richeſt, and moſt populous cities of France, and is ſeated on the banks of the river Seine, where the tide riſes ſo high, that veſſels of 200 ton burthen may come to the ſide of the great quay. The metropolitan church of Noſtre Dame is adorned with a magnificent portico, which ſupports two lofty towers; from whence there is a fine view of the city and neighbourhood. The great bell in one of theſe is thirteen feet high, and eleven in diameter. There are a great number of churches in Rouen, for there are thirty pariſhes in the town, and five in the ſuburbs, with twenty-four convents for men and women. The hall where the parliament meets has two rooms, adorned with beautiful tapeſtry, and valuable pictures. The great number of fountains in the ſtreets are very commodious for the inhabitants; yet there are not many fine houſes; but the walk on the quay, from which there are thirteen gates to enter into the city, is very agreeable. Here is alſo a cuſtom-houſe and an exchange; but the moſt curious thing

of all is the bridge of boats acroſs the river, 270 paces in length, ſo contrived that it is as ſtrong and as uſeful as one of ſtone. They have a great number of coaches in this town, ſome of which are conſtantly paſſing over this bridge, which is paved, and on each ſide has a raiſed way for the foot paſſengers, with benches to ſit on. The trade of this town is very conſiderable, and conſiſts chiefly of woollen and linen, leather, combs, paper, cards, and haberdaſhery wares. They likewiſe carry on a great commerce in cattle, butter, cheeſe, and ſugar. It is fifty miles ſouth-weſt of Amiens, and ſeventy north-weſt of Paris. Long. 1. 10. W. Lat. 49. 26. N.

ROVERE. See SIXTUS IV. and JULIUS II.

ROVEREDO, a ſtrong town in the Tirol, on the confines of the republic of Venice. It is ſeated on the eaſt ſide of the river Adige, at the foot of a mountain, and on the banks of a torrent, over which there is a bridge defended by two large towers, and a ſtrong caſtle. It is ten miles from Trent, and forty from Breſſe. Long. 11. 10. E. Lat. 46. 5. N.

ROUERGUE, a province of France in the government of Guienne, bounded on the eaſt by the Cevennes and the Gevaudan; on the weſt by Quercy; on the north by the ſame and by Auvergne, and on the ſouth by Languedoc. It is ſeventy-five miles in length, and fifty in breadth. Rhodez is the capital.

ROVIGNO, a ſmall populous town of Italy in Iſtria, with a good harbour, and quarries of fine ſtone. It is ſeated in a fertile country, producing excellent wine, in a peninſula on the weſtern coaſt, and four leagues from cape d'Iſtria. Long. 13. 53. E. Lat. 45. 14. N.

ROVIGO, a town of Italy, and capital of the Poleſino de Rovigo, belonging to the Venetians. It is the reſidence of the biſhop of Adria, and is ſeated on the river Ageſto, twenty-two miles ſouth-weſt of Padua, and thirty-ſeven ſouth-weſt of Venice. Long. 12. 28. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

ROUSSEAU, (JOHN BAPTIST) a celebrated French poet, was born at Paris in 1669. His father, who was a ſhoemaker in good circumſtances, made him ſtudy in the beſt colleges of Paris, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his abilities. He at length applied himſelf entirely to poetry, and ſoon made himſelf known by ſeveral ſhort pieces, that were filled with lively and agreeable images, which made him ſought for by perſons of the firſt rank, and men of the brighteſt genius. He was admitted in quality of *eléve*, or pupil, into the academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres, in 1701, and almoſt all the reſt of his life attached himſelf to ſome of the great lords. He attended marſhal Tallard into England, in quality of ſecretary, and here contracted a friendſhip with St. Evremond. At his return to Paris, he was admitted into the politeſt company, lived among the courtiers, and ſeemed perfectly ſatisfied with his ſituation; when, in 1708, he was proſecuted for being the author of ſome couplets, in which the characters of ſeveral perſons of wit and merit were blackened by the moſt atrocious calumnies. This proſecution made much noiſe, and Rouſſeau was baniſhed, in 1712, out of the kingdom, to which he was never more to return, by a decree of the parliament of Paris. However, he always ſteadily denied, and even on his death-bed, his being the author of thoſe couplets. From the date of this ſentence he lived in foreign countries, where he found illuſtrious protectors. The count du Luc, ambaſſador of France, in Swiſſerland, took him into his family, and ſtudied to render his life agreeable. He took him with him to the treaty of Baden, in 1714, where he was one of the plenipotentaries, and preſented him to prince Eugene, who entertaining a particular eſteem for him, took him to Vienna, and introduced him to the emperor's court. Rouſſeau lived about three years with prince Eugene, and then retired to Bruſſels, where he afterwards uſually reſided. The duke d'Aremberg gave him an apartment; and, in 1733, ſettled upon him an annual penſion of 1500 livres. Rouſſeau alſo found generous protectors in the count de Lannoy, governor of Bruſſels, and in the prince de la Tour Taſſis. He died at Bruſſels on the 17th of March, 1741, aged ſeventy-two. He wrote ſeveral Odes, ſome of which are on religious ſubjects; Cantatas, Epiſtles in Verſe, Allegories, Epigrams, Miſcellaneous Poems, and four Comedies in verſe, and two in proſe, &c. The beſt edition of his works is that of Paris, in 1743, in three volumes, quarto, and in four volumes duodecimo, by M. Seguy. Rouſſeau is juſtly allowed to have been one of the beſt French lyric poets, and to have alſo excelled in cantatas, of which he was in a manner the inventor.

ROUSSELART, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Flanders, ſeated eleven miles north-eaſt of Ypres, and twenty ſouth-eaſt of Oſtend. Long. 3. 5. E. Lat. 51. 0. N.

ROUSSILLON, a province of France, in the Pyrennees, bounded on the eaſt by the Mediterrean ſea, on the weſt by Cerdagne, on the north by Lower Languedoc, and on the ſouth by Catalonia, from which it is ſeparated by the Pyrennees. It is a fertile country, about fifty miles in length, and twenty-five in breadth, and is remarkable for its great number of olive trees. Perpignan is the capital town.

ROWE, (NICHOLAS) a celebrated Engliſh poet, was the ſon of John Rowe, eſq. ſerjeant at law, and was born at Little Berkford, in Bedfordſhire, in the year 1673. He ſtudied at Weſtminſter ſchool under Dr. Buſby; and, beſides his ſkill in the Latin and Greek languages, made a tolerable proficiency in the Hebrew; but poetry was his darling ſtudy, and he at that time compoſed ſeveral copies of verſes upon different ſubjects both in Greek and Latin, and ſome in Engliſh, which were much admired. At about ſixteen years of age he entered the Middle Temple, where he made remarkable advances in the ſtudy of the law; and being afterwards called to the bar, appeared in as promiſing a way to make a figure in that profeſſion as any of his cotemporaries; but his firſt tragedy, the Ambitious Step-Mother, meeting with univerſal applauſe, the ſpirit of poetry got the aſcendant over him, and he laid aſide all thoughts of raiſing himſelf by the law, and afterwards wrote ſeveral tragedies, among which, that he valued himſelf moſt upon, and was moſt valued, was his Tamerlane. His other tragedies, were the Fair Penitent, Ulyſſes, the Royal Convert, Jane Shore, and the Lady Jane Gray, which were printed together in two volumes octavo. He wrote a comedy called the Biter, which did not meet with ſucceſs, and many poems on different ſubjects, which were publiſhed in one volume duodecimo. Being a great admirer of Shakeſpeare, he obliged the public with a new edition of his works. But Mr. Rowe's laſt, and perhaps moſt excellent performance, was his tranſlation of Lucan. This gentleman's fondneſs for the Muſes did not diſqualify him for buſineſs. The duke of Queenſberry's ſecretary of ſtate, made him ſecretary for public affairs, and was never ſo well pleaſed as in Mr. Rowe's company; but after that nobleman's death all avenues was ſtopped to his preferment. It is ſaid indeed, that he went one day to pay his court to the earl of Oxford, lord high treaſurer of England, who aſked him if he underſtood Spaniſh well? He anſwered, no; but thinking that his lordſhip might intend to ſend him into Spain on ſome honourable commiſſion, he immediately added, that he did not doubt but that in a ſhort time he ſhould be able both to underſtand and ſpeak it. When the earl approving of what he ſaid, Mr. Rowe took his leave, and immediately retired to a private country farm, and having in a few months learned the Spaniſh tongue, waited again on the earl, to give him an account of his diligence. His lordſhip aſked him if he was ſure he underſtood it thoroughly? and Mr. Rowe anſwering in the affirmative, the earl, to his no ſmall diſappointment, burſt into an exclamation; "How happy are you, Mr. Rowe, that you "can enjoy the pleaſure of reading and underſtanding the "Hiſtory of Don Quixot in the original!" However, upon the acceſſion of George I. to the throne, he was made poet laureate, and one of the land-ſurveyors of the cuſtoms in the port of London. The prince of Wales conferred on him the poſt of clerk of his council, and the lord chancellor Parker made him his ſecretary for the preſentations. He died on the 6th of December, 1718, in the forty-ſixth year of his age; and as he was always remarkable for his piety, virtue, and ſweetneſs of diſpoſition, he kept up his good humour to the laſt, and took leave of his wife and friends immediately before his laſt agony, with the ſame tranquility of mind, as though he had been upon taking only a ſhort journey. He was interred with great ſolemnity in Weſtminſter Abbey, over againſt Chaucer, the dean and chapter officiating at his funeral; and a fine monument was erected to his memory, and to that of his daughter. On a pedeſtal about twenty inches high, which ſtands on an altar, is his buſt, which is a very fine one, and near it is his lady in the deepeſt affliction; between both, on a pyramid behind, is a medalion, with the head of a young lady in relief; and on the front of the pedeſtal is this inſcription:

To the memory of Nicholas Rowe, eſq. who died in 1718, aged forty-five, and of Charlotte, his only daughter, wife of Henry Fane, eſq. who inheriting her father's ſpirit, and amiable in her own innocence and beauty, died in the twenty-third year of her age, 1739.

Underneath upon the front of the altar are theſe lines:

Thy reliques Rowe! to this ſad ſhrine we truſt,
And near thy Shakeſpeare place thy honour'd buſt,
Oh! ſkill'd, next him, to draw the tender tear,
For never heart felt paſſion more ſincere:
To nobler ſentiments to fire the brave,
For never Briton more diſdain'd a ſlave!
Peace to thy gentle ſhade, and endleſs reſt,
Bleſt in thy genius, in thy love too bleſt!
And bleſt, that timely from our ſcene remov'd,
Thy ſoul enjoys that liberty it lov'd.

To theſe ſo mourn'd in death, ſo lov'd in life,
The childleſs mother, and the widow'd wife,
With tears inſcribes this monumental ſtone,
That holds their aſhes, and expects her own.

ROWE, (THOMAS) a learned writer of the ſame family with the former, was the ſon of Mr. Benoni Rowe, a diſſenting miniſter, and was born at London on the 25th of April, 1687. He ſtudied at the Charterhouſe ſchool in London, and afterwards in a private academy in the ſame city, from whence he removed to the univerſity of Leyden, where he applied himſelf to the Jewiſh antiquities, civil law, and experimental philoſophy; he was a perfect maſter of the Greek, Latin, and French tongues, and was well verſed in ancient hiſtory. None of the politer kinds of learning were neglected by him; he was a good judge in poetry, and had it in his power to have been an eminent poet. The love of liberty was one of his moſt darling paſſions, and he was much confirmed in it by his familiar acquaintance with the hiſtory of ancient Greece and Rome. Mr. Rowe being at Bath in the year 1709, was introduced into the company of the juſtly celebrated Miſs Singer, who lived in a retirement near that city, of whoſe merit and writings he had formed a very high idea; but on his ſeeing and converſing with her, his eſteem was heightened into the rapture of a lover, and he was married to her the following year, when her exalted merit, and amiable qualities, inſpired him with the moſt generous and laſting paſſion. A conſiderable time after his marriage, he wrote to her a very tender Ode, under the name of Delia, full of the warmeſt ſentiments of connubial affection. He, however, for ſeveral years enjoyed an ill ſtate of health, and at length died of a conſumption at Hampſtead, near London, on the 13th day of May, 1715, in the twenty-nine year of his age. This ingenious gentleman undertook the taſk of writing the Lives of the Great Men of Antiquity omitted by Plutarch, and he had all the abilities neceſſary for ſucceeding in the attempt, but died before he had completed it; however, eight lives were publiſhed after his death, which were ſo much admired abroad, that they have been tranſlated from the Engliſh into French, and added to M. Dacier's Tranſlation of Plutarch's Lives, printed in 1734.

ROWE, (ELIZABETH) the wife of the former, a lady eminent for her excellent writings both in verſe and proſe, was the eldeſt daughter of Mr. Walter Singer, and was born at Ilcheſter, in Somerſetſhire, on the 11th of September 1674. She was educated with extraordinary care, and had in her infancy a good taſte in painting, poetry, and muſic. She began to write verſes at twelve years of age, and was but twenty-two in 1696, when ſhe publiſhed a collection of her poems. She had no other tutor for the French and Italian than the honourable Mr. Thynne, ſon to lord viſcount Weymouth, and father to the counteſs of Hertford, and ſhe improved ſo faſt under his leſſons, that in a few months ſhe was able to read Taſſo's Jeruſalem with great eaſe. Her ſhining merit, and the charms of her perſon and converſation, procured her many admirers; and, among others, it is ſaid, that Mr. Prior made his addreſſes to her; but Mr. Thomas Rowe, an ingenious and learned gentleman, diſtinguiſhed by the livelineſs of his diſpoſition, married her in 1710, but ſhe had not the happineſs of long poſſeſſing him, for he died on the 13th of May, 1715. She wrote a very tender elegy on his death, and continued till the laſt moments of her life to expreſs the higheſt veneration and affection for his memory; and after that melancholy event, generally reſided at Frome, in Somerſetſhire, where the greateſt part of her eſtate lay, and where ſhe lived in retirement, and devoted herſelf to ſtudy, to the exerciſes of religion, and to works of charity. She ſeldom quitted her retreat, and when ſhe did, it was in complaiſance to ſome illuſtrious ladies, and particularly the counteſs of Hertford, between whom there ſubſiſted a very tender friendſhip. Though ſhe had all the perſonal graces and mental endowments that could be deſired in a lady, yet ſhe would never conſent to a ſecond marriage, and died ſuddenly at Frome, on the 20th of February, 1737. A pious book was found lying open by her, and in her cabinet were found letters to ſeveral of her friends, which ſhe had ordered to be delivered to thoſe to whom they were directed immediately after her deceaſe. She wrote, 1. The Hiſtory of Joſeph, an heroic Poem. 2. Friendſhip in Death, and Letters moral and entertaining. 3. Devout Exerciſes of the Heart, which the Rev. Dr. Watts, according to her requeſt, reviſed and publiſhed. 4. Miſcellane-Works, two volumes.

This excellent lady, who was admired as much for her piety and many virtues, as her other accompliſhments, was favoured with the eſteem and acquaintance of the counteſs of Winchelſea, the viſcounteſs Weymouth, the viſcounteſs Scudamore, the lady Carteret, the lady Brookes, the honourable Mrs. Thynne, the earl of Orrery, &c. and many other perſons of diſtinction.

ROXANA, the daughter of *Oxyartes*, a Perſian prince, was one of the moſt beautiful ladies in Perſia. Alexander married her after the defeat of Darius, and dying in the 325th year before the Chriſtian æra, left her with child of a ſon, who was named Alexander; but, at length, Caſſander put both her and her ſon to death.

ROXELANA, favourite ſultana, and afterwards wife of Soliman II. emperor of the Turks, in the 16th century, was as much obliged to her abilies, as to her beauty, for the abſolute empire ſhe enjoyed above thirty years in Turky. From being a ſlave in the ſeraglio, ſhe rendered herſelf beloved by the ſultan, and not only diſperſed all her rivals, but prevailed on Soliman to declare her his lawful wife, though long uſe had rendered it a law to the ſultans never to marry. In this high degree of elevation, ſhe diſcovered her extraordinary talents for government and the adminiſtration of affairs. The miniſters of ſtate, the generals of armies, and the governors of provinces, often received their inſtructions from her; and Soliman found daily reaſon to applaud himſelf for the confidence he placed in her. She, however, abuſed it, by the deſtruction of Bajazet and Muſtapha, the ſultan's two eldeſt ſons by another favourite, in order to render her own ſon Selim the next heir to the throne, though he was indiſputably leſs worthy of it. Her power laſted as long as her life.

ROXENT-CAPE, commonly called the Rock of Liſbon, is the moſt remarkable promontory in Portugal. It lies in the Atlantic ocean, at the entrance of the river Tago, twenty-two miles weſt of Liſbon. Long. 9. 25. W. Lat. 38. 42. N.

ROY, (LEWIS LE) in Latin *Regius*, an excellent humaniſt, and able critic, of the 16th century, was born at Coutances. He was well ſkilled in the Greek and Latin languages, and was made profeſſor of the Greek tongue at the royal college at Paris. He died on the 2d of July, 1577. He publiſhed, 1. Several Letters. 2. The Life of Budæus, in Latin. 3. A French Tranſlation of ſeveral Works from the Greek, and many other books.

ROY, (JAMES LE) baron of the Holy Empire, and lord of St. Lambert, acquired great reputation by his works. He was born at Antwerp, on the 28th of October, 1633, and was ſent to the moſt famous univerſities of Europe, after which he enjoyed ſome very conſiderable poſts at Bruſſels; and was ſent to Spain by the governor of the Netherlands, to inform his catholic majeſty of the ſtate of his government; but afterwards, not being able to agree with the marquis de Caſtel Rodrigo, the new governor, reſigned his employments, and retired to his eſtate near Antwerp, where he compoſed ſeveral works; among which are, 1. *Notitia Marchionatus ſacri Romani Imperii.* 2. *Topographia Hiſtorica Gallo-Brabantiæ.* 3. *Caſtella & Prætoria Nobilium Brabantiæ, &c.*

ROY, (JULIAN LE) a celebrated watch-maker, born at Tours, on the 8th of Auguſt, 1686. He diſcovered from his infancy ſuch a taſte for mechanics, that at thirteen years of age, he made of himſelf ſeveral little pieces of clock-work. He went to Paris at ſeventeen years of age; and, in 1713, was admitted into the company of clock-makers. Clock-work was then at a low ebb in France, and almoſt every thing good of that kind was had from the Engliſh. Le Roy ſoon equalled them by his inventions, and the perfection to which he brought watches; ſo that even Graham, the moſt celebrated watch-maker in England, admired and praiſed his works. Le Roy behaved with great generoſity to the artiſts, and all the workmen he employed or conſulted, and died at Paris on the 20th of September, 1759, at ſeventy-three years of age.

ROYAN was formerly a conſiderable town in Saintonge, and is famous for the ſiege the Huguenots ſuſtained againſt Lewis XIII. in 1622; but it is now almoſt entirely in ruins, and is two hundred and eighty-five miles ſouth-weſt of Paris. Long. 1. 10. W. Lat. 45. 46. N.

ROYE, a ſtrong town of France, in Upper Picardy, in the territory of Santerre, and capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name. It is five miles ſouth-weſt of Neſle, twelve north-weſt of Noyon, and ſixty-five north-by-weſt of Paris. Long. 3. 20. E. Lat. 49. 44. N.

ROYSTON, a town partly in Hertford, and partly in Cambridgeſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and five fairs, on Aſh Wedneſday, Wedneſday in Eaſter week, Wedneſday in Whitſun week, the firſt Wedneſday in July, and the Wedneſday after September 29, all for horſes, horned cattle, ſheep, and hogs. It was a Roman town, and Roman coins have been found near it. It is ſeated on a fat ſoil between hills, and in a bottom, and ſtanding on a well-frequented road, is full of inns for the accommodation of travellers. The market is very large for corn and malt. It is forty-five miles ſouth of Stamford, and thirty-eight north of London. Long. 0. 1. E. Lat. 52. 3. N.

ROZIERS, a large town of France, in the province of Anjou, eighteen miles eaſt of Angers.

RUARUS, (MARTIN) a famous Socinian miniſter, born at Krempen, in Germany, choſe rather to loſe his patrimony than to quit his principles. He was eſteemed both in his own, and in foreign countries, for his judgment, learning, and rectitude of mind; was made principal of the college of Racovia, and afterwards paſtor to the Socinians of Dantzic, both in the city, and in the town of Straſſin, and died in 1657, aged ſeventy. He wrote, 1. Notes on the Catechiſm of the Socinian churches of Poland. 2. Letters, in two volumes, and ſeveral other works.

RUATAN, an iſland in the gulph of Honduras, in North America, planted and fortified by the Engliſh, having a good harbour, where the ſhips that reſort to this bay for logwood, might have been defended againſt all the forces of the Spaniſh guarda-coſtas, but they thought fit to abandon it. It is ſeventy-five miles north-weſt of Truxillo. Long. 88. 0. W. Lat. 16. 0. N.

RUBEN, the eldeſt ſon of Jacob and Leah, was born about the 1751ſt year before the Chriſtian æra. He hindered his brothers from putting Joſeph to death, and from him ſprung the Jewiſh tribe which bears his name. He died in the 1627th year before the birth of Chriſt, aged one hundred and twenty-four.

RUBENS, (Sir PETER PAUL) ſtiled the prince of the Flemiſh painters, was born at Cologne in 1577, to which city John Rubens, his father, who was counſellor in the ſenate of Antwerp, had retired. Great care was taken of his education; but he had not made choice of any profeſſion when his father died. The troubles in the Netherlands then abating, his family returned to Antwerp, where he continued his ſtudies of polite literature; and, at his leiſure hours, amuſed himſelf with drawing. His mother perceiving his fondneſs for this employment, permitted him to be placed firſt under Adam van Moort, and afterwards under Otho Venius, both of whom he ſoon equalled. He then travelled to Venice, where, in the ſchool of Titian, he improved himſelf in colouring. Afterwards going to Mantua, he ſtudied the works of Julio Romano, and then proceeding to Rome, he, with the ſame care, applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the antique, the paintings of Raphael, and every thing capable of adding to his ſkill. What was agreeable to his taſte he made his own, either by copying, or making reflections upon it; and theſe reflections he generally accompanied with deſigns drawn with a light ſtroke of his pen.

When had been about ſeven years in Italy, the news of his mother's illneſs made him take poſt to ſee her; but ſhe died before his return to Antwerp. Soon after he married, but loſing his wife in about four years, he took a journey to Holland, in order to divert his ſorrow. He at length married a ſecond wife, a very extraordinary beauty, whoſe perſon was of great advantage to him in his figures of women.

His reputation now ſpreading all over Europe, queen Mary de Medicis, the wife of Henry IV. of France, invited him to Paris, where he painted the Luxemburgh gallery. There the duke of Buckingham becoming acquainted with him, recommended him to the infanta Iſabella of Spain, who ſent him to England in 1630, as her ambaſſador to negociate a peace with Charles I. which he not only concluded, but painted the ceiling of the banquetting houſe in Whitehall, for which the king paid him a large ſum of money, and conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He was the intimate friend of the duke of Buckingham, to whom he ſold as many pictures, ſtatues, antiques, and medals, as came to 10,000l. He then returned to Spain, and was magnificently rewarded by Philip IV. Soon after he went to Flanders, where he had the poſt of ſecretary of ſtate conferred upon him, but did not leave off his profeſſion.

His genius was lively, free, noble, and univerſal; and he particularly excelled in the diſpoſition of his lights and ſhades, but his guſto of deſign has more of the Flemiſh caſt than of the beauty of the antique; for it is confeſſed, that he did not deſign correctly; but for all the other parts of painting, he was as perfect a maſter of them as any of his predeceſſors; and connoiſſeurs obſerve in all his works, ſomewhat great and noble. His abilities were not confined to painting, he was an excellent architect, as appears from the ſeveral churches and palaces built after his deſigns at Genoa; and beſides was poſſeſſed of all the ornaments and advantages that can render a man valuable. He was univerſally learned; he ſpoke ſeveral languages very perfectly, was well read in hiſtory, and was an excellent ſtateſman. He uſually reſided at Antwerp, where he built a ſpacious room, in imitation of the rotunda at Rome, for a noble collection of pictures he had purchaſed in Italy, ſome of which, as hath been obſerved, he ſold to the duke of Buckingham. He lived in the higheſt eſteem, reputation, and grandeur; was as great a patron as maſter of his art; and was ſo much admired all over Europe, that no ſtranger of any quality would paſs through the Netherlands without paying him a viſit. He died at Antwerp on the 30th of May, 1640, leaving great fortunes to his children. He wrote a treatiſe on painting, which was printed at Antwerp in 1622. Vandyck was the moſt celebrated of his diſciples.

RUBIERA, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Italy, and one of the keys of the Modeneſe. It is ſeated on the river Secchia, eight miles from Modena. Long. 10. 55. E. Lat. 44. 34 N.

RUBININSKOI, one of the northern provinces of Ruſſia, bounded by Dwina on the north, by Syraines on the eaſt, by Belozara on the ſouth, and by the lake of Onego on the weſt

RUDBECK (OLAUS) a learned phyſician of Sweden, was born at Aroſia in Weſtermania in 1630, of an ancient and noble family, and became profeſſor of medicine at Upſal, where he acquired a great reputation by his ſkill in anatomy, medicine, muſic, painting, mechanics, and polite literature. His principal works are, 1. *Exercitatio Anatomica exhibens Ductus novos Hepaticos aquaſos, & Vaſa Glandularum ſeroſa,* in quarto. He there publiſhes the anatomical diſcovery of the lymphatic veſſels, which he maintains were diſcovered by himſelf, and that Thomas Bartholin ſtole it from him; he alſo wrote ſeveral pieces in ſupport of that pretenſion. 2. *Athlantica ſive Manheim vera a Japheti Poſteritate ædes ac Patria,* in 4 vols. folio. This book is filled with erudition, but he there advances ſeveral aſtoniſhing paradoxes, and pretends that Sweden, his country, was the abode of our firſt fathers, and that from thence came the Greeks, Romans, Engliſh, Danes, Germans, French, and all other people. 3. A Treatiſe on the Comet of 1666, and ſeveral other works. He died in September 1702, in his ſeventy-third year.

RUDOLFWERD, a ſtrong fort of Germany in Carniola, with an abbey. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and is ſeated on the river Guerck, in a country fertile in wine, twelve miles north-weſt of Metlin, and forty-five ſouth-eaſt of Laubach. Long. 15 50. E. Lat. 46 3. N.

RUE, a ſmall town of France in Picardy in the county of Ponthieu, ſeated on the river May, three miles from Crotoy. Long. 1. 41. E. Lat. 50. 16. N.

RUE (CHARLES DE LA) an excellent Latin poet, born at Paris in 1643. After he had finiſhed his firſt ſtudies he entered among the Jeſuits, and became profeſſor of humanity and rhetoric. The Latin poem he compoſed in 1667, on the conqueſts of Lewis XIV. being tranſlated into French by the celebrated Corneille, was the origin of that prince's eſteem for father de la Rue. He was ſeveral years profeſſor of rhetoric at Paris, after which he preached with great applauſe, and died at Paris, in the college of Lewis the Great, on the 27th of May, 1725, aged eighty-two. His principal works are, 1. Latin Poems. 2. An edition of Virgil with Notes *ad Uſum Delphini*, in two vols. quarto, and 3 vols. duodecimo. 3. Panegyrics, Funeral Orations, and Sermons, 4 vols. octavo.

RUFFAC, an ancient town of France in Alſace, and capital of the territory of Mundat. It was formerly imperial, and was taken by the French in 1675. It is ſeated on the river Rotbach, ſeven miles weſt of Colmar, ſeventeen north weſt of Baſil, and two hundred and forty-two ſouth-eaſt of Paris. Long. 7. 20. E. Lat. 47. 57. N.

RUFFI (ANTHONY DE) counſellor in the ſeneſchal's court of Marſeilles, the place of his birth, and an excellent writer, diſcharged the duties of his employment with uncommon integrity; for once imagining that he had not allowed time enough for the examination of a cauſe in which he was concerned, and that by his negligence he had contributed to its being loſt, he reſtored the coſts and damages. He was alſo diſtinguiſhed by his learning; was made counſellor of ſtate in 1654, and died in 1689. He wrote 1. An excellent Hiſtory of Marſeilles, the beſt edition of which is that of 1696. 2. The Life of Gaſpard de Simiane, known by the name of the Chevalier de la Coſte. 3. A learned Hiſtory of the Counts of Provence. 4. A Hiſtory of the Generals of the Gallies.

RUFINUS, the favourite of the emperor Theodoſius, was born in Eluſis, the capital of the country now called Armagnac in Gaſcony. He was of an obſcure family, but poſſeſſed an exalted genius, and was of a ſupple, inſinuating, and polite turn. He went to Conſtantinople, became known to Theodoſius, and ingratiated himſelf into his favour, of which he made ſuch uſe, that he in a ſhort time obtained the moſt conſiderable employments. The emperor appointed him high ſteward of his palace; admitted him into all his councils; honoured him with his friendſhip and confidence, and at length made him conſul with his ſon Arcadius. Rufinus preſerved himſelf in his poſts by his artifices rather than by his virtue. He was an enemy to every perſon of uncommon merit, and enriched himſelf out of the ſpoils of thoſe whom he oppreſſed by his calumnies; but he knew ſo

well

well how to ſet off his good qualities, and conceal his bad ones, that the emperor was frequently impoſed upon without perceiving it. He was baptized with great pomp and ceremony in 394; but after the emperor's death, his vexation at ſeeing Stilico above him, made him reſolve to place himſelf on the throne, and to call in the Goths and other barbarians, that during their ravages he might either ſeize the empire or divide it with them; but he was puniſhed for his perfidy; for the Goths having laid ſiege to Conſtantinople, his deſigns were diſcovered, and he was killed in the year 395. After his death his body was cut into many pieces, and his head ſtuck upon the end of a lance, and carried about, in order that it might be ſeen by the people, who hated him for his cruelty and avarice.

RUFINUS, a prieſt of Aquila, ſurnamed *Toranus* or *Tyranius*, was born at Concordia, a ſmall town in Italy, about the middle of the fourth century, and contracted a very ſtrict friendſhip with St. Jerom; but at length, on his tranſlating ſome of Origen's works, and particularly his book *De Principiis*, St. Jerom was greatly exaſperated againſt him. Rufinus was alſo condemned for the ſame ſuppoſed crime by pope Anaſtaſius, as an heretic, and died in Sicily about the year 410. He tranſlated from the Greek into Latin the works of Joſephus; Euſebius's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, to which he added two books; ten of St. Gregory Nanzienzen's Diſcourſes, and eight of Baſil's. He likewiſe wrote A Defence of Origen, Commentaries on Hoſea, Joel, Amos, &c. and other books. His works were printed at Paris in folio in 1580.

RUGBY, a town of Warwickſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, held on May 15, Auguſt 21, and November 22, for horſes, cows, ſheep, and cheeſe. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Avon, over which it has a bridge; and the market is well ſupplied with corn and proviſions. It is fifteeen miles eaſt-by-north of Warwick, and eighty five north-north-weſt of London. Long. 1. 15. W. Lat. 52. 22. N.

RUGELY, or RUDGLEY, a town in Staffordſhire, one hundred and twenty miles north-weſt of London, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs on June 6, and October 21, for horſes, cattle, and ſheep. Long. 2. 0. W. Lat. 52, 45. N.

RUGEN, an iſland of the Baltic ſea, on the coaſt of Pomerania, over-againſt Stralſund. It is very ſtrong both by art and nature. It has the title of a principality, and had formerly its own princes. It is about fifteen miles in length, and twelve in breadth; and is a plentiful country, abounding in corn and cattle. The chief town is Bergen. It belongs to Sweden.

RUGENWALD, a handſome town of Germany in Pomerania, and the principal of the duchy of Wenden, with a good caſtle. It belongs to the king of Pruſſia, and is ſeated on the river Wyper, eight miles from the ſea, and thirty-five north-eaſt of Colberg. Long. 16. 45. E. Lat. 54. 35. N.

RUGLAN, or RUTHERGLEN, a town of Scotland, in the county of Clyſdale, ſeated three miles ſouth-eaſt of Glaſgow. Long. 4. 7. W. Lat. 55. 48. N.

RUINART (DOM THIERRY) a learned Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, was born at Rheims on the 10th of June, 1657. He was the ſcholar of father Mabillon, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his works, which are, 1. A Collection of the Acts of the firſt Martyrs, with a learned preface, in which he oppoſes Dodwell, who maintained that there had been but few martyrs. 2. A new Edition of the Perſecution of the Vandals, compoſed by Victor Biſhop of Vita in Africa. 3. A new Edition of the Works of Gregory of Tours. 4. The Life of pope Urban II. and ſome others. He died in 1709.

RULLET (JOHN LEWIS) an excellent engraver, was born at Arles in 1645, and was taught by Francis Poilly. He at length went into Italy, where Ciroferri, a celebrated painter, joined with him, and encreaſed his reputation. The love of his country induced him to return to France, and he died at Paris in 1699. His prints are admired for the correctneſs of the deſign and the elegance of his graver.

RUMFORD, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Wedneſdays, and a fair on June 24 for horned cattle and horſes. It is a large thoroughfare, and is well inhabited and frequented. It is principally remarkable for its great market for hogs on Tueſdays; but that for corn and other proviſions, which it is plentifully ſerved with, is on Wedneſdays. It is ſixteen miles weſt-ſouth-weſt of Chelmsford, and twelve eaſt-north-of London. Long. 0. 12. E. Lat. 51. 36 N.

RUMILLY, a handſome town of Savoy, five miles from Annecy, in a high plain, near the confluence of the Seran and Nepha. Its fortifications were demoliſhed in 1630 by Lewis XIII. of France. Long. 6. 5. E. Lat. 45. 50. N.

RUMSEY, a town of Hampſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Eaſter-Monday, Auguſt 26, and November 8, for horſes, cattle, hogs, and cheeſe. It is ſeated on a river, and is a large ancient town, wherein are many clothiers. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, ſix aldermen, and twelve burgeſſes, and is eight miles from Southampton, ſeventeen from Saliſbury, ten ſouth-weſt of Wincheſter, and ſeventy-eight weſt-by-ſouth from London. Long. 1. 42. W. Lat. 51. 0. N.

RUPEL, a river of Brabant in the Auſtrian Netherlands, which runs from eaſt to weſt, and falls into the river Scheld at Rupelmonde.

RUPELMONDE, a town of Flanders in the Auſtrian Netherlands and territory of Maeſland, with the title of a county. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and is ſeated on the river Scheld, over-againſt the mouth of the river Rupel, eight miles ſouth-weſt of Antwerp, and twenty-two north-eaſt of Ghent. Long. 4. 10. E. Lat. 51 8. N.

RUPERT OF BAVARIA, called in England Prince Rupert, was prince palatine of the Rhine, duke of Cumberland, and a famous general in the ſeventeenth century. He was the ſon of Frederic, elector palatine of the Rhine, and of Elizabeth the daughter of James I. king of England and Scotland. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in Holland, and in 1642 came into England, and offered his ſervice to his uncle king Charles I. who made him knight of the garter, and gave him the command of his army. He at firſt obtained great advantages over the parliament's forces, but having loſt two important battles, which ruined the king's intereſt, was obliged to retire into France. He at length obtained the eſteem of king Charles II. who in 1662 made him a member of the privy council, and in 1664 gave him the command of his fleet againſt the Dutch. The following year he defeated the Dutch fleet, and in 1673 was made admiral. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf on ſeveral other occaſions, and died on the 29th of November, 1682.

Mr. Granger obſerves that he poſſeſſed in a high degree that kind of courage which is better in an attack than a defence, and is leſs adapted to the land ſervice than that of the ſea, where precipitate valour is in its element. He ſeldom engaged, but he gained the advantage, which he generally loſt by purſuing it too far. He was better qualified to ſtorm a citadel, or even to mount a breach, than patiently to ſuſtain a ſiege; and would have furniſhed an excellent hand to a general of a cooler head.

This prince is celebrated for the invention of prints in mezzotinto, of which he is ſaid to have taken the hint from a ſoldier's ſcraping his ruſty fuſil. The firſt print of this kind ever publiſhed was done by his highneſs, and may be ſeen in the firſt edition of Evelyn's Sculptura. The ſecret is ſaid to have been ſoon after diſcovered by Sherwin an engraver, who made uſe of a loaded file for laying the ground. The prince, upon ſeeing one of his prints, ſuſpected that his ſervant had lent him his tool, which was a channelled roller, but upon receiving full ſatisfaction to the contrary, he made him a preſent of it. The roller was afterwards laid aſide, and an inſtrument with a crenelled edge, ſhaped like a ſhoemaker's cutting knife, was uſed inſtead of it. He alſo invented a metal called by his name, in which guns were caſt, and contrived an excellent method of boring them, for which purpoſe a water-mill was erected at Hackney-Marſh, to the great detriment of the undertaker, as the ſecret died with the illuſtrious inventor.

RUPIN, a town of Germany in the electorate of Brandenburg, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is divided into two parts by a great lake full of fiſh, and is thirty-ſeven miles north weſt of Berlin, and twenty-ſeven north-eaſt of Brandenburg. Long. 13. 23. E. Lat. 53. 0 N.

RUREMOND, a town of the Netherlands in Guelderland, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a large place, handſome, well fortified, and populous, and is ſeated at ſome diſtance from the confluence of the rivers Maeſe and Roer. It ſuffered greatly by fire in 1665. After it had been taken and retaken ſeveral times by the Duth and Spaniards, it was ceded to the houſe of Auſtria in 1719. It ſtands upon the confines of the biſhoprick of Liege and the duchy of Juliers, fifteen miles ſouth-weſt of Venloo, and twenty ſouth-weſt of Guelders. Long. 6. 0. E. Lat. 51. 12. N.

RUSHWORTH (JOHN) a gentleman famous for his Hiſtorical Collections, was deſcended from a good family in Northumberland, and was born about the year 1607. He ſtudied at Oxford, and afterwards removed to Lincoln's Inn, of which he became a barriſter; but his genius leading him more to ſtate affairs than the law, he began early to take down in characters, ſpeeches at conferences in parliament, and from the king's own mouth, what he ſpoke to both houſes; for this purpoſe he ſpared no pains to become an eye and ear witneſs of the greateſt tranſactions, and was preſent at all occurences of moment. Upon the opening of the long parliament he was choſen aſſiſtant to Mr. Henry Elſyng, clerk of the houſe of commons, who ſent by him their addreſſes to the king, when his majeſty was at York; and upon theſe occaſions Mr. Ruſhworth ſeveral times performed the journey in twenty four hours. In 1643 he took

the covenant, and was appointed ſecretary to general Fairfax; and when that general reſigned his commiſſion, reſided in Lincoln's Inn. In 1651 he was appointed one of the committee to conſult about the reformation of the common law, and in 1658 was choſen a burgeſs for Berwick upon Tweed, as he alſo was in the three following parliaments. Sir Orlando Bridgman, lord keeper of the great ſeal of England, appointed him his ſecretary while his lordſhip held that office; but after the diſſolution of the parliament, which began in 1679, he lived obſcurely in Weſtminſter, till he was committed priſoner for debt to the King's Bench, in Southwark, where he ſpent the laſt ſix years of his life, and died on the 12th of May, 1690, aged eighty-three. His Hiſtorical Collections are printed in ſix vols. folio.

RUSSE, a river of Ruſſia, which runs from eaſt to weſt, and falls into a bay of the Baltic ſea near Memel.

RUSSEL (JOHN) the firſt earl of Bedford, was born at Kingſton Ruſſel in Dorſetſhire, and reſided at Berwick, about four miles from Bridgport in that county. Philip, archduke of Auſtria, the only ſon of the emperor Maximilian, landing in 1506 at Weymouth, where he was driven by a ſtorm, in his paſſage from Flanders to Spain, ſir Thomas Trenchard, who lived near that port, endeavouring to entertain him agreeably till he could inform the king of his arrival, invited Mr. Ruſſel, a learned and ingenious gentleman juſt returned from his travels, and who was his neighbour and relation, to wait upon the archduke at his houſe, and that prince was ſo highly pleaſed with his converſation, that he deſired him to accompany him to Windſor, whither the king had invited him, and there recommended him to the king as a gentleman well qualified to ſerve him in ſome conſiderable ſtation, and his majeſty made him one of the gentlemen of his privy-chamber.

Upon Henry the Eighth's acceſſion to the throne he was continued in this poſt, and in 1513 attended him to Therouenne, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his conduct and bravery on ſeveral occaſions, particularly in recovering a piece of ordnance from ten thouſand French, with only two hundred and fifty men under him. He was very active at the ſiege of Tournay, where he was one of the ſixty who went with the king to cut off the paſſage between that city and the French army, and one of the eleven who went with his majeſty to entertain the ladies at Liſle. In 1522 he was knighted by the earl of Surry, admiral of the Engliſh fleet, for his ſervice at the taking of Morlaix in Brittany. The following year he was made marſhal of the marſhalſea of the king's houſe, now called knight marſhal; and ſoon after ſent ambaſſador to Rome. In 1523 he went in diſguiſe to France, in order to foment the difference between the duke of Bourbon, conſtable of France, and the French king. This commiſſion he executed with ſuch addreſs, that the duke declared in favour of the emperor and the king of England, which gave great ſatisfaction to his majeſty, as it contributed to the ſucceſs of his deſigns upon Bray, and other places in France, where ſir John Ruſſel ſhewed himſelf as vigorous in action as he had been prudent in negociation. In 1525 he was preſent at the battle of Pavia, where Francis I. king of France, was taken priſoner by the duke of Bourbon; and in 1532 attended king Henry to his magnificent interview with the French king at Boulogne. In 1537 he was appointed comptroller of the houſhold, and the ſame year was made one of the privy-council. In 1538 he was advanced to the dignity of a baron, by the title of baron Ruſſel, of Cheyneys in Buckinghamſhire, and upon the diſſolution of the monaſteries in 1540, had ſeveral large grants of land in Buckinghamſhire, Devonſhire, and Somerſetſhire, among which was the monaſtery of Woburn, which is now the ſeat of the preſent duke of Bedford, his deſcendant; about the ſame time he was made lord warden of the ſtannaries, and knight of the garter. In 1542 he was appointed lord admiral of England and Ireland, and preſident of the counties of Dorſet, Devon, Somerſet, and Cornwall. In 1543 he was appointed lord-privy-ſeal, and two years after the king attacking Boulogne in perſon, the lord Ruſſel was captain-general of the vanguard. In 1547 the king, at his death, appointed him one of the ſixteen counſellors to his ſon prince Edward; at whoſe coronation he was conſtituted lord-high-ſteward of England for the day.

Upon the rebellion in 1549, occaſioned by the removal of images out of the churches, he was diſpatched againſt the Devonſhire and Corniſh men with a body of troops, with which he defeated thoſe rebels at Fennington-bridge, killed 600, took 4000 priſoners, and relieved Exeter. For theſe, and other ſervices, he was, in January 1549-50, created earl of Bedford, and in 1550 was ſent as one of the embaſſadors to Guiſnes in Flanders, to negociate a peace with France. While he reſided there, he diſcovered a plot concerted by the emperor, to tranſport the lady Mary, half-ſiſter to king Edward VI. into his own dominions, and by that means oblige her brother to come to his terms; upon which his lordſhip was ordered to watch one of the ports with 200 men, while the duke of Somerſet and Mr. St. Leger guarded others, and the lady was brought to court.

His lordſhip having ſurvived the many difficulties and factions of king Edward the Sixth's reign, upon the acceſſion of queen Mary, he obtained a new patent for the office of lord-privy-ſeal; and though greatly advanced in years, was ſent into Spain to attend king Philip at his nuptials with that queen; which was the more remarkable, as that prince's grandfather was the perſon who firſt introduced him to court. His lordſhip died at his houſe in the Strand, on the 14th of March, 1554.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon Francis Ruſſel, earl of Bedford, who had ſignalized himſelf at the famous battle of St. Quintin, in the reign of queen Mary, and was ſent ambaſſador into France and Scotland by queen Elizabeth. He founded a ſchool at Woburn in Bedfordſhire, and two ſcholarſhips in Univerſity college, Oxford.

RUSSEL (FRANCIS) the fourth earl of Bedford, one of the avowed patrons of liberty in the reign of Charles I. was the only ſon of William lord Ruſſel, of Thornaugh, the youngeſt ſon of Francis, the ſecond earl of Bedford. Upon the death of Edward earl of Bedford, without iſſue, he came to that title, and in 1630 was the principal undertaker of that great work of draining the fens in the counties of Cambridge, Lincoln, Norfolk, Huntingdon, and Northampton. The ſame year his lordſhip, with ſeveral other perſons of rank, were committed to priſon for diſperſing a book written by ſir Robert Dudley, of projects to encreaſe the king's revenue; but upon ſir David Foulis's diſcovering the author, they were releaſed. In the year 1640 his lordſhip waited upon the king at York, and a few months after was the firſt of thoſe peers who ſigned a petition to his majeſty, repreſenting their apprehenſions from the public grievances that prevailed in the church and ſtate. His lordſhip's views extended only to the redreſs of grievances, and not to the ſubverſion of the conſtitution. He was a leading member in the houſe of lords, and was thought to have a reach of underſtanding ſuperior to any of his party. His lordſhip ſecretly undertook to the king that the earl of Strafford's life ſhould be preſerved, and took the utmoſt pains to perſuade his friends to decline their violent proſecution of him, and to be content with the remedy propoſed by his majeſty, that he ſhould be rendered incapable of holding any employment for the future, and baniſhed or impriſoned for life; but his lordſhip fell ſick about a week after the bill of attainder againſt that nobleman was ſent up to the houſe of lords, and died ſhortly after of the ſmall-pox, on Sunday the 9th of May, 1641.

RUSSEL (WILLIAM) the firſt duke of Bedford, was the eldeſt ſon of the former, and was born in the year 1614. He was educated in Magdalen college, Oxford, and made knight of the Bath at the coronation of king Charles I. He was a member of the long parliament, which met at Weſtminſter on the 3d of November, 1640, and upon the death of his father ſucceeded him in his title and eſtate. In 1642 he was appointed by the parliament general of the horſe, in the army raiſed in their defence againſt the king; when the marquis of Hertford being ſent by the king to levy forces, in order to relieve Portſmouth, the earl of Bedford had 7000 foot, and eight troops of horſe to prevent his making head in thoſe parts; and marched with ſuch expedition, that he drove the marquis out of Somerſetſhire, and thus deſtroyed all hopes of forming an army for the king in the weſt. He afterwards joined the earl of Eſſex, and in the battle of Edgehill commanded the reſerve of horſe, which ſaved the whole army, when the horſe of both wings had been defeated. In 1643 he and the earls of Holland, Clare, and Eſſex, growing weary of the war, had ſuch influence on the houſe of lords, as to induce them to deſire a conference with the commons, and declare to them their reſolution of ſending propoſals for a peace to the king, hoping they would join with them; but by the artifices of Pennington, lord-mayor of London, who procured a petition from the common council againſt it, ſuch tumults were raiſed as terrified the lords, and the commons refuſing to agree to the propoſals, the earls of Bedford, Holland, and Clare, afterwards entered into the king's ſervice, and charged with great bravery in the royal regiment of horſe at the battle of Newberry. Upon the king's return to Oxford, he ſpoke to them on all occaſions very graciouſly; but not being treated in the ſame manner by others of the court, the earl of Holland went away firſt, and the two others followed, and went to the earl of Eſſex at St. Alban's; but ſoon after the earls of Bedford and Clare were taken into the cuſtody of the black rod, and their eſtates confiſcated; but in 1644 their ſequeſtrations were taken off, and the next year they, with many other lords, took the covenant.

The earl of Bedford did not interfere any farther in public affairs till the year 1660, when he exerted himſelf in reſtoring Charles II. and at his coronation he carried St. Edward's

Edward's ſceptre. The next year he was inſtalled knight of the garter, and during that and the ſucceeding reign ſhewed himſelf on all occaſions a firm friend to the conſtitution, and a zealous aſſerter of the liberty of the ſubject, and the proteſtant religion. When king James II. upon the approach of the prince of Orange towards London, called an extraordinary council to conſider of his highneſs's propoſals, the earl was one of the number; and his majeſty, under great diſtraction, earneſtly applying himſelf to him, and ſaying, "My lord, you are a good man, and have "a great influence; you can do much for me at this time?" His lordſhip anſwered, "I am an old man, and can do but "little;" adding with a deep ſigh, "I had once a ſon who "could now have been very ſerviceable to your majeſty," (meaning the lord Ruſſel, who had been beheaded) which ſtruck his majeſty with ſilent confuſion.

Upon the advancement of the prince and princeſs of Orange to the throne, he was ſworn of the privy-council, and made lieutenant of the counties of Bedford and Cambridge, and lord lieutenant of the county of Middleſex, and in 1694 was created marquis of Taviſtock, and duke of Bedford. He died on the 7th of September, 1700, in the eighty-ſeventh year of his age.

RUSSEL (WILLIAM, lord) beheaded in the reign of king Charles II. was the third ſon of William, earl, and afterwards duke of Bedford, by Anne, the daughter of Robert Carr, earl of Somerſet. He was diſtinguiſhed by the ſtrictneſs of his morals, and his love of liberty; and in 1679 was appointed one of the new council to king Charles II. In 1680 he was elected knight of the ſhire for the county of Bedford, when he vigorouſly promoted the bill for the excluſion of the duke of York from the throne, which having paſſed the houſe of commons, he was ordered to carry it up to the lords, which he did on the 15th of November, attended by almoſt all the members; but the lords rejecting the bill upon the firſt reading, he deſired them not to deſtroy themſelves by their own hands; and ſaid, that if the commons might not be ſo happy as to better the condition of the nation, he prayed the lords not to make it worſe by giving money to the king, while they were ſure it muſt go into the hands of the duke's creatures. This and the like ſpeeches having diſguſted the court, the parliament was ſoon after diſſolved: but the neceſſity of the king's affairs requiring the meeting of another parliament, his majeſty called one, which aſſembled at Oxford, on the 21ſt of March, 1681, in which lord Ruſſel ſerved again, as knight of the ſhire for the county of Bedford; but another bill of excluſion being moved by ſir Robert Clayton, who was ſeconded by lord Ruſſel, that parliament was ſoon after diſſolved, and no other was ever called during that reign. In 1683, his lordſhip being accuſed of being concerned in the Rye-houſe plot, was committed priſoner to the Tower, upon a charge of high treaſon, and on the 13th of July was tried at the Old Bailey, for conſpiring the death of the king, when though the moſt that was proved againſt him by ſuſpected witneſſes, was, his being preſent where treaſonable matters were diſcourſed, without bearing a part in that diſcourſe, or giving any aſſent by words, or otherwiſe, to what was ſaid; which amounted to no more than miſpriſon, or concealment of treaſon, he was condemned; and though he wrote both to the king and the duke of York, declaring his innocence of having any deſign againſt their perſons, or altering the government, he was beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields, on the 21ſt of July, 1683. He behaved with the greateſt magnanimity on the ſcaffold, and denied to the laſt his having ever engaged in any treaſonable practices. Upon the Revolution, the nation had ſo juſt a ſenſe of his lordſhip's innocence, that an act was paſſed for annulling the attainder.

"William lord Ruſſel, ſays the rev. Mr. Granger, was "a man of probity and virtue, and worthy of a better age "than that in which he lived; an age when ſilence and "freedom of ſpeech were equally criminal; when a per"jured witneſs was more eſteemed than an honeſt patriot; "and law and equity were wreſted to the purpoſes of an "enraged faction, and an arbitrary court. As he was ap"prehenſive for the civil and religious liberties of his coun"try, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by promoting the bill for "excluding the duke of York from the crown. He thought "reſiſtance preferable to ſlavery; he had moreover the ho"neſty to avow it, and perſiſted in it to the laſt, though "a retractation of this principle would probably have ſaved "his life. When he had taken his laſt leave of his lady, he "ſaid that the bitterneſs of death was paſſed; and he ſoon "after went to his execution, and ſubmitted to the fatal "ſtroke with a reſolution worthy of the cauſe in which he "ſuffered. This was the proto-martyr of patriotiſm in this "reign: Algernon Sidney was the ſecond."

RUSSEL (EDWARD) earl of Orford, an admiral of diſtinguiſhed bravery, was the ſon of Edward Ruſſel, eſq. and the grandſon of Francis Ruſſel, earl of Bedford. He was deſigned by his father for the ſea ſervice, and received a ſuitable education; but his elder brother dying in 1674, he ſucceeded to the family eſtate. However, in the year 1690 he was appointed admiral of the Blue. His catholic majeſty Charles II. having married a princeſs of the houſe of Neuberg, ſiſter to the reigning empreſs, and to the queen of Portugal, he demanded an Engliſh fleet to convey her ſafely to his dominions, which was readily granted, as the tacit confeſſion of our dominion at ſea. Upon which admiral Ruſſel was ordered to ſail to Fluſhing, with ſeveral large men of war and two yachts, in order to receive her catholic majeſty and her attendants; and on their coming on board, hoiſted the Union flag at the main-top-maſt head. Soon after he was advanced to the command of the whole fleet, in which capacity he acted at the famous victory of la Hogue, when almoſt the whole naval power of France, under the command of count Tourville, was deſtroyed; but this eminent ſervice done to his country could not defend him from the malignity of party, ſo that he was diſmiſſed from his employments at the beginning of the ſucceeding year, but was again reſtored in November following. In 1694 he commanded the fleet in the Mediterranean, where he blocked up the French fleet in Toulon, checked the progreſs of the arms of France in Catalonia, and kept all the Italian princes in awe. In 1695 the French had formed a deſign of invading England, and for that purpoſe had aſſembled a powerful army near Dieppe, where the troops lay ready to embark, when admiral Ruſſel being ſent with a ſtrong fleet to the coaſt of France, ſtruck ſuch terror into the enemy, that the intended invaſion was laid aſide. Theſe and other eminent ſervices recommended him ſo effectually to king William, that he, in 1697, created him a peer of Great Britain, by the title of baron of Shingey, in Cambridgeſhire, viſcount Barfleur in the duchy of Normandy, and earl of Orford in Suſſex; and ſoon after made him vice-admiral of England. Still however purſued by party malice, he was in 1701 impeached by the houſe of commons, but was honourably acquitted. After this he went no more to ſea, but ſerved as firſt-commiſſioner of the admiralty in the reign of queen Anne, till the change of the miniſtry in 1710. On the deceaſe of that princeſs in 1714, he was choſen one of the lords-juſtices till the arrival of king George I. who appointed him one of the privy-council and firſt commiſſioner of the admiralty, in which ſtation he died at his houſe in Covent-Garden, on the 26th of November, 1727, in the ſeventy-fifth year of his age.

RUSSEL (Dr ALEXANDER) an eminent phyſician and fellow of the Royal Society, was born at Edinburgh, and after having ſtudied two years in that univerſity, was placed under the care of his uncle, a ſkilful practitioner in phyſic. In 1732, 1733, and 1734 he continued his ſtudies under the profeſſors at Edinburgh. He afterwards came to London; ſoon after he embarked for Turky, and in 1740 ſettled at Aleppo, where, having learned the language, he diligently devoted himſelf to the duties of his profeſſion, in which he had ſuch ſkill that he was employed by the inhabitants of all denominations, Franks, Greeks, Armenians, Maronites, Jews, &c. The Turks themſelves forgot that he was an unbeliever, laid aſide their uſual contempt for ſtrangers, and ſolicited his acquaintance. The paſcha himſelf conſulted him, and finding him upright, ſenſible and ſincere, entertained a friendſhip for him. The factory were happy in ſuch a phyſician and companion: his intimate connection with the paſcha gave him conſtant opportunities to render them important ſervices, and on many occaſions all the European nations that trade to Aleppo, were obliged to him for his aid and interpoſition. If any difficult affair occurred, the paſcha had recourſe to him, and as frequently gained advantage by his advice; nor during his abſence would he puniſh any criminal: offenders were taught by ſuch a conduct, that examples of ſeverity happened leſs frequently by the doctor's kind endeavours to mitigate their puniſhment. Nor did the paſcha deal illiberally with our phyſician; he ſhewed his generoſity and munificence by making him ſeveral princely preſents. The doctor's father in Scotland was not forgotten. "I am obliged, ſaid "he, to him for thine aſſiſtance." One cannot eaſily deſcribe the ſincere complacency a parent muſt feel, on having ſuch authentic proofs of the merit of a ſon from a diſtant clime. The doctor, in his return from Turky, viſited the moſt famous lazarettas, enquired into their ſtructure, the government they were under, and the precautions taken for the public ſafety. At Naples, Leghorn, and other places, he had all the means of information he could expect, and thus became acquainted with the conduct of the wiſeſt ſtates in regard to the methods uſed to preſerve them from the peſtilence. Dr. Ruſſel, on his return to England, reſided in London, and in 1755 publiſhed his Hiſtory of Aleppo, in which he gives a full deſcription of that city, and the neighbouring country, with his treatment of the diſeaſes of the inhabitants, and particularly the plague.

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The Royal Society were alſo under obligations to him for many valuable communications. In 1759 he was choſen phyſician to St. Thomas's hoſpital, and continued in that ſtation till his death, which happened about the year 1769, an example of diligence and humanity to the ſick. He was a conſtant, ſenſible, and upright friend; an able, honeſt, and experienced phyſician; a pleaſing companion, and a benevolent Chriſtian.

RUSSIA, or Moscovy (the empire of) comprehends a great part of the continent of Europe and Aſia, and is extended from 42 to 148 deg. of longitude, and between 45 and 72 deg. of north latitude, being bounded by the Frozen ſea on the north, by the Pacific ocean and China on the eaſt, by Chineſe Tartary, the Mogul, Uſbeck, and Circaſſian Tartars on the ſouth; and by Poland, the Baltic ſea, Swediſh Finland and Lapland, and Norwegian Lapland on the weſt; being 4800 miles in length from the weſtern coaſt of Livonia to cape Tziakotſkago, the moſt eaſtern point of Siberia; and in breadth 1800 from Derbent on the Caſpian ſea to the ſtreights of Waygats, or the moſt northern coaſt of Ruſſian Lapland. It was formerly divided into three large provinces, according to the different manner of the dreſs of the inhabitants. The firſt was Red Ruſſia, which now makes part of Poland; the ſecond White Ruſſia, which is comprehended in the great duchy of Lithuania; and the third was Black Ruſſia, which is commonly called Moſcovy, from the name of Moſcow, the chief town in this province; ſo that it appears that ſeveral territories in Europe, which formerly belonged to this crown, are now in the poſſeſſion of other princes. But on the other hand, they have extended their conqueſts to the eaſt, and now poſſeſs all the northern part of Aſia, as far as the Pacific ocean. This immenſe empire borders upon the Baltic ſea, which is near Sweden; the White ſea, on the frontiers of Lapland; the Icy or Frozen ſea, which reaches to the north pole, the Black or Euxine ſea, near the frontiers of Turky; the Caſpian ſea, on the borders of Perſia; and the Pacific or South ſea, which bounds it on the eaſt. The principal rivers are the Nieper, the Volga or Wolga, the Don or Tanais, the Duene or Duine, and the Oby. We ſhall ſay nothing of the rivers of Siberia till we come to ſpeak of that province. The lakes are the Ladoga, which is 115 miles in length, and 85 in breadth; the Onega, 185 miles long, and 45 broad; and the Peipus, which is 95 miles by 45.

RUSSIA, or rather Moscovy, properly ſo called, is bounded on the ſouth by Little Tartary; on the weſt by Poland and Sweden; on the north by the Icy ſea, and on the eaſt by the northern part of Aſia. It is part of the ancient Sarmatia, and is the largeſt country in Europe. The air is extremely cold, and they have ice and ſnow three parts of the year. However, the heats of ſummer are ſometimes very great. The plains are a mixture of marſhes, lakes, and foreſts; and the little corn that they ſow ſeldom comes to perfect maturity. Towards Poland the country is more populous and fertile; it produces plenty of corn, and they reap two months after they have ſown. Moſcovy produces no wine, but a great deal of flax, and there is a great quantity of deer, game, and honey, in the foreſts. The lakes ſupply them with fiſh, and there are bears, elks, rain-deer, foxes, ermins, and martins. The merchants deal in firs, ox-hides, commonly called Ruſſia leather, maſts for ſhips, flax, hemp, linen cloth, talc, tallow, tar and pitch, wax, honey, roſin, ſoap, and ſalt fiſh.

RUSSIA (Polish.) The Ruſſians formerly poſſeſſed all the country ſeated between the Nieſter, the Nieper, and the Viſtula; but they were obliged to abandon that part which lies to the weſt of the river Nieſter, which has ſince been called the territory of Little Ruſſia. This great province extends from the frontiers of Lithuania to the mouth of the river Nieper, which ſeparates it from Muſcovy on the eaſtern ſide, and the mountains of Kemprach part it from Hungary on the weſtern ſide. Little Ruſſia is divided into two parts, Red Ruſſia, and White Ruſſia, which laſt comprehends the grand duchy of Lithuania. Red Ruſſia comprehends Ruſſia properly ſo called; Volhinia, which is a ſmall province, ſeated on the frontiers of Lithuania; Podolia, ſeated near the river Nieper; and the Ukrain, which is near the river Nieſter; of which in their proper places.

RUSSIA (White) contains half of the duchy of Lithuania, and borders upon Great Ruſſia. It is divided into five palatinates, which are Novogrodeck, Minſcia, Mſciſlau, Witepſkia, and Poloſkia.

RUST (George) an excellent Engliſh writer and divine in the ſeventeenth century, was educated in Chriſt's college, Cambridge; of which he was fellow, and became well ſkilled in the Scriptures, the works of the fathers, and in eccleſiaſtical hiſtory. In 1661 he quitted the univerſity, in order to become dean of Downe and Connor in Ireland, from whence he was promoted to the biſhoprick of Dromore, and enjoyed it till his death, which happened in December 1670. He wrote in Latin, A Diſcourſe on the Uſe of Reaſon in Matters of Religion; which was tranſlated into Engliſh, with Annotations by Mr Henry Hallywell; and a treatiſe entitled A Diſcourſe of Truth, publiſhed by Mr Glanvil, among ſome other works.

RUTH, a Moabitiſh woman, whoſe hiſtory is contained in one of the books of the Holy Scriptures that bears her name. She lived in the time of the Judges; married Boaz about the 1254th year before the birth of Chriſt, and was the mother of Obed, the father of Jeſſe, and the grandfather of David.

RUTHIN, a town of Denbighſhire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs, on March 19, Friday before Whit-Sunday, Auguſt 8, September 30, and November 10, for cattle and ſmall pedlary ware. It is ſeated in a vale, on the banks of the river Cluyd, and was formerly remarkable for a large ſtrong caſtle, now in ruins. It is a well-inhabited and well-frequented town, and has a large hoſpital and a free-ſchool. It is fifteen miles ſouth of Holywell, eight ſouth-eaſt of Denbigh, and two hundred and two north-weſt-by-weſt of London. Long. 3. 20. W. Lat. 53. 6. N.

RUTILIA, a celebrated Roman lady, the ſiſter of Publius Rufus, who bore with great conſtancy his being unjuſtly ſent into exile, and the wife of Marcus Aurelius Cotta. She had a ſon of great merit, whom ſhe tenderly loved, and whoſe loſs ſhe ſupported with great courage. This ſon was named Caius Aurelius Cotta; he was a great orator, and was conſul in the 72d year before the Chriſtian æra. Seneca propoſed this virtuous lady for an example in the book he wrote during his exile, to comfort his mother.

RUTILIUS (Claudius Numatianus Gallus) a man of great learning, and of an extraordinary reputation, was prefect of Rome when that city was taken by Alaric, in the year 410. He compoſed an Itinerary in Elegiac Verſe, in which he frequently exclaims againſt the Hermits and Jews, in favour of paganiſm. The beſt edition of this Itinerary is that of Amſterdam, in 1687, duodecimo, with Notes by ſeveral learned men. This celebrated writer is believed to have been a native of Toulouſe.

RUTLANDSHIRE is the leaſt county in England, it being but forty miles in circumference; in which are two towns, 48 pariſhes, and 3263 houſes. However, for quality it may be compared with any other county; the air being good, the ſoil fertile, both for tillage and paſtures; and it not only affords plenty of corn, but feeds a great number of horned cattle and ſheep. It is well watered with brooks and rivulets, and the principal rivers are the Weland and the Waſh. It is bounded on the eaſt by Lincolnſhire; on the ſouth by the river Weland, which parts it from Northamptonſhire; and on the weſt and north by Leiceſterſhire. It has only two market towns, namely Okeham, where the aſſizes and ſeſſions are held, and Uppingham.

RUVO, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the territory of Barri, with a biſhop's ſee. It is five miles ſouth of Biſeglia, twenty ſix ſouth-weſt of Barri, and ten north-weſt of Bitonto. Long. 17. 20. E. Lat. 41. 13. N.

RUYSBROECK (John de) in Latin *Ruſbrochius*, a famous myſtical divine, ſo called from his being born in the village of Ruyſbroeck, in Brabant; was firſt curate, and then rector of St. Gedula's church in Bruſſels; and afterwards founder and prior of a monaſtery of canons regular of St. Auguſtin at Groendale, in the foreſt of Seignies, ſix miles from Bruſſels; and at laſt reformer of the order throughout the Low Countries. He was ignorant; but very devout and contemplative; and as he wrote ſeveral books in the Flemiſh language, it has been concluded from his ignorance, that he ought to be ranked among thoſe who have written by inſpiration. It is even related that he performed miracles, and endeavours were uſed to get him canonized. He died on the 2d of December, 1381, aged eighty-eight. The beſt edition of his works tranſlated from the Flemiſh into Latin, by Laurence Surius, is that of Cologne, in 1606, quarto.

RUYSCH (Frederick) one of the moſt learned anatomiſts, phyſicians, and naturaliſts that have appeared in Holland, was born at the Hague on the 23d of March, 1638. He ſtudied at Leyden and Franeker, and at length returned to the Hague, where he practiſed phyſic with ſucceſs. In 1665 he was made profeſſor of anatomy at Amſterdam; in which poſt he gained great applauſe, and made ſeveral important diſcoveries in anatomy. He was received into the Academy of Sciences at Paris in 1727, and was alſo a fellow of the Royal Society in London. He died at Amſterdam, on the 22d of February, 1731, aged ninety-three. He wrote many learned works; the principal of which are, 1. *Dilucidatio Vulvularum in Vaſis Lymphaticis & Lacteis.* 2. *Obſervationum Anatomico-Chirurgicarum Centuria.* 3. *Epiſtolæ Problematicæ Sexdecim.* 4. *Theſaurus Animalium primus.* 5. *Theſauri Anatomici decem.* 6. *Curæ Poſteriores.* 7. *Muſæum Anatomicum*, &c.

RUYTER,

RUYTER (Michael Adrian) lieutenant-admiral of the United Provinces, and one of the greateſt ſeamen that have appeared in the world, was born at Fluſhing in 1607, and was the ſon of a burgher of that city. He frequented the ſea from his being eleven years of age, and raiſed himſelf by his merit to the higheſt poſts he was capable of filling, and was ſucceſſively a ſailor, mate, captain of a veſſel, commodore, rear-admiral, vice-admiral, and at length lieutenant admiral-general, which is the higheſt dignity to which he could be raiſed, ſince that of admiral belongs only to the governor of Holland. He ſuccoured the Portugueſe againſt the Spaniards, acquired immortal glory before Salle, engaged ſeveral times with the Engliſh; took many Turkiſh veſſels, with the famous renegado Amand de Dias, whom he cauſed to be hanged in 1655. In 1659 he ſailed to the aſſiſtance of the king of Denmark againſt the Swedes, and gave proofs of uncommon bravery in the iſland of Funen. In 1661 he humbled the Algerine Corſairs; took a great number of veſſels in 1665, and obtained a remarkable victory over the Engliſh in 1666. Theſe brave exploits occaſioned his being the ſame year choſen lieutenant-admiral-general, and he continued to diſtinguiſh himſelf till the year 1676, when he was mortally wounded by a cannon-ball, in an engagement with the French, before the town of Auguſta in Sicily, and died of his wound a few days after. His body was carried to Amſterdam, where the States General erected a magnificent monument to his memory.

RYE, a town in Suſſex, with a market on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and two fairs, on Whit-Monday and Auguſt 10. It is one of the cinque-port towns to which Tenterden belongs as a member, and is well-built and populous. It is ſeated on a rocky hill, with a very pleaſant proſpect towards the ſea. King Edward III. walled it round, and it had a commodious harbour, which lies almoſt oppoſite to Boulogne in France, but the mouth of it is choaked up with ſand, though they have had acts of parliament to clear it, or to make another entrance. It is governed by a mayor, jurats, and commonalty, who, with the freemen, chooſe two members of parliament. The pariſh church is a large handſome ſtructure, and the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable fiſhing trade. The markets are well ſerved with proviſions and corn. It is thirty-five miles ſouth-eaſt-by-ſouth of Tunbridge, and ſixty-four ſouth-eaſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 0. 50. E. Lat. 51. 0. N.

RYEGATE, a town in Surry, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, on June 3, and September 14, for bullocks and horſes. It is ſeated in a valley called Homeſdale, and had a caſtle now in ruins. It is a pretty large place, and ſends two members to parliament. It is ſixteen miles eaſt of Guildford, and twenty-four ſouth-weſt of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. Lat. 51. 15. N.

RYER (Andrew du) ſieur de Meleſaie, was born at Marcigni in the Maconois, and was gentleman in ordinary of the French king's bedchamber, and knight of the holy ſepulchre. He lived in the ſeventeenth century, and reſided a conſiderable time at Conſtantinople for his majeſty's ſervice, after which he was conſul of the French nation in Egypt. He underſtood the Turkiſh and Arabic tongues, and wrote, 1. A Turkiſh Grammar. 2. A French Tranſlation of the Koran, in which he has blended the dreams of the Mahometan commentators with Mahomet's text. 3. A French Tranſlation of Guliſtan, or the Empire of the Roſes, compoſed by Sadi, prince of the Turkiſh and Perſian poets. Gentius has tranſlated the ſame work into Latin, under the title of *Roſarium Politicum*.

RYSWICK, a village of Holland in the Netherlands, ſeated between the Hague and Delft, where the prince of Orange has a palace, and where a treaty of peace was concluded between England, Holland, France, and Spain, in 1697. Long. 4. 20. E. Lat. 52. 8. N.

RZECZYCA, a town of Lithuania, and capital of a territory of the ſame name in White Ruſſia. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Wyedrzyck and Nieper; one hundred and thirty-five miles north of Kiow, or Kioff. Long. 30. 15. E. Lat. 52. 22. N.

RZEVA, a town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of a province of the ſame name, bounded on the north by the province of Tvere, and by that of Moſkow; on the ſouth by the province of Riela; on the eaſt by the palatinate of Vitepſk, and on the weſt by the lordſhip of Pleſkow. The town is ſeated on the river Wolga, pretty near its ſource. Long. 37. 10. E. Lat. 55. 56. N. There is another town of the ſame name called Rzeva the Deſart. Long. 30. 55. E. Lat. 56. 22. N.

S.

SA, or Saa (Emanuel) a Portugueſe Jeſuit, born at Condé, taught divinity at Gandia, Conimbra, and at Rome; and preached with applauſe in the principal cities of Italy. He was employed by pope Pius V. in a new edition of the Bible, and died at Arona in the duchy of Milan, on the 30th of December, 1596, aged ſixty-ſix. He wrote ſhort Notes on the four Evangeliſts, and on the whole Bible, and a book intitled *Aphoriſmi Confeſſariorum*.

Sa de Mirando (Francis) knight of the order of Chriſt in Portugal, was a native of Conimbra, and rendered himſelf ſo famous by his Portugueſe comedies and paſtorals, that his countrymen compared him with Camoens. He died in 1558. The beſt edition of his works is that of Liſbon, in 1614, quarto.

SAADAH, a ſtrong and populous town of Aſia, in Arabia Felix, where they make large quantities of Turky leather. It is ſeated in a very rich and fruitful country; and is twenty-four miles from Chiwan, and three hundred north-weſt of Sana. Long 44. 55. E. Lat. 17. 50. N.

SAADIAS Gaon, that is The Excellent, a celebrated rabbi of the 10th century, was the chief of the Jewiſh academy eſtabliſhed at Sora, near Babylon, and acquired great reputation by his works. He wrote, 1. A treatiſe entitled *Sepher Haemounoth*, in which he treats of the principal articles of the Jewiſh creed. 2. An Explication of the Book *Jezira*. 3. A Commentary on Daniel. 4. An Arabic Tranſlation of the Old Teſtament, and other works. He died in the year 943, aged fifty.

SAAVEDRA. See Cervantes.

SABA, a town of Perſia, in Irac Egemi, on the road from Sultania to Kom, ſeated in a large ſandy and barren plain, being ſurrounded with walls which are two miles in circumference. Long. 35. 25. E. Lat. 34. 56. N.

Saba, one of the Caribbee Iſlands, about ten or twelve miles in circumference. It is an agreeable and fertile place, and inhabited by a few Dutch families from the iſland of St. Euſtachia, who all follow the buſineſs of rope-making. Long. 63. 35. W. Lat. 17. 35. N.

SABAZIA, Σαβαζια, in Grecian antiquity, nocturnal myſteries in honour of Jupiter Sabazius, into which all that were initiated, had a golden ſerpent put in at their breaſts, and taken out at the lower part of their garments; in memory of Jupiter's raviſhing Proſerpine in the form of a ſerpent.

SABELLICUS (Mark Anthony Coccius) a famous writer, born at Vicovaro upon the Teverone, about the year 1436. He went very young to Rome, and applied himſelf to ſtudy with great diligence, and at length became profeſſor of polite literature at Udina, where he was greatly applauded; and in 1484 was invited to Venice by the ſenate of that city, to teach polite literature there; but his debaucheries brought on a diſeaſe of which he died, on the 18th of April, 1506, aged ſeventy. He wrote, 1. An Univerſal Hiſtory from the beginning of the World. 2. The

History of the Republic of Venice, which is filled with the groſſeſt flattery. 3. Several other works in verſe and proſe, printed in 1580, in four vols. folio.

SABELLIUS, the founder of the ſect of the Sabellians in the third century, was born at Ptolemais in Libya, and was the ſcholar of Noetus of Smyrna. He maintained that the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt were not different perſons in the Trinity; but only three different names of the one eternal God. This error, which Sabellius propagated about the year 250, was condemned in the council of Alexandria, in 261, and alſo in ſeveral other councils.

SABEUS (FAUSTUS) a learned writer born in the country of Breſcia, was ſo eſteemed for his learning that Leo X. ſent for him to Rome, and made him keeper of the Vatican library. He took ſeveral long journies to enlarge that library; but was very ill rewarded; yet his complaints made no impreſſion upon the minds of four other popes, who retained him in their ſervice. He wrote five books of Epigrams, which he dedicated to Henry II. king of France, who paid him well in money and cloaths; for he gave him a gold chain, two hundred crowns of the ſun, and a waiſtcoat of purple velvet. He alſo wrote a book of coſmography, and had a conſiderable ſhare in the collection printed at Francfort in 1580, intitled *Picta Poeſis Ovidianæ*. He died at Rome, at eighty years of age.

SABINA, a province of Italy in the pope's territories, bounded on the north by Umbria, on the eaſt by Abruzzo, on the ſouth by the Campagna of Rome, and on the weſt by the Patrimony of St Peter. It is twenty two miles in length, and almoſt as much in breadth, producing a great quantity of wine and oil. The inhabitants are greatly addicted to pleaſure, and are more fond of a peaceable life than the trade of war. Magliano is the capital town.

SABINIANUS, deacon of the church of Rome, ſucceeded pope Gregory the Great, on the 13th of September, 604, and died on the 22d of February, 606. He was ſucceeded by Boniface III.

SABINUS (GEORGE) an eminent poet of the ſixteenth century, was born in the marquiſate of Brandenburg, in 1508. He was educated with extraordinary care by Melancthon, who gave him his daughter in marriage. At twenty years of age Sabinus publiſhed his poem intitled *Res geſtæ Cæſarum Germanicorum*, which made him known to the learned, and procured him the eſteem of ſeveral princes. He at length became profeſſor of polite literature at Francfort on the Oder, then rector of the new univerſity founded at Koningſberg, and counſellor to the elector of Brandenburg. That prince employed him in ſeveral embaſſies, in which he became admired for his eloquence and capacity in the management of public affairs. He was enobled at the diet of Ratiſbon by the emperor Charles V. in 1540, and died at Francfort on the Oder, on the 2d of December, 1560. He wrote ſeveral Latin poems which are eſteemed.

SABIONCELLO, a peninſula of Dalmatia, in the republic of Raguſa, which is about ſeventy-five miles in circumference, and lies to the ſouth of the gulph of Narenta, and to the north of a channel which ſeparates it from the iſlands of Curſola and Meleda.

SABIONETTA, a ſtrong town of Italy on the confines of the duchy of Mantua, and of the Cremoneſe, and is capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It formerly had its own princes; but at preſent belongs to the houſe of Auſtria. It is twelve miles from Parma, twenty from Cremona, and twenty ſouth-weſt of Mantua. Long. 11. 5. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

SABLE, an ancient town of France in Lower Maine, with the title of a marquiſate. It is ſeated on the river Sarte, on the confines of Anjou, twenty-five miles eaſt of Angiers, twenty-ſeven ſouth-weſt of Mans, and one hundred and thirty-five ſouth weſt of Paris. Long. 0. 18. W. Lat. 47 56. N.

SABLESTAN, or SAISTAN, a province of Perſia in Aſia, on the frontiers of Indoſtan. It is bounded on the north by Koraſan, on the eaſt by the mountains of Balk and Candahar, on the ſouth by Sageſtan, and on the weſt by the territory of Heri. It is a mountainous country, and watered by a great number of ſprings, rivers, and lakes.

SABLIERE (ANTHONY DE RAMBOUILLET DE LA) a French poet in the laſt century, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by writing madrigals. From theſe little poems he obtained great honour, on account of the beauty of the ſentiments, and the ſimplicity of the ſtyle in which they are written. Voltaire ſays they are delicate, without excluding what is natural. He died at Paris in 1680, after which theſe performances were collected and publiſhed together by his ſon.

Heſſelin de la Sabliere, his wife, was acquainted with all the wits of her time; and Fontaine, out of gratitude for the peaceful and happy refuge ſhe afforded him in her houſe for almoſt twenty years, has immortalized her in his Poems.

SABOE, a ſmall kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt of Guinea. It is bounded on the north by Acarris, on the eaſt by Fantin; on the weſt by Fetu, and on the ſouth by the ocean. The whole extent along the ſhore is hardly two miles long, but it is twice as much broad. It produces great plenty of corn, yams, potatoes, and other roots; with which and palm oil about one hundred canoes are daily laden at Mouree.

SABURRANUS, or LICINIUS SURANUS, commander of the Prætorian guard to the emperor Trajan. That emperor, on preſenting him the ſword, to inſtall him into that office, pronounced theſe remarkable words; "Receive this ſword, "and make uſe of it in my ſervice in all my juſt com- "mands; but make uſe of it againſt me, whenever I com- "mand what is unjuſt."

SACCAI, a ſea-port town of Japan in Aſia, ſeated on the bay of Meaco, three hundred miles ſouth-weſt of Jedo. Long. 135. 25. E. Lat. 34. 0. N.

SACCHI (ANDREA) a celebrated painter, was the ſon of a painter, and was born at Rome in 1601. He had ſo fine a genius, that he made ſuch advances in the art under Gioſeppino, that before he was twelve years of age he obtained the prize in the academy of St. Luke, from all his much older competitors. With this honour they gave him the name of *Andreuccio*, or Little Andrew, on account of his diminutive figure, and though he became a tall, graceful, well proportioned man, he ſtill retained the name. His application to the antique marbles, and to the paintings of Raphael, together with his ſtudies under Albani, and his copying after Correggio, and other of the moſt excellent Lombard maſters, were the ſeveral ſteps by which he raiſed himſelf to great perfection in hiſtorical compoſitions; for from the three firſt he learned correctneſs and elegance of deſign, and the laſt made him the beſt colouriſt of all the Roman ſchool. He never did any thing, he ſaid, but what he propoſed ſhould be ſeen by Raphael and Annibal; this laid a reſtraint upon his hand, and made him proceed ſlowly, and with precaution. He became a great favourite of pope Urban VIII. and drew his picture, which, with other portraits, may be put in competition with every thing done by the moſt celebrated portrait painters. He was a perſon of a noble appearance, grave, prudent, and very entertaining in converſation: but the manner in which he criticiſed the works of great maſters, and his little correſpondence with his brother artiſts, drew on him their hatred: he was cotemporary with Pietro di Cortona, and Bernini; but was very jealous of their glory. His works are not very numerous, owing to his ſlowneſs in painting, and to his being ſubject to frequent fits of the gout. He died in the year 1661.

SACHSE (JOHN) a ſhoemaker of Nuremberg, and afterwards maſter of a ſchool and chanter, left a great number of German poems which are eſteemed, and which George Weiler cauſed to be printed. He died on the 15th of September, 1567, aged eighty-one.

SACKVILLE (THOMAS) the firſt lord Buckhurſt and earl of Dorſet, and an eminent ſtateſman and poet, was born at Buckhurſt in Suſſex, in 1536, and having ſtudied firſt at the univerſity of Oxford, and then at Cambridge, was ſent to the Inner Temple at London, where he proceeded ſo far in the law, that he was called to the bar; but he had no other deſign than to qualify himſelf more effectually for ſerving his country in parliament, which he did in the reign of Philip and Mary. While at the univerſities he had acquired the name of a good poet, and in 1557 he wrote his Induction to the Mirror of Magiſtrates, which is a ſeries of poems formed upon a dramatic plan. It met with great applauſe, and Mr. Warton does not ſcruple to affirm, that it approaches nearer to Spencer's Fairy Queen in allegorical repreſentations, than any other previous or ſucceeding poem. In 1561 was acted his tragedy of Gorboduc, the firſt that ever appeared in verſe. This was greatly admired by the wits of the age, and particularly by ſir Philip Sidney.

Having thus obtained the reputation of being the beſt poet of his time, he laid down his pen, and aſſumed the character of a ſtateſman, in which he became very eminent. He however found leiſure to make the tour of France and Italy; but had the misfortune to be confined in priſon at Rome, when he received the news of the death of his father ſir Richard Sackville, in 1566. Upon this he obtained his releaſe, returned home, entered into the poſſeſſion of a great eſtate, and was ſoon after created a peer by the title of lord Buckhurſt. In 1587 he was ſent ambaſſador to the ſtates of the United Provinces, upon their complaints againſt the earl of Leiceſter: but though he diſcharged that truſt with great integrity, the favourite prevailed on queen Elizabeth to recall him, and confine him to his houſe for nine or ten months. However, after the death of his enemy, he enjoyed a greater ſhare in her majeſty's favour than ever, and in 1590 was created knight of the garter. In 1598 he was joined with the lord treaſurer Burleigh, in negociating a peace with Spain, and that miniſter dying the ſame year, he ſucceeded him in the treaſury.

Upon

Upon the death of queen Elizabeth the adminiſtration devolving on him, with other counſellors, they unanimouſly proclaimed king James, who, before his arrival in England renewed his patent of lord-treaſurer for life, and in 1604 created him earl of Dorſet. He was conſulted by his majeſty upon all occaſions, and lived in the higheſt eſteem and reputation. But at length as he was attending the council-table, on the 19th of April, 1608, he dropped down dead, and was interred with great ſolemnity in Weſtminſter abbey.

The honourable Mr. Walpole concludes his account of this noble author, with theſe words. "Tiptoft and Rivers "ſet the example of borrowing light from other coun-"tries, and patroniſed the importer of printing, Caxton. "The earls of Oxford and Dorſet ſtruck out new lights "for the drama, without making the multitude laugh or "weep at ridiculous repreſentations of Scripture. To the "two former we owe Printing, to the two latter Taſte. "What do we not owe perhaps to the laſt of the four! "Our hiſtoric plays are allowed to have been founded on "the heroic narratives in the Mirrour for Magiſtrates; to "that plan, and to the boldneſs of lord Buckhurſt's new "ſcenes perhaps we owe Shakeſpeare."

SACKVILLE (EDWARD) earl of Dorſet, who made a diſtinguiſhed figure in the reign of James I. and Charles I. was born in the year 1590, and was educated by a private tutor. He had not been long arrived to man's eſtate, when he entered into a marriage with Mary, the daughter and heireſs of ſir George Curſon of Coxhall, in Derbyſhire, knight. While at his father-in-law's ſeat, in 1613, he received a challenge from the lord Bruce, then at Paris, whom he met according to appointment, and killed in a duel between Antwerp and Bergen-op-Zoom. This affair making a great noiſe, and ſeveral aſperſions being thrown upon him, he in his own vindication drew up a particular account of the fight, and ſent it to a friend in England before his return home. In 1616 he was made knight of the Bath, at the creation of Charles, prince of Wales, afterwards king Charles I. He was alſo one of the principal commanders ſent, in 1620, to aſſiſt Frederick, king of Bohemia, againſt the emperor; at which time was fought the remarkable battle of Prague. In 1621 he was ſent ambaſſador to the French king; he was ſoon after appointed one of the privy council, and being elected one of the knights for the county of Suſſex, in the two laſt parliaments in the reign of king James I. became a leading member in the houſe of commons. At the deceaſe of his elder brother, in 1624, he entered into the poſſeſſion of the title and eſtate; but found it ſo much encumbered, that it was difficult to ſupport the dignity. He now ſhone in the houſe of peers, and in 1625 was elected knight of the Garter, and made commiſſioner of trade. On the marriage of king Charles I. he was conſtituted lord-chamberlain of the queen, and bore the firſt ſword at the king's coronation. He was continued in the privy council, and ſhewed himſelf a true patriot, both to his king and country. In which ſpirit he was in the committee of council for ſetting at liberty thoſe gentlemen that had been impriſoned for refuſing to pay ſhip-money. He alſo joined in other orders for redreſſing the grievances of the ſubjects. In 1640 he was appointed one of the regents of the kingdom, during his majeſty's abſence in Scotland, at which time his lordſhip having intelligence of the Iriſh maſſacre, acquainted the houſe of commons with that bloody deſign. In 1641, being made preſident of the council and lord-privy-ſeal, he made two ſpeeches, adviſing his majeſty to a reconciliation with his parliament; and the following year waited on the king at York, where his majeſty publiſhed a declaration of his peaceable intentions. Finding a party in the houſe too ſtrong to be ſatisfied, he ſupplied the king with money, attended him in the field, and at the battle of Edgehill behaved with the greateſt bravery, leading on the troops that retook the royal ſtandard. The ſame year the earl of Eſſex having deſerted the king's intereſt, was diſplaced, and the earl of Dorſet declared lord-chamberlain of the houſhold in his room; and waiting on the king at Oxford, he took all occaſions to effectuate an accommodation between his majeſty and the parliament; but no treaties taking effect, and the king having put himſelf into the power of the Scottiſh army, the earl of Dorſet, and others of the council, ſigned the capitulation for the ſurrender of Oxford, where they had liberty to compound for their lands. In the ſucceeding times there was no room for men of his lordſhip's principles; and he took ſo much to heart the death of king Charles I. that he never ſtirred out of his houſe afterwards, nor did he ſurvive this loſs many years; for he died on the 17th of July, 1652.

SACKVILLE (CHARLES) earl of Dorſet and Middleſex, a celebrated poet and wit, was deſcended in a direct line from the former, and was born on the 24th of January, 1637. He was educated under a private tutor, and then making the tour of Italy, returned home a little before the Reſtoration. He made a diſtinguiſhed figure in the houſe of commons, and was careſſed by king Charles II but declined all public employments. He was one of the libertine wits of king Charles's court, and thought of nothing ſo much as feats of gallantry. But in 1665 he went a volunteer in the Dutch war, and the night before the engagement compoſed a ſong, that is generally eſteemed the happieſt of his productions. He was ſoon after made a gentleman of the bed-chamber; and the king, on account of the remarkable politeneſs of his addreſs, ſent him on ſeveral ſhort embaſſies of compliment into France. His uncle James Cranfield, earl of Middleſex, dying in 1674, his eſtate devolved to him, and the next year he ſucceeded alſo to his title by creation. Two years after his father likewiſe died, when he ſucceeded him in his honours and eſtate. As he diſliked and openly diſcountenanced the violent meaſures taken in the reign of king James II. he early engaged for the prince of Orange, who made him lord-chamberlain of his houſhold, and one of his privy council. In 1692 he attended king William to the congreſs at the Hague, but was near loſing his life in the paſſage. They went on board on the 10th of January, in a very ſevere ſeaſon, and having been obliged by bad weather to continue four days at ſea, the king was ſo impatient to land on the coaſt of Holland, that he took a boat, but a thick fog ariſing ſoon after, they were ſo cloſely ſurrounded with ice, as not to be able either to make the ſhore, or get back to the ſhip, and in this condition they remained twenty-two hours, almoſt deſpairing of life, the cold being ſo ſevere, that at their landing, they could ſcarcely ſpeak or ſtand. At length the lord Sackville retired from public affairs, and about ſeven years after died at Bath, on the 19th of January, 1705-6, leaving an only ſon, named Lionel Cranfield Sackville, who was created duke in 1720.

The earl of Dorſet wrote ſeveral ſmall poems, which are not however numerous enough to form a volume of themſelves; but ſome of them, at leaſt, are to be found in the Works of the Minor Poets, publiſhed in 1749, in octavo. As he was a great patron to the poets and the men of wit, they have not failed to tranſmit his name with luſtre to poſterity; and Dryden, Addiſon, Prior, Congreve, and many others, have ſeverally made panegyrics on this patron of genius.

SACRIFICE, an iſland in the gulph of Mexico, in America ſeated forty-five miles eaſt of Vera-Cruz, and is ſubject to Spain. Long 96. 4. W. Lat. 19. 6. N.

SACRIFICES, in pagan worſhip. As the laws relating to the Jewiſh ſacrifices are in every bodies hands, as handed down to us in the books of Moſes, we ſhall confine ourſelves to thoſe of the heathens. In the early ages of the world, a ſmall quantity of corn or herbs, or the choiceſt of their flocks were offered by the people as an acknowledgment that they received all they poſſeſſed from the hands of God, and as a public profeſſion of their dependence on him. The worſhip then paid to the deity was exceeding ſimple; the Egyptians, according to Voſſius, offered only the green herbs, which they preſented as the firſt productions of nature, with libations of water; and there are places in which this ſimplicity always ſubſiſted: for Pauſanias mentions an altar conſecrated to Jupiter the moſt High, on which no living thing was ever offered, nor wine uſed in libations. Afterwards, inſtead of herbs, acorns and parched corn, flour, and cakes baked with ſalt were offered; to which was added oil, wine, and honey; and thoſe nations who at length came to feed on fleſh, offered fleſh alſo in their ſacrifices: for a part of the ſacrifice being eaten by the prieſts or the people, there naturally aroſe a connection between the food of man, and the matter of the ſacrifice. Yet, on particular occaſions, the ancient form was ſtill obſerved.

The opinion that the deity delighted in the miſery of his creatures, early introduced human ſacrifices, which ſome have imagined, aroſe from an imperfect tradition of Abraham's offering up his ſon Iſaac; but this horrid cuſtom could never have prevailed, had not the minds of the people been prepared to receive it by the moſt injurious ſentiments of the deity. This cuſtom was more remarkably practiſed by the ſavage nations, and more particularly by the Gauls and ancient Britons, who, according to Julius Cæſar, made a figure of oſier twigs, reſembling that of the human form, but of a monſtrous ſize, the cavity of which was filled with living men, whom they burnt together; and when they could not fill it with criminals, the deficiency was made up with innocent ſlaves. Many of the pagans, however, had the humanity to endeavour to aboliſh human ſacrifices; thus an embaſſy was ſent from the Romans to perſuade the Carthaginians to lay aſide the cruel cuſtom of offering children to Saturn: and in Tiberius's reign the prieſts of that God were crucified for preſuming to ſacrifice children to him.

To

To almoſt every deity a different victim was offered; and theſe, according to Lucian, were alſo different, according to the quality and circumſtances of thoſe who offered them. "The huſbandman," ſays he, "ſacrifices a bull, "the ſhepherd a lamb, the goatherd a goat, others offer "only cakes or incenſe, and he who has nothing ſacrifices "by kiſſing his right hand;" but whatever victims were offered, the greateſt care was taken of their being the beſt of the kind, and free from blemiſh.

The prieſt who offered ſacrifice was to obſerve continence the preceding night, and to prepare himſelf by ablution. Before the proceſſion went a public cryer, ſaying, *Hoc age*, to inform the people that they were ſolely to attend to what they were about: then followed the players on muſical inſtruments: and between the intervals of playing they alſo repeated the exhortation. The prieſt, and ſometimes the perſon who gave the victim, were cloathed in white; the prieſt was dreſſed in the veſtments belonging to his office, and crowned with a chaplet of the leaves of the tree ſacred to the god for whom the ſacrifice was appointed. Among the Greeks the ſacred garments differed but little from royal robes, and particularly when the ſacrifice was offered to the celeſtial gods, the prieſt was cloathed in purple, and beſides the chaplet of leaves wore a mitre, on each ſide of which hung a ribbon. The beaſt, on particular occaſions, had his horns gilt; was crowned with a chaplet of the ſame leaves as the prieſt, and frequently alſo with a mitre, they were likewiſe adorned with ribbons and fillets. In Greece the prieſt, at his approaching the altar, cried, "Who is here?" To which the people anſwered, "Many and good:" and then the prieſt replied, "Be gone all ye profane" The victim being arrived, the prieſt laid one hand upon the altar, and began with a prayer to all the gods, beginning with Janus, and ending with Veſta, the people obſerving the ſtricteſt ſilence; but a piper played all the while to hinder the hearing of any unlucky noiſe. The ſacrifice then began by throwing upon the head of the victim frankincenſe, corn, flour, and ſalt, and laying upon it cakes and fruit, and this was called the immolition. The prieſt then took the wine, which having taſted, he gave it to the byſtanders to do ſo too, and then poured it out, between the horns of the victim: this was termed the libation. The prieſt then plucked off ſome of the curling hairs from the victim's forehead, and threw them into the fire; then turning to the eaſt, he drew a crooked line with his knife along the back, from the forehead to the tail, and then ordered the *victimarii* to flay the animal, which they had no ſooner done than he was opened, and the *aruſpex* performed his office; after which the carcaſe was cut into quarters, and then into ſmaller pieces: and the thighs being covered with fat, were ſacrificed as the part allotted to the gods. They then feaſted on the reſt with dancing and muſic, ſinging hymns in honour of the gods.

SACROBOSCO (JOHN DE) a famous mathematician of the 13th century, alſo called Holywood, from a town of that name in the dioceſe of York, where he was born. He ſtudied at Oxford, after which he went to Paris, where he acquired a great reputation, and died in the year 1256. He wrote a celebrated work intitled, *Sphæra Mundi*, and another, *De Computo Eccleſiaſtico*.

SACY. See MAISTRE.

SACY (LEWIS DE) advocate in the parliament of Paris, and one of the forty of the French Academy, died at Paris, on the 26th of October, 1727, aged ſeventy-three. He wrote 1. An excellent French tranſlation of Pliny's Letters, and of Trajan's Panegyric. 2. A Treatiſe on Friendſhip. 3. A Treatiſe on Glory. 4. A collection of Pleas, in two volumes quarto.

SADELER (JOHN) an excellent engraver, was born at Bruſſels, in the year 1550, and attained to great perfection in engraving, merely by his own induſtry, without any one to inſtruct or direct him. His performances have much ſweetneſs in them. In 1588 he went to Frankfort, where the duke of Bavaria honoured him with a gold chain and a medal. In 1595 he went to Venice, and died there of a fever, in the year 1600, at fifty years of age.

SADELER (RAPHAEL) alſo an excellent engraver, was the brother of the former, and was born at Bruſſels, in the year 1555. His ſkill in his profeſſion may be ſeen in the Jeſuit Raherus's Lives of the Bavarian Saints, a work chiefly remarkable for its curious cuts; and alſo in the book of hermits, engraved by him and his brother John. He ſometimes practiſed painting as well as engraving, and accompanied his brother John to Munich and Venice, where he died.

SADELER (GILES) without derogating from the praiſe due to his uncle John and Raphael, was the beſt engraver of them all, whence he was eſteemed worthy to be engraver to three of the German emperors ſucceſſively, viz. Rodolphus, Matthias, and Ferdinand the Second. He was not only an incomparable engraver, but a good painter, oftentimes deſigning and drawing portraits from the life, which he afterwards engraved. He lived at Prague in Bohemia, and there died in the year 1629.

SADERA-SAPATAN, a ſea-port town on the coaſt of Coromandel, in the Eaſt Indies in Aſia, ſeated forty miles ſouth of Fort St. George, where the Dutch have a factory. Long. 80. 10. E. Lat. 12 36. N.

SADLER (JOHN) an eminent Engliſh writer, was the ſon of the rev. Mr. John Sadler, and was born on the 10th of Auguſt, 1615. He was educated at Emanuel college in Cambridge, and became eminent for his knowledge of the Oriental tongues. He removed from thence to Lincoln's Inn, and in 1644 was admitted one of the maſters in ordinary in chancery. The next year he married the youngeſt daughter and heireſs of John Trenchard, eſq. by whom he had a fortune of 10,000*l.* and in 1649 was choſen town-clerk of London. He was greatly eſteemed by Oliver Cromwell, who offered him the poſt of chief Juſtice of Munſter in Ireland, with a ſalary of 1000*l.* per ann. which he declined accepting. In 1650 he was conſtituted maſter of Magdelen college in Cambridge: in 1652 he was appointed one of the committee for the better regulation of the law; and was the next year choſen member of parliament for Cambridge. In 1655 he was, by a warrant from Cromwell, continued a maſter in chancery, when their number was reduced to ſix: in 1658 he was choſen member for Yarmouth; and the next year was appointed firſt commiſſioner under the great ſeal, for the probate of wills. Soon after the Reſtoration he loſt all his employments, and retired to his ſeat of Warmwell in Dorſetſhire, where he died in April, 1674, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. He wrote, The Rights of the kingdom; or Cuſtoms of our Anceſtors, touching the Duty, Power, Election, or Succeſſion of our Kings and Parliament, in quarto; and a work intitled, Olbia, the New Iſland diſcovered.

SADOC, a famous Jewiſh doctor, and chief of the ſect of the Saducees, lived near two centuries before the Chriſtian æra. He was the diſciple of Antigonus, who taught that we ought to practiſe virtue for its own ſake, and without any view to a future reward. From this doctrine Sadoc drew theſe unjuſt conſequences, that there is then no rewards to be hoped for, nor no puniſhments to be feared in another life. This opinion ſo inconſiſtent with the goodneſs and juſtice of God, had ſoon a great number of followers, who under the name of Saducees, formed one of the four principal ſects of the Jews. They denied the reſurrection and immortality of the ſoul, and believed there were neither angels nor ſpirits. They alſo rejected all traditions of the Jews, and adhered only to the texts of Scripture; but it is not true that they denied a Providence, prophecies and miracles, ſince they admitted the books of the Old Teſtament, practiſed the law of Moſes, and the religious worſhip of the Jews. Their manners, if we may believe Joſephus, were very ſevere, and it is remarkable, that Jeſus Chriſt, who blames them for not underſtanding the Scriptures, never reproaches them for their immoral conduct, while he highly cenſured that of the Phariſees. The pernicious doctrine of the Saducees did not prevent their being raiſed to the higheſt employments, nor even to that of high-prieſt. Their ſect ſtill ſubſiſt in Africa, and ſeveral other places.

SADOLET (JAMES) a learned cardinal, and eminent writer, was born at Modena, in 1478, and educated with great care. After he had made a conſiderable progreſs in the ſtudy of philoſophy, he went to Rome, where he at length became ſecretary to Leo X. He wrote with great eaſe and delicacy, and was at the ſame time a divine, orator, philoſopher, and poet. That pope was under the neceſſity of making uſe of his authority to force him to accept the biſhoprick of Carpentres. After Leo's death he retired to his biſhoprick; but was recalled to Rome by Clement VII. Paul III. employed him in ſeveral negotiations; and made him cardinal in 1536. He died at Rome, in 1547, aged ſeventy. He wrote ſeveral works in Latin, which have been collected together and printed at Verona, in three volumes quarto. They are written in a ſtyle that is perfectly Ciceronian.

SAFIA, a conſiderable town of Barbary, in the kingdom of Morrocco, and in the province of Duguila, with a caſtle. The Portugueſe had it in their poſſeſſion a long while; but, in 1641, they abandoned it. It is a trading place, and ſeated in a fertile country. It is ſurrounded by ſeveral hills, which command the town. Long. 7. 55. W. Lat. 32. 0. N.

SAFTLEVEN, (HERMAN) an excellent landſcape painter, was born at Rotterdam in the year 1609. At firſt he painted boors, both men and women, farm-houſes, &c. but he afterwards chiefly delighted in landſcapes. He uſually reſided at Utrecht.

SAGAN, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle. It belongs to prince Lobkowitz. It is seated on the river Bobars and Queis, sixty-five miles north-west of Breslau, and one hundred north-by-west of Prague. Long 15. 36. E. Lat. 51. 46. N.

SAGE, (ALAIN RENE LE) an ingenious French author, was born at Rays, in Brittany, in 1667. He was a man of wit, and had the art of expressing his ideas in the most easy and natural manner. His first work was a translation of Aristænetus's Letters. He afterwards studied Spanish, and travelled into Spain, in order to learn the Spanish customs. He wrote several Novels, or Romances, of the familiar kind, in which he generally took his plans from the Spanish writers, and then imitated the manners of that nation. Thus, his *Diable Boiteux*, called in English, his Devil upon Two Sticks, was drawn from the *Diabolo Cojuelo* of Guesara; and his Gil Blas from *Don Guſman d'Alfarache*. He also wrote the Bachelor of Salamanca, the New Don Quixote, and some Comedies. He died in the year 1747, in a little house near Paris, where he supported himself by writing.

SAGITTARIUS, (GASPARD) a famous Lutheran divine, historian to the duke of Saxony, and professor of history in the university of Hall, was born at Lunenburg on the 23d of September, 1643. He frequented most of the universities of Germany, where he was esteemed for his knowledge of history and antiquities, and died on the 9th of March, 1694. He wrote, 1. Dissertations on the Oracles, &c. of the Ancients. 2. The Succession of the Princes of Orange till the reign of William III. 3. The History of the Town of Harderwick; and several other works.

SAGREZ, a sea-port town of Portugal, in Algarva, with a good harbour, very well fortified, and provided with artillery. It is about four miles from Cape St. Vincent, and one hundred and twenty-five south of Lisbon. Long. 8. 32. W. Lat. 36. 50. N.

SAGUENAY, a province of North-America, lying on the river St. Lawrence, of which Quebec is the capital.

SAGUNTUM, a town of Spain, formerly noted for its fidelity to the Romans. Morvedro is built upon its ruins. This is a large, strong, rich place, and is built on a rock a mile from the sea. There are still traces of the old walls of Saguntum, by which it appears, that it was of very great extent. On a gate near the church is the head of Hannibal, carved in stone; and above, on the rock, are the walls and remains of an old amphitheatre, three hundred and fifty-seven Roman feet in diameter, consisting of twenty-six seats, or benches, cut out of the rock one above another. The vaults are so thick and strong, that they with the benches have continued to our time, through so many ages; and indeed it would be difficult to demolish them. Above the amphitheatre there are the ruins of an old castle. It is fifteen miles north of Valencia. Long. 0. 49. W. Lat. 39. 51. N.

SAHAGUN, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with an abbey of Benedictines, and a castle. It was formerly much more considerable than it is at present. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Sea, seventeen miles from Palencia. Long. 4 11. W. Lat. 42. 31. N.

SAHARA, or ZAARA, a large desart of Africa, commonly called the Desart of Barbary, and lies to the north of Negro-Land, from the river Albach, over-against the Canary Islands, as far as Egypt and Nubia, that is, from west to east. It consists of little else except barren burning sands, and is almost uninhabited, except by people who ramble from place to place, and live rather like beasts than men. There are caravans pass over it from Barbary to Negro-Land, who sometimes meet with no water for eight or nine days together; and there have been instances wherein great numbers have been buried in the sands.

SAID, a town of Upper Egypt, seated on the river Nile. Some take it to be the ancient Thebes. It is two hundred miles north of Cairo. Long. 30, 26. E. Lat. 33. 56. N.

SAINT-AMAND. See AMAND.

SAINT-AMOUR. See AMOUR.

SAINT-ANNE, the name of three islands in America, on the coast of Brasil, and in the bay of St. Lewis-de-Maragnan. They are all covered with wood, and there are a great number of the birds called boobies, which are easy to be taken. Long. 31. 35. W. Lat. 1. 47. S.

SAINT-CYRE, one of the bravest captains of the Calvinists under the reign of Charles IX. was called Tanneguy du Bouchet de Puy Greffier. He was one of the heads of the conspiracy of Amboise, and became governor of Orleans after the battle of Dreux. He was killed at that of Moncontour, at eighty-five years of age, after having rallied his troops, and charged the enemy with extraordinary bravery.

SAINT-EVREMOND. See EVREMOND.

SAINT-GELAIS, (MELIN DE) a celebrated French poet, in the 16th century, was said to be the son of Saint Gelais, bishop of Angouleme. He studied at Poitiers, Padua, and elsewhere, and learned the law, divinity, philosophy, and mathematics. He at length applied himself to poetry, and acquired such reputation under the reigns of Francis I. and Henry II. that he was surnamed the French Ovid. He was made the king's almoner and librarian; had the abbey of Reclus, or Reculs, and died at Paris in 1558. The best edition of his poems is that of Paris in 1719.

SAINT-JOHN, (HENRY) lord viscount Bolingbroke, a great politician, philosopher, and deist, was descended from an ancient family, and born about the year 1672. Having passed through Eton school, he was removed to Christ-church, Oxford; and when he left that university, was considered as possessed of very uncommon qualifications. He had an agreeable person; his looks had a dignity mixed with sweetness, and he had a manner that was extremely taking. He had great acuteness, and so prodigious a memory, that whatever he read he retained so as to make it entirely his own; but he had also great passions, which hurried him into many indiscretions and follies. He was then a libertine; was much addicted to women, and apt to indulge himself in late hours, and in all the excesses that usually attend them; but he himself observes, that reflection had often its turn, and that the love of study, and the desire of knowledge never quite abandoned him. He was at length elected for the borough of Wotton Basset, and sat in the fifth parliament of king William, which met in February 1700, and several of the succeeding parliaments. In 1702, queen Anne making a tour from Windsor to Bath, by the way of Oxford, Mr. St. John had the degree of doctor of laws conferred on him. As he steadily persevered in the tory connections, which he had embraced contrary to the inclinations of his father and grandfather, who were both whigs, he gained such influence, that on the 10th of April, 1704, he was appointed secretary of war, and of the marines; and as this post created a constant correspondence with the duke of Marlborough, he entertained the highest opinion of that great general, which he retained till the last moment of his life. Yet he was so closely connected in all political measures with Mr. Harley, that when that minister was removed from the seals, in 1707, he chose to follow his fortune, and the next day resigned his post. At length, in 1710, Mr. Harley being made chancellor, and under-treasurer of the Exchequer, the post of secretary of state was given to Mr. St. John.

Upon the calling of a new parliament, on the 25th of November, he was chosen knight of the shire for the county of Berks. He now appeared in a scene of action that called forth all his abilities. He alone sustained almost the whole weight of the peace of Utrecht, which he was not, however, supposed to negociate for the advantage of his country; and, therefore, was justly censured, and fell under the indignation of the people. Yet, in July 1712, he was created baron St. John of Lediard-Tregoze in Wiltshire, and viscount Bolingbroke, an honour not answerable to his ambition, for he expected to have been created earl of Bolingbroke; and his not obtaining that title, filled him with resentment against Harley, who had not only disappointed him, but got an earldom for himself; and his resentment was afterwards encreased, by her majesty's overlooking him in bestowing the vacant ribbons of the order of the Garter, and among other noblemen, bestowing one on Harley, now earl of Oxford. It is, therefore, no wonder that when the treasurer's staff was taken from his old friend, he should express his joy by a grand entertainment. The earl of Oxford said upon his going out, that some of them should smart for it, and Bolingbroke was far from being insensible of his danger, yet was not without hopes of securing himself, by making his court to the whigs; and it is certain, that a little before this, he had proposed to bring in a bill to the house of lords, to make it treason to inlist soldiers for the pretender, which was passed into an act.

Yet soon after the accession of king George I. the seals were taken from him, and all the papers in his office secured; he, however, strove to keep up the spirits of the friends to the late administration, without omitting any proper occasion of shewing his respect to his majesty; but soon after the meeting of the new parliament his heart began to fail him; and, in March 1715, he went off to Dover in disguise, as a servant to Le Vigne, one of the French king's messengers. Upon his arrival at Paris, he received an invitation from the pretender to engage in his service, which he absolutely refused, and applied himself to prevent the extremity of his prosecution in England. Soon after he retired into Dauphiné, where receiving a message from some of his party here, he complied with a second invitation from the pretender, and taking the seals of the secretary's office at Commercy, he set out with them for Paris, in order to

procure from that court the neceſſary ſuccours for his new maſter's invaſion of England.

Meanwhile the vote for impeaching him had paſſed in the houſe of commons, and being carried up to the houſe of lords, he was, on the 10th of September the ſame year, attainted of high treaſon But what is much more remarkable, his new engagements with the pretender had the ſame iſſue, for the year 1715 was ſcarcely expired, when the ſeals and papers of his new office of ſecretary were demanded, and given up; and this was ſoon followed by an accuſation, branched into ſeven articles, in which he was charged with treaſon, incapacity, and neglect. Thus, diſcarded by the pretender, he reſolved, if poſſible, to make his peace at home, and immediately applying to this taſk all that activity which was natural to him, he procured, through the mediation of the earl of Stair, the Engliſh ambaſſador at the court of France, a promiſe of a pardon from the king, on certain conditions; his majeſty alſo, in 1716, created Sir Henry St. John, his father, baron of Batterſea, and viſcount St. John

Such a variety of diſtreſsful circumſtances threw him into a ſtate of reflection, and this produced, by way of relief, his Reflections upon Exile, in which he with great art and elegance, repreſents his own exile as proceeding ſolely from the malice of his enemies, to one who had ſerved his country with ability and integrity; and, by the magic of his pen, it is transformed into an honourable ſtation. The following year he drew up a vindication of his whole conduct with reſpect to the tories, in the form of a letter to Sir William Wyndham, which is written with great addreſs, and abounds with entertaining anecdotes. The lord Bolingbroke ſtill continued in France, ſometimes in the country, and at others in the capital, till the year 1723, when the king was pleaſed to grant him a full and free pardon. Upon the firſt notice of this favour, the expectation of which had been the governing principle of his conduct, he returned to his native country. About two years after his lordſhip having obtained an act of parliament to reſtore him to his family and inheritance, and to enable him to poſſeſs any purchaſe he ſhould make, pitched upon a ſeat of lord Tankerville, at Dowley, near Uxbridge, where he ſettled, and improved it into a moſt elegant villa. Here he amuſed himſelf with rural employments, and with correſponding and converſing with Pope, Swift, and his other friends. But he was by no means ſatisfied in his own mind, for he was yet no more than a titular lord, and ſtood excluded from the houſe of peers; and imputing this to the ill offices of Sir Robert Walpole, he, in 1726, embarked in the oppoſition to that miniſter, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by writing a multitude of pieces againſt him, conſiſting of papers in the Craftſman, and ſeveral pamphlets. At length, upon a diſagreement with his principal coadjutors, he laid down his pen; and, in 1735, returned to France, where he began a courſe of Letters on the Study and Uſe of Hiſtory, for the uſe of the lord Cornbury, to whom they were addreſſed. But, upon the death of his father, who lived to be extremely old, he came back to England, and ſettled at Batterſea, where he ſpent the remainder of his life, and died on the 15th of November, 1751, at near eighty years of age. His lordſhip's eſtate and honours deſcended to his nephew, the preſent lord Bolingbroke. The care and benefit of his manuſcripts he left to Mr. Mallet, who publiſhed them, together with the works before printed, in five volumes quarto; but as ſome of theſe works then firſt printed, contain many things which claſh with the great truths of revelation, they not only expoſed the deceaſed author to the animadverſion of ſeveral divines, but occaſioned a preſentment of his works by the grand jury of Weſtminſter.

The Hon. Mr. Walpole, on treating of this nobleman, ſays, that with the moſt agreeable talents in the world, and with great parts, he was neither happy nor ſucceſsful. He wrote againſt the late king who had forgiven him; againſt Sir Robert Walpole, who did forgive him; againſt the pretender and the clergy, who never will forgive him. He is one of our politeſt writers, though his attacks on all governments, and all religions, (neither of which views he cared directly to own) had neceſſarily involved his ſtyle in a want of perſpicuity. One muſt know the man before one can often gueſs his meaning. He has two other faults, much tautology, and great want of connection. Beſides his general works already mentioned, ſeveral of his letters are preſerved with Pope's, and two or three of his little pieces of poetry are extant, for which he had a natural and eaſy turn. There have been alſo publiſhed ſeveral Letters on Political Subjects, not republiſhed in his works, and likewiſe a volume publiſhed in his lordſhip's name, called Reflections concerning Innate Moral Principles, written in French by the late lord Bolingbroke, and tranſlated into Engliſh. *Mr. Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.*

SAINT-REAL. See REAL.

SAINT-SORLIN. See MARETS.

SAINTE-BEUVE, (JAMES DE) a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at Paris, and became regius profeſſor of divinity in the ſchools of the Sorbonne at thirty years of age. He filled that place with great applauſe, and was eſteemed one of the moſt able caſuiſts and learned divines of his time; but engaging in the diſpute in favour of M. Anthony Arnauld, he was obliged by the king's order to reſign his profeſſorſhip, on the 26th of February, 1656; but, afterwards ſigning the formulary, he had a penſion allowed him by the clergy. He lived in as retired a manner in Paris, as if he had reſided in a place of the greateſt ſolitude, and yet was conſulted by biſhops, chapters, curates, monks, and even princes and magiſtrates, ſo that it might be ſaid of his cloiet, what Cicero ſaid of the houſe of a celebrated civilian, that it was the oracle not only of a whole city, but of a whole kingdom. He died at Paris on the 15th of December, 1677, aged ſixty-four. His works are, A Treatiſe on Confirmation, another on Extreme Unction, and Deciſions of Caſes of Conſcience.

SAINTE FOY, (JEROME DE) a celebrated Spaniſh Jew, having, by reading the Hebrew books, diſcovered that Jeſus Chriſt is the true Meſſiah foretold by the prophets, embraced the Chriſtian religion, and received at his baptiſm the name of Jerome de Sainte-Foy. He was before called Jehoſchuah Hallorki, or Joſhua Lorki. He at length became phyſician to Peter de Luna, who took the name of Benedict XIII. That anti-pope being, in 1412, in the kingdom of Arragon, the only place that paid obedience to him, Jerome de Sainte-Foy, inſpired him with the deſign of cauſing the Jews to be converted, they being then very numerous in Spain, and aſſured him, that if he would cauſe a public conference to be held, he would convince all the rabbins, from paſſages in the Talmud, that Jeſus Chriſt is the Meſſiah, and that they have no other to expect. Garcias Alvarez, who was well ſkilled in the Hebrew, and another converted Jew, named Bertrand, who was almoner to Peter de Luna, ſeconded this deſign, and a conference was held at Dortoſa, in Catalonia, and begun on the 7th of February, 1413, in the preſence of the pope, ſeveral cardinals, a great number of biſhops, and learned divines; the Naſi, or chief of the ſynagogues of the kingdom of Arragon were preſent, with the moſt learned rabbins of that kingdom, and choſe the Rabbin Don Vidal of Toloza for moderator in the diſpute. Jerome de Sainte-Foy undertook to prove that the Meſſiah was come, and that Jeſus Chriſt had perfectly fulfilled the twenty-four characters they attributed to the Meſſiah. The Jews were much embarraſſed in defending their pretenſions that the Meſſiah was not come, and had recourſe to idle quibbles, and ridiculous ſubtleties. Sometimes they acknowledged that he was born at the time when Jeruſalem was deſtroyed, but that he lived at Rome, or in ſome other place, as Enoch and Elias, they ſaid, lived in the terreſtrial paradiſe. Sometimes they maintained, that it was impoſſible to know when the Meſſiah would come, but that they were always obliged to promiſe the people that he would come ſoon, for fear they ſhould loſe their courage, and their faith be ſhaken. In ſhort, they anſwered, that they might well be permitted to believe, and to ſay ſome abſurdities in relation to the Meſſiah, ſince the Chriſtians made no ſcruple of publiſhing the greateſt on this article. At this Benedict was extremely enraged, and the other Jews cenſured the expreſſion. At length the Jews, who were ſeverely handled in this conference, gave money to ſeveral biſhops who were preſent, in order to perſuade the pope to put an end to it; but Benedict remained firm, and reſolved that the conference ſhould be continued; and it was not ended till the 10th of May, 1413. On the 10th of November in the ſame year, Jerome de Sainte-Foy preſented to the anti-pope his Treatiſe againſt the Jews, in relation to the dangerous errors contained in the Talmud againſt the laws of Moſes, the Meſſiah, and the Chriſtians. This Treatiſe was approved by Benedict, on the 12th of December, after having it read in the preſence of thoſe who had been found to diſcover the greateſt abilities in the conference; and the next year Benedict publiſhed a bull againſt the Talmud, and the uſury of the Jews; but that anti-pope being depoſed ſome time after, the bull remained without effect. This famous conference, and Jerome de Sainte-Foy's book, had ſuch an effect on the Jews, that about five thouſand of them were converted to Chriſtianity. It is evident, that the rabbins were extremely preſſed upon that occaſion, on the article of the Meſſiah being already come, ſince Joſeph Albo, one of the moſt learned of the Jews who were preſent, publiſhed ſoon after, in his book of Fundamentals that the belief of the Meſſiah being come is not neceſſary to ſalvation, and that it is not an eſſential article of faith; but that it was ſufficient for ſalvation, to believe the exiſtence of God, the law

of

of Moſes, and future rewards and puniſhments. It was very evident, that this reduction of the articles of faith, publiſhed at this conjuncture, was only to confirm the faith of the Jews, ſhaken by this famous conference, Jerome de Sainte-Foy's treatiſe was printed at Francfort, in 1602, and has been alſo inſerted in the Bibliotheca of the Fathers, by Margarin de la Bigne.

SAINTE-MARTHE (GAUCHER DE) preſident and treaſurer of France, in the diſtrict of Poiters, better known by the name of Scevole de Sainte-Marthe, was born of a diſtinguiſhed family, on the 2d of February, 1536, and ſtudied with ſuch ſucceſs. that he became an orator, civilian, poet, hiſtorian, and was well ſkilled in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues. He enjoyed conſiderable poſts under the reigns of Henry III. and Henry IV. who honoured him with their eſteem. He brought Poitiers under the obedience of Henry IV. and ſaved Loudun from ruin in which laſt city he died, on the 29th of March, 1623, aged ſeventy-eight. He wrote, 1. *Gallorum Doctrinæ illuſtrium Elogia.* 2. Many Latin and French Poems, &c. He is juſtly eſteemed one of the beſt Latin poets of the age in which he lived.

SAINTE-MARTHE (GAUCHIER, better known by the name of *Scevole*, and LEWIS DE) twin-brothers, and the ſons of the former, were born at Loudun, on the 20th of December, 1571. They perfectly reſembled each other both in body and mind, lived together in perfect union, and laboured in concert at works that have rendered their names immortal. Gauchier, otherwiſe Scevole de Sainte-Marthe, was lord of Meré-ſur-Indre, and hiſtoriographer of France. He died at Paris, on the 7th of September, 1652, aged ſeventy-nine. Lewis de Sainte-Marthe was lord of Grelay, counſellor to the king, and hiſtoriographer of France. He died at Paris, on the 29th of April, 1656, aged eighty-five. They wrote, 1. A genealogical Hiſtory of the Houſe of France, two volumes folio. 2. *Gollia Chriſtiana.* 3. The genealogical Hiſtory of the Houſe of Beauvau, and ſeveral other works.

SAINTE-MARTHE (DENYS DE) lord of Chandoiſeau, was grandſon of Scevole de Sainte-Marthe. He was born at Paris, on the 24th of May, 1650, and at length became general of the congregation of Benedictines of St. Maur. He publiſhed 1. A Treatiſe on auricular Confeſſion. 2. The Hiſtory of St. Gregory the Great, with a fine edition of his works. 3. The Life of Caſſiodorus; and other books. He died at Paris, on the 30th of March, 1715, aged ſeventy-five.

SAINTES, an ancient and conſiderable town of France, the capital of Saintonge, with a biſhop's ſee. It has ſeveral monuments of antiquity, of which the moſt famous are, the amphitheatre, the aqueducts, and the triumphal arch on the bridge, over the river Charente. The caſtle is ſeated on a rock, which renders it impregnable; and the cathedral church has a ſteeple, which is one of the largeſt in France. There are ſeveral convents, beſides a Jeſuits college, and an abbey remarkable for its ſteeple, built with ſmall ſtones, which lets the light through. It is ſeated on an eminence, thirty-ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt of Rochelle, fifty-eight north of Bourdeaux, and two hundred and ſixty-two ſouth-weſt of Paris. Long. 0. 38. W. Lat. 45. 36. N.

SAINTONGE, a province of France, bounded on the eaſt by Angoumois and Perigord, on the north by Poitou and the territory of Aunis, on the weſt by the ocean, and on the ſouth by Bourdelois and Girou, being about ſixty-two miles in length, and thirty in breadth. The river Charente runs thro' the middle of it, and it is one of the fineſt and moſt fertile provinces in France, abounding in all ſorts of corn and fruits, and they make the beſt ſalt here in Europe.

SAL, an iſland of Africa, and one of the Cape de Verds. It lies to the eaſt of St. Nicholas, and is about forty-two miles in circumference. It has its name from the great quantity of ſalt made here from ſea-water, which overflows part of it from time to time. It is three hundred miles weſt of the coaſt of Africa. Long. 23. 5. W. Lat. 17. 0. N.

SALA, a river of Germany, which riſes in Franconia, enters Saxony, and paſſing through ſeveral territories, falls into the river Elb below Deſſaw.

SALA, a town of Sweden, in Weſtmanland, on the frontiers of Upland. It is thirty miles weſt of Upſal, and fifty north-weſt of Stockholm. It had formerly mines of ſilver, but they have done working them. Long. 17. 5. E. Lat. 60. 10. N.

SALADIN, or SALAHEDDIN, a celebrated ſultan of Egypt and Syria, and one of the greateſt conquerors of the 12th century, was a native of Curdiſtan, and went with his brother into the ſervice of Noradin, ſovereign of Syria and Meſopotamia. Theſe two brothers acquired ſuch reputation in the field, that Adad, kaliff of the Fatimites in Egypt, having demanded ſuccours of Noradin, that prince thought he could not place at the head of the army he ſent into Egypt, more able generals than theſe captains; and on Saladin's arrival in Egypt, he obtained ſuch reputation, that the kaliff made him his vizier, and general of his forces; but Adad dying ſoon after, Saladin immediately ſeized the imperial palace, with the treaſures amaſſed by the kaliff, and cauſed himſelf to be declared ſovereign of Egypt. Some time after Noradin alſo dying, Saladin declared himſelf tutor to his ſon, who was but eleven years of age, and made himſelf maſter of Damaſcus, the city of Aleppo, and ſeveral other places. After this expedition, he prepared for the ſiege of Jeruſalem, which was then poſſeſſed by the Chriſtians, but falling ſick, his troops were entirely defeated. In 1187, he obtained a celebrated victory over the Chriſtians, near Tiberias, in which Guy de Luſignan, king of Jeruſalem, and the grand-maſter of the Templars, were made priſoners. He next took Naplonſa, Sebaſta, Ptolemais, Sidon, Barut, Aſcalon, Gaza, and Ramlah. He, the ſame year, attacked the city of Jeruſalem, which he obliged to ſurrender, on the 11th of October, 1188. The following year, the Chriſtians, who had retired to Tyre, having received great ſuccours by the arrival of Richard I. king of of England, and the king of France, both of whom were at the head of powerful armies, they laid ſiege to the city of Acre, defeated the Muſulmans, and made themſelves maſters of that city. In this battle, king Richard diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the moſt aſtoniſhing bravery. The Chriſtians afterwards made themſelves maſters of Cæſarea and Joppa, and were preparing to lay ſiege to Jeruſalem, when a diſſenſion ariſing among them, king Richard concluded a truce for three years and three months. Saladin died the following year at Damaſcus, at fifty-ſeven years of age, after he had reigned thirty-four years in Egypt, and about nineteen in Syria. This prince was endowed with the moſt excellent qualities; he was brave, generous, humane, and a ſtrict obſerver of his word. After the great victory he obtained over the Chriſtians, he received the king of Jeruſalem, his priſoner, under a magnificent tent, made him ſit by his ſide, and would never ſuffer him to be treated with the leaſt rudeneſs or inſult; and though the cruſaders, at the taking of Jeruſalem, had before made a dreadful ſlaughter of the Muſulmans in cold blood, Saladin, at his retaking that city, treated the Chriſtian inhabitants with the utmoſt mildneſs and benignity. Saladin, at his death, left ſeventeen ſons, who divided his dominions between them.

SALAMANCA, a city of Spain, in the province of Leon, is ſeated partly on a plain, and partly on a hill, and is ſurrounded with ſtrong walls. It is accounted one of the largeſt cities in the kingdom, there being at leaſt eight thouſand houſes, many fine ſtructures, magnificent churches, a large ſquare, fountains, and every thing elſe that can contribute to its embelliſhment and convenience; but that which renders it the moſt conſiderable is its univerſity, conſiſting of twenty-four colleges. Salamanca is a biſhop's ſee, and the cathedral is one of the moſt conſiderable in Spain, and has a handſome ſteeple ſurrounded with galleries. Beſides the churches, colleges, and other buildings, there are ſeveral handſome convents, adorned with ſtatues and pictures. Over the river Tormes, which waſhes the walls of the city, is a fine ſtone bridge three hundred paces in length, built by the Romans. In ſhort, it is a place of good trade, and is inhabited by a great many of the nobility. Without the walls, is a Roman cauſeway, which is broad and paved; and was repaired by the emperor Adrian, as appears by an inſcription lately found. It is thirty-ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt of Miranda, and eighty-eight north-weſt of Madrid. Long. 5. 48. W. Lat 41. 5. N.

SALAMANCA, a city of Mexico, in North America, in the province of Jucatan, ſeated near the gulph of Honduras, one hundred and forty miles ſouth of Campeachy. Long. 63 10. W. Lat. 17. 20. N.

SALAMINE, or SALAMIS, an iſland in the gulph of Engia, in European Turky, oppoſite to Athens, or Setines, and a little to the ſouth-weſt of it. It is fifty miles in circumference. The principal town has the ſame name, and is ſeated at the bottom of a very fine harbour on the ſouth ſide; but only contains about two hundred wretched huts. All their commodities are corn, barley, pitch, tar, roſin, coals, ſponges, and pot aſhes, which they carry to Athens. The ancient town of this name was four or five miles from thence. This iſland is now called Coloury,. Long. 14. 10. E. Lat. 37. 32. N.

SALANKEMEN, a town of Sclavonia, in the territory of Sermium. It is remarkable for a battle gained here by the prince of Baden over the Turks, in 1691. It is ſeated on the river Danube, twenty miles north-weſt of Belgrade, and twenty five ſouth-eaſt of Peterwaradin. Long. 21. 5. E. Lat. 45. 22. N.

SALDEN (WILLIAM) a learned writer of the 17th century, was born at Utrecht, and was ſucceſſively miniſter of ſeveral churches of Holland, and, at laſt at the Hague, where he died in 1694. The moſt known, and the moſt eſteemed of

his

his works are, 1. *Otia Theologica*, 4to. These are diſſertations on different ſubjects of the Old and New Teſtament. 2. *Concionator ſacer*. 3. *De Libris variisque eorum Uſu & Abuſu*.

SALEL (HUGH) an eminent French poet of the 16th century, was born at Caſals, in Quercy, and became well ſkilled in polite literature, Greek, and Latin. He acquired the eſteem of king Francis I. who made him his valet de chambre, and gave him the abbey of St. Cheron, near Chartres, with a penſion. Salel made, by that prince's order, a good tranſlation into French verſe of the twelve firſt books of Homer's Iliad, and died at St. Cheron, in 1553, aged fifty. There are alſo ſtill extant a collection of his poems which are eſteemed.

SALEM, a ſea-port town of New England, a little to the north of Boſton, ſaid to be the firſt ſettlement the Engliſh had in New England. Long 70. 5. W. Lat. 42. 26. N.

SALERNO, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Citerior Principato, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a caſtle. It is famous for its academy, for the bringing up of ſtudents in medicine. It is ſeated on a bay of the ſame name, in the Tuſcan Sea, and is twenty-ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt of Naples, and thirty ſouth of Benevento. Long. 15. 26. E. Lat. 40. 46. N.

SALIGNAC. See FENELON.

SALII, in Roman antiquity, an order of prieſts of Mars, inſtituted by Numa, to take care of the ſacred ancylia, or bucklers. They were twelve in number, and compoſed a college. The three ſeniors governed the reſt; the firſt of them had the name of Præſul, the ſecond of Vates, and the third of Magiſter. They had their great feaſt in March, when they carried their ſacred charge in proceſſion about the city, each dreſſed with a ſcarlet caſſock girt round him with a broad belt, and wearing a copper helmet on his head. They proceeded along dancing and ſinging a ſet of old verſes called *Carmen ſeculare*.

SALINAS, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay, and territory of Guipuſcoa. It is ſo called, becauſe there are ſalt ſprings at the foot of the mountains near which it ſtands. It is twenty-eight miles ſouth-eaſt of Bilboa. Lon. 2. 54. W. Lat. 43. 18. N.

SALINAS, or SALINES, (FRANCIS DE) a celebrated Spaniſh writer, born at Burgos. He loſt his ſight at ten years of age; but this did not prevent his becoming well ſkilled in the Greek and Latin tongues, in mathematics, and muſic. He was one of the greateſt geniuſes Spain produced in the 16th century, and was profeſſor of muſic at Salamanca. He found very illuſtrious protectors, and, among others, pope Paul IV. He wrote, in Latin, an excellent Treatiſe on Muſic, in folio; and an elegant tranſlation into Spaniſh verſe, of ſome of Martial's Epigrams. He died in 1590.

SALINES, a ſea-port town of Cyprus, in Aſia, ſeated on the ſouth-ſide of the iſland, one hundred miles weſt of Tripoli in Syria. Here is a Greek church dedicated to St. Lazarus, whom our Saviour raiſed from the dead. Long. 34. 32. E. Lat. 34. 36. N.

SALINS, a conſiderable town of France, in the Franche Compté, with a fort which commands it. It is remarkable for its ſalt works, and is ſeated in a fertile valley, on a ſmall river, which has its ſource in the town. It is twenty miles ſouth of Dole, and two hundred ſouth-eaſt of Paris. Long. 6. 5. E. Lat. 47. 5. N.

SALIS (ULYSSES DE) a celebrated captain of the family of the barons of Salis, in the country of the Griſons, was born on the 24th of July, 1594. After having diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſervice of the Venetians, he aſſiſted his country, in the troubles of the Valteline againſt the Auſtrians and Spaniards. Being lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of the Griſons, commanded by his eldeſt brother, whom France had drawn into that war, he, in 1624, diſtinguiſhed himſelf under the command of the marquis of Cœuvres, and, on the death of his brother, in 1625, obtained that regiment. He at length raiſed an entire company out of the Swiſs guards, and led them to the aſſiſtance of Lewis XIII. during the ſiege of Rochelle. Salis acquired great honour both at that ſiege, and at the attack of Pas de-Suſa. In 1631, he raiſed a new regiment of Griſons, for the ſecurity of his country, which the Auſtrians reſolved to ſubdue. He ſerved at the head of this body with great bravery, in 1635, under the duke of Rohan, and was made governor of the Chiavennes. He refuſed the advantageous offers made him by the count Serbelloni, general of the Spaniſh forces, and on the 4th of April, 1635, gained a complete victory over that general, at Mont Franceſca. In 1641, he was nominated marſhal de camp, when he ſignalized himſelf the ſame year at the battle of Coni, of which he became governor, and on the 19th of October following, took the caſtle of Demona. At length he quitted the ſervice on account of his ill ſtate of health, and died in the country of the Griſons, on the 3d of February, 1674, at ſeventy-nine years of age.

SALISBURY, a city of Wiltſhire, pleaſantly ſeated on the river Avon, that waters moſt of the principal ſtreets, which are large and ſpacious. It has two markets, held on Thurſdays and Saturdays; and four fairs, on Tueſday after January 6, for cattle and woollen cloth; on Monday before April 5, for broad and narrow woollen cloth; on Whit-Monday and Tueſday, for pedlars goods and horſes; and on Tueſday after October 10, for hops, onions, and cheeſe. It has ſeveral handſome buildings, of which the cathedral is the chief. This is a fine Gothic ſtructure, commonly ſaid to have as many doors as there are months in the year, as many windows as weeks, and as many pillars as days in the year; and has a lofty ſpire ſteeple that may be ſeen at a great diſtance. It has alſo a large cloyſter of curious workmanſhip, and near it is the biſhop's palace. The town-hall is a handſome building, and ſtands in a ſpacious market-place. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, &c. and ſends two members to parliament. It is twenty-five miles north-weſt of Southampton, and eighty-four weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 1. 55. W. Lat. 51. 34. N.

SALLEE, a ſea port town, in the kingdom of Fez, has one of the beſt harbours in that country; but, by reaſon of the bar that lies all along the coaſt, all ſhips, except thoſe that are ſmall, are forced to unload and take out their guns before they can get into it. Here are docks to build ſhips, which they ſeldom make uſe of, for want of ſkill and materials. Here are generally a ſmall ſquadron of rovers or pirates, who make prizes of all Chriſtian ſhips that come in their way. It is ſeated on the river Guerou, which divides it into two parts, and is one hundred miles weſt of Fez, and one hundred and fifty ſouth of Gibraltar. Long. 7. 20. W. Lat. 51. 3. N.

SALLENGRE (ALBERT HENRY DE) a laborious writer of the 18th century, was the ſon of Albert Henry Sallengre, lord of Griſoort and receiver-general of Walloon Flanders, and was born at the Hague, in 1694. He ſtudied hiſtory, law, and philoſophy, at Leyden, and, at his return to the Hague, was made advocate in the court of Holland, and became counſellor to the princeſs of Orange, and commiſſioner of the treaſury to the States-General. He travelled into England and France, and died at the Hague, on the 27th of July, 1723, aged thirty. He wrote many works, which are eſteemed; the principal are, 1. The Hiſtory of Peter Montmaur, Regius Profeſſor of the Greek Tongue, two volumes. 2. Literary Memoirs, two volumes duodecimo. 3. *Novus Theſaurus Antiquitatum Romanarum*, three volumes folio, &c. 4. The Praiſe of Drunkenneſs, a merry and witty piece.

SALLO (DENYS DE) lord of Condraye, counſellor in the parliament of Paris, and the firſt author of the *Journal des Sçavans*, was born at Paris, in 1626, and was deſcended from a noble and ancient family. He applied himſelf to ſtudy with great diligence, and, in 1664, formed the plan of the *Journal des Sçavans*, and began to publiſh it the following year, under the fictitious name of Sieur d'Hedouville; but complaint being made of his criticiſms, he was obliged to diſcontinue it, after he had finiſhed thirteen numbers.

As the following adventure will give the reader an idea of his heart, and entitle his memory to the eſteem of the benevolent, we ſhall relate it with all its circumſtances. In 1662, when Paris was afflicted with a long and ſevere famine, M. de Sallo returning from a ſummer evening's walk, with only a little foot-boy, a man coming up to him, preſented his piſtol, and, with great heſitation and trembling, aſked for his money. "You are come to a wrong man, anſwered M. de Sallo; you will have no great booty; for I have only three piſtoles about me, which are not worth a ſcuffle; ſo, much good may do you with them; but you are in a bad way." The man took them, and moved off without ſpeaking. Upon this, M. de Sallo bid the boy follow him ſo as not to be noticed, to ſee him houſed, and to bring him word of every thing. Away goes the boy, and followed him into the city, and through ſeveral obſcure ſtreets; then ſaw him go into a baker's ſhop, where he obſerved him change one of the piſtoles, and buy a huge brown loaf; about ten houſes from thence, he followed him into an alley, and crept after him up four pair of ſtairs, and perceived him to go into a room, only enlightened by the moon, when peeping through a crevice, he perceived him throw the loaf on the floor, and burſting into tears, cry, "There, eat your fill. It is the deareſt loaf I ever bought. I have robbed a gentleman of three piſtoles; ſo let us husband them well, and let me have no more teazings; for ſoon or late theſe doings will bring me to the gallows, and all to ſatisfy your clamours." His lamentations were anſwered by thoſe of his whole family; and the wife having at length calmed the agony of his mind, took up the loaf, and cut luncheons of it to four poor ſtarving children.

The boy having told every thing he had ſeen, M. de Sallo ordered him to call him at five the next morning, when he ſhould ſhew him the way to the man's lodging. This

was done, and when he was in the neighbourhood he enquired what the man was who lived in ſuch a garret, with a wife and four children. It was anſwered, that he was a ſhoe-maker, a very good kind of man, and a very induſtrious and neat workman; but overburthened with a family, and had a hard ſtruggle of it in thoſe ſad times. M. de Sallo, ſatisfied with this account, aſcended to the ſhoemaker's lofty reſidence, and knocked at the door, which was opened by the poor creature himſelf, who at firſt knew him to be the perſon he had robbed, and throwing himſelf on his knees, began to plead the extreme diſtreſs of his family, and to beg he would forgive his firſt crime. "Make no noiſe, anſwered M. de Sallo, I have not the leaſt intention to do you any harm. You have a good character among your neighbours; but you muſt expect to be quickly cut ſhort, in ſuch freedoms as you took with me. Hold your hand, here are thirty piſtoles for you to buy leather. Live cloſe, and ſet your children a commendable example: and to put you farther out of temptation, as you are a neat workman, and I am not particularly engaged, you ſhall make for me and this boy two pair of ſhoes each, which he ſhall call upon you for." He then leaving them, withdrew. M. de Sallo left the care of the *Journal des Sçavans* to the abbé Gallois, in 1666, and died at Paris, in 1669. His work has been imitated by all the nations in Europe, and literary journals are ſtill every where publiſhed under different titles. Sallo was alſo the author of ſeveral other works.

SALLUST, or CAIUS CRISPUS SALLUSTIUS, a celebrated Latin hiſtorian, and one of the politeſt writers of ancient Rome, was a native of Amiternum, now called San Vittorino, in Italy. He was carefully educated at Rome, and enjoyed there ſeveral conſiderable poſts; but his avarice and debaucheries occaſioned his being expelled the ſenate. Cæſar, however, reſtored him to the dignity of a ſenator; had him made prætor, and ſent him into Numidia. Salluſt pillaged that province, and returned to Rome ſo rich, that, beſides his houſe of Tivoli, he purchaſed a magnificent edifice on Mount Quirinal, with gardens belonging to it, which are ſtill called the Gardens of Salluſt. Euſebius tells us, that this hiſtorian married Terentia, who had been divorced by Cicero, and that he died in the 35th year before the Chriſtian æra. He wrote two excellent works, which are ſtill extant; Catiline's Conſpiracy, and the War of Jugurtha. We have alſo ſome fragments of his Roman Hiſtory.

He ought not to be confounded with Salluſt, his ſiſter's ſon, who was the favourite of Auguſtus and Tiberius, to whom Horace addreſſed the ſecond ode of his ſecond book.

SALM, a town of Lorrain, on the frontiers of Alſace, and in the Voſgue, with a caſtle, and the title of a principality. It is ſeated on the mountain Voſgue, twenty miles from Straſburg, and fifty-three from Nanci. Long. 7. 5. E. Lat. 48. 32. N.

SALMACIS, in fabulous hiſtory. See HERMAPHRODITUS.

SALMASIUS. See SAUMAISE.

SALMONASSAR, or SHALMANESER, king of Aſſyria, ſucceeded his father Tiglath Pilezer, in the 728th year before the Chriſtian æra. Hoſhea, king of Iſrael, refuſing to pay him the cuſtomary tribute, he raiſed a powerful army; took Samaria, after a ſiege of three years; put an end to the kingdom of Iſrael; and took the inhabitants into Aſſyria in the 721ſt year before the birth of Chriſt, after the kingdom had been divided from the kingdom of Judah 254 years. Salmonaſſar was at laſt conquered by the Tyrians, and died the following year, in the 714th year before the Chriſtian æra. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Sennacherib.

SALMONEUS, in fabulous hiſtory, a king of Elis, who having the preſumption to perſonate Jupiter, by driving his chariot over a high bridge of braſs, he had erected over a part of the city, and caſting flaming torches from thence, to imitate thunder and lightning, that god was ſo provoked at his impiety, that he ſtruck him with a thunderbolt, and caſt him into Tartarus.

SALO, a important town in the republic of Venice. The Imperialiſts were obliged to abandon it after the battle of Calcinato, in 1706. It is ſeated on the lake Garda, ſeventeen miles north-weſt of Breſſe, forty-five north-eaſt of Milan, and ten miles north-weſt of Garda. Long. 10. 48. E. Lat. 45. 16. N.

SALOBRENA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a harbour and fortified caſtle. It is ſeated on a high rock, on the ſide of the ſea. The principal riches of this place proceeds from ſugar and fiſh, of which they ſell large quantities. Long. 3. 0. W. Lat. 36. 45. N.

SALON, a town of France, in Provence. This town is ſeated on a canal, which communicates with the river Durance, and is twenty miles north-weſt of Aix, and twenty-eight north-weſt of Marſeilles. Long 5. 8. E. Lat. 43 35. N.

SALONA, a town of Greece, in Livadia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is inhabited by Turks and Greeks, and is ſeated on a ſmall river, near the gulph of the ſame name, forty-two miles north-eaſt of Lepanto. Long. 23. 5. E. Lat. 38. 50. N.

SALONA, a ſea-port town of Dalmatia; ſeated on a bay of the gulph of Venice, a little eaſt of Spalatta, and fifty-eight miles north-weſt of Raguſa. It is ſubject to Venice. Long. 18. 5. E. Lat. 43. 20. N.

SALONICHI, or THESSALONICA, a ſea-port town of Turky in Europe, and capital of Macedonia, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It was once a very large and famous city, and there are ſtill remaining ſeveral triumphal arches, but all in ruins, except one, which is almoſt entire. It is now ſurrounded by very ſtrong walls, and has ſeveral fine moſques, which were formerly churches. That which the Chriſtians had before the Turkiſh empire began, was called St. Deemtrius, and is the moſt remarkable. The body of this church is very handſome, and ſupported by columns of marble, jaſper, and porphiry. It carries on a very good trade, eſpecially in ſilks. It is ſeated at the bottom of the gulph of the ſame name, partly on a hill and partly on its declivity, near the river Vardar, fifty-five miles north of Lariſſa, and two hundred and ſeventy weſt of Conſtantinople. Long. 24. 5. E. Lat. 41. 10. N.

SALSES, a ſtrong caſtle of France, in Rouſſillon, on the confines of Languedoc. It was taken by the prince of Condé in 1639; the Spaniards retook it in 1640, and the French in 1642. It is ſeated between a lake of the ſame name and a mountain, ten miles north of Perpignan. Long. 2. 38. E. Lat. 43 45. N.

SALSETTA, an iſland in the Indian ocean, near the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and on the coaſt of the kingdom of Decan. It is twenty-five miles in length, and twelve in breadth, and is very fertile in rice, fruit, and ſugar-canes. It belongs to the Portugueſe, and the Jeſuits poſſeſs the beſt part of it. It has a great many villages, and churches, but has no town in it, except an old one called Cora, hewn out of the ſide of a rock. It is near a mile in length, and has many antique figures and columns, curiouſly carved in the rock; at preſent it has no inhabitants, but wild beaſts and birds of prey. They have no trade, except in dried fiſh, becauſe it is ſo near Bombay, being only ſeparated from it by a channel half a mile over, which is fordable at low water. In 1694 the Arabs made a deſcent here, and committed great ravages, burning the villages and churches, and killing the prieſts. They alſo carried away 1400 people into ſlavery. In 1720 the prieſts wanted to diſturb the Engliſh; but a bomb being thrown into one of the churches, and killing a few people made them quiet. In 1722 they wanted to be troubleſome again, but after forty of them were ſlain, the reſt ran away. Long. 72. 15. E. Lat. 19. 0. N.

SALTA, a town of South America, in Tucuman, where the Spaniards carry on a great trade in corn, wine, and cattle. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, thirty-ſeven miles from Eſtrico. Long. 63. 20. W. Lat. 35. 50. S.

SALTASH, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays; and two fairs, on February 2, and Auguſt 5, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is ſeated on the deſcent of a ſteep hill, and conſiſts of three ſtreets, which are clean waſhed with every ſhower of rain. It is a corporation which ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, and nine aldermen. It was formerly much larger and better frequented; however, the inhabitants have yet ſome trade, which is principally in malt, and good beer. It is twenty-four miles ſouth of Launceſton, and two hundred and twenty-two weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 4. 30. W. Lat. 50. 26. N.

SALTZA, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Magdeburg, where there are ſalt-ſprings. It is ſeated on the river Elbe, fifteen miles from Magdeburg. Long. 12. 1. W. Lat. 52. 25. N.

SALTZBURG, a large city of Germany, and capital of the archbiſhoprick of the ſame name. The archbiſhop, who reſides here, is a ſovereign of the diſtrict. It is well built, populous, and defended by a caſtle, ſeated upon a mountain. The archbiſhop's palace is a ſuperb ſtructure, with a very handſome garden, adorned with ſtatues, and planted with uncommon trees. This is his ſummer habitation, and in that for the winter they reckon 163 apartments, all handſomely furniſhed, without reckoning the halls and galleries. The houſes are generally five ſtories high; but the ſtreets are narrow. The univerſity was founded in 1623, by the archbiſhop of Lodron, and depends on the Benedictine monks of this town, who have ſince built a very handſome church. It is ſeated on the ſide of the river Saltz, fifty miles ſouth of Paſſaw, ſeventy eaſt-by-ſouth of Munich, one hundred and thirty-three north of Venice, and one hundred and fifty-five weſt-by-ſouth of Vienna. Long. 13. 15. E. Lat. 47. 42. N.

SALTZBURG, an archbiſhoprick of Germany, which lies along the river Saltz, and is about one hundred and twenty miles

in length, and eighty in breadth. It is bounded on the north by Bavaria, on the eaſt by Auſtria, on the ſouth by Carinthia and Tyrol, and on the weſt by the ſame and Bavaria. The greateſt part of this country is ſurrounded by high mountains, eſpecially on the ſouth ſide. However, the earth is tolerably fruitful. There are ten large lakes abounding with fiſh, and in the valleys are fine meadows and fat paſtures; inſomuch that they can ſupply their neighbours with cattle and game. In the mountains there is fine marble of different colours, of which they ſend large quantities to other parts of Germany.

SALVADOR, a town of Africa, the capital of Congo, with a large palace where the king reſides, and a Portugueſe biſhop. It is ſeated on a craggy mountain. Long. 15. 0. E. Lat. 5. 0. S.

SALVADOR (ST.) a large, populous, and handſome town of South America, in Braſil, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and ſeveral forts. It is the reſidence of the viceroy, and contains ſeveral religious houſes; and the Jeſuits have a large and magnificent college. The inhabitants are voluptuous, proud, ignorant, and ſuperſtitious, but carry on a conſiderable trade. The houſes are two or three ſtories high, and the walls thick and ſtrong, being built with ſtone. The principal ſtreets are large, and there are many gardens, full of a great variety of fruit trees, herbs, ſallads, and flowers. The chief commodities are ſugar, tobacco, woods for dyers, raw hides, tallow, and train-oil. It is ſeated on an eminence, on the bay of All-Saints, and the harbour is juſt below it. Long. 38. 0. E. Lat 13. 0. S.

SALVADOR (ANDREW) an excellent Italian poet, under the pontificate of Gregory XV. and Urban VIII. His pieces intitled *Medore Flore*, and *Sainte Urſula*, are moſt eſteemed.

SALVAN DE SALIEZ (ANTONIETTA DE) a lady diſtinguiſhed by her fine taſte in polite literature, and her genius for poetry, was born at Albi in 1638, and received into the academy of the Ricovrati of Padua. She wrote ſeveral works in verſe and proſe, the principal of which are, 1. Paraphraſes on the Penitential Pſalms. 2. The Counteſs of Iſemburg, an hiſtorical Romance, which has been tranſlated into ſeveral languages. This lady married Antony de Fontvielle, lord of Saliez, after whoſe death ſhe remained a widow, in order to apply herſelf with the greater liberty to the Muſes, and formed a ſociety of ingenious perſons, who met weekly at her houſe. She died at Alvi, in 1638.

SALATERRA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, ſeated on the frontiers of Spaniſh Eſtramadura. It is ſeated on the river Elia, at the foot of a mountain. It is fortified with five baſtions, one of which is covered with a horn-work. It was taken by the French in 1704, and by the allies in 1705. It is twelve miles north-eaſt of Alcantara, and thirty-ſeven ſouth-weſt of Placentia. Long. 5. 47. W. Lat. 39 33 N.

SALVATERRA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura. It is ſeated on the river Tago, in an agreeable country, fertile in corn, wine, and fruit, there is a royal palace here, which is frequented by the court from time to time. It is thirty miles north-weſt of Liſbon. Long. 7. 10 W. Lat. 39. 0. N.

SALVATERRA, a town of Spain, in Gallicia, on the frontiers of Portugal. It is but a ſmall place, and is ſeated on the river Minho, thirty miles north-weſt of Bragua, and ſixty ſouth of Compoſtella. Long. 8. 5. W. Lat. 42. 20. N.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Biſcay, in the province of Alava. It is ſeated at the foot of Mount St. Adrian, thirty-two miles from Vittoria. Long. 2. 7. W. Lat. 42. 50. N.

SALVATOR ROSA, a celebrated painter, was a Neapolitan, born in 1614, and in both the arts of poetry and painting was eſteemed one of the moſt excellent maſters that Italy produced in that century. In poetry he excelled in ſatire, and in painting in landſcapes, battles, havens, &c. with ſmall figures. He was a diſciple of Daniele Falconi, his countryman, whoſe inſtructions he much improved by his ſtudy of antiquities, and the works of the moſt excellent painters who went before him. He was famous for his copious and florid invention, his ſolid judgment in the ordering of his pieces, the genteel and uncommon management of his figures, and his general knowledge of all the parts of painting: but what gave a more particular ſtamp to his compoſitions was his inimitable liberty of pencil, and the noble ſpirit with which he animated all his works. He ſpent the greateſt part of his life at Rome, where he was courted and admired by all men of rank. He alſo etched abundance of valuable prints with his own hand, and died in 1673, at fifty-nine years of age.

SALVIANUS, a prieſt of Marſeilles, who flouriſhed in the 5th century, and was well ſkilled in the ſciences. It is ſaid that he lived in continence with his wife Palladia, as if ſhe had been his ſiſter, and that he was ſo afflicted at the wickedneſs of that age, that he was called the Jeremiah of the fifth Century. He acquired ſuch reputation for his piety and learning, that he was named the Maſter of the Biſhops. He wrote a Treatiſe on Providence; another on Avarice; and ſome Epiſtles, of which Baluze has given an excellent edition; that of Conrad Ritterhuſius, in 2 vols. octavo, is alſo eſteemed.

SALVIATI (FRANCESCO) an excellent painter, was born at Florence, in 1510, and was the diſciple of Andrea del Sarto, and afterwards of Baccio Bandinelli. At length Franceſco becoming a maſter, he was employed by cardinal Salviati, and on that account he took the name of his patron. He was ſoon eſteemed both in Italy and France; for his manner of deſigning came very near Raphael's, and he performed well both in freſco, diſtemper, and oil. He was quick at invention, and as ready in the execution; graceful in naked figures, and genteel in his draperies; yet his talent did not lie in grand compoſitions. In 1554 he went to Paris, and performed ſeveral pieces for the cardinal of Lorrain, who, it ſeems, was not well pleaſed with them. At this Salviati was greatly diſguſted, and he was equally offended at the favour and reputation Roſſo had obtained: for he was of ſo jealous and ſplenetic a diſpoſition, that he even ſuffered much from his apprehenſions that ſome young men, who were growing into reputation, would prove better artiſts than himſelf. He afterwards returned to Italy, and having finiſhed ſeveral pictures at Rome, Florence, and Venice, died in 1563, in the fifty-third year of his age.

SALVIATI (GIOSEPPE) a Venetian painter, was born in the year 1535, and exchanged his name of Porta, which was that of his family, for that of his maſter, the above Franceſco Salviati, with whom he was placed very young at Rome. The greateſt part of his life he ſpent at Venice, where he generally applied himſelf to painting in freſco, and was often employed in concurrence with Paul Veroneſe and Tintoret. He was not only well ſkilled in deſigning and colouring, but was an excellent mathematician, and wrote ſome good treatiſes in that ſcience. He died in 1585.

SALUS, or HEALTH, one of the bleſſings, to which the pagans erected temples and altars. Salus was repreſented in the form of a woman ſitting on a throne, holding a globe in her hand, and near her ſtood an altar with a ſnake entwined round it. Her temple at Rome ſtood near the gate from thence called Porta Salutaris, and it is worthy of remark, that the prieſts belonging to this temple had the ſole privilege of offering ſupplications to the gods, both for the healths of the people in general, and of every individual.

SALUZZO, a town and caſtle of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a marquiſate of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on an eminence, at the foot of the Alps, and near the river Po, twenty-two miles ſouth-by-weſt of Turin, and fifteen ſouth-eaſt of Pignerol. Long. 7. 5. E. Lat. 44 56. N.

SAMAR, an iſland of the Eaſt Indies, and one of the Philippines, lies to the ſouth-eaſt of Luzon, from which it is ſeparated by a ſmall ſtreight. It is about two hundred and twenty miles in circumference, and has a great many craggy mountains, but the plains are fertile.

SAMARCAND, a city of Uſbeck Tartary, in Aſia, one hundred miles north of Buchara. It is a large and populous place, fortified with a ſtrong bulwark of earth; its houſes are built only with ſtone, there being quarries in the neighbourhood. The country about it produces pears, apples, grapes, and melons, of ſo excellent a taſte, and in ſuch plenty, that it furniſhes all the empire of the Great Mogul and part of Perſia therewith. This is the town where the famous Tamerlane the Great formerly reſided. Long. 69. 0. E. Lat. 40. 10. N.

SAMARIA, an ancient city of Paleſtine, in Aſiatic Turky. It was the capital of the kings of Iſrael, and afterwards of Herod the Great, who rebuilt it, and called it Sebaſte, of which there are ſome magnificent ruins yet remaining. It is forty-five miles north of Jeruſalem. Long. 38. 10. E. Lat. 40. 10. N.

SAMBALLAS, a cluſter of iſlands in America, on the north coaſt of the iſthmus, which joins the ſouth and north continent. They are none of them inhabited, but are claimed by the Spaniards, becauſe they are near the continent of Darien; and they being full of mountains and foreſts yield a charming view at a diſtance.

SAMBRE, a river of the Netherlands, which riſes on the confines of Picardy in France, and running for the moſt part north eaſt through Hainault, paſſes by Maubeuge and Charleroy, falling into the Maeſe at Namur.

SAMBUC (JOHN) a famous phyſician, and learned writer, born at Tirnau, in Hungary, in 1531. He was at the univerſities of Germany, Italy, and France, and became well ſkilled in medicine, polite literature, poetry, hiſtory, and antiquities. He was in great credit at the court of the emperors Maximilian II. and Rodolphus II. to whom he was counſellor and hiſtoriographer, and died of an apo-

plexy

plexy at Vienna, on the 13th of June, 1584, aged fifty-three. He wrote, 1. An excellent Hiſtory of Hungary. 2. The Lives of the Roman emperors. 3. Latin tranſlations of Heſiod, Xenophon, Thucydides, Theophylact, and a part of Plato's works. 4. Commentaries on Horace's Art of Poetry; with Notes on many Greek and Latin authors, and a great number of other works in verſe and proſe.

SAMMARTHANUS. See SAINTE-MARTHE.

SAMOGITIA, a province of Poland, bounded on the north by Courland, on the eaſt by Lithuania, on the weſt by the Baltic ſea, and on the ſouth by Regal Pruſſia. It is about one hundred and ſeventy-five miles in length, and one hundred and twenty-five in breadth. It is a country full of foreſts and high mountains, which produce great numbers of cattle, and plenty of honey. Their horſes are highly eſteemed for their largeneſs, ſtrength, and ſwiftneſs; and the inhabitants are remarkable for being very clowniſh, and for drinking large quantities of ſtrong liquors. However, they live to a very advanced age, and it is common to ſee among them people one hundred and twenty years old. Boſienna is the capital town, and yet is not very populous, and of no importance.

SAMOIEDES, a people who live in the moſt northern part of the Ruſſian empire, between Aſiatic Tartary and Archangel, and all along the ſea as far as Siberia. They travel on the ſnow in ſledges like the Laplanders, which are drawn by a ſort of deer, like the rein-deer. Their ſtature is ſhort and ſquat; they have broad ſhoulders and faces; with flat noſes; their ſkin is brown; their hair is generally black, they have very little beards, and are very ſwift runners. Their tents are covered with the bark of birch trees, and they remove them from place to place both in winter and ſummer. They are made of poles ſet in a circle, and meeting at the top, only leaving a hole to let out the ſmoke. They make their fire in the middle, and at night both men and women lie naked about them; they lay their children on boxes made of birch bark ſewed together, and filled with ſoft ſhavings. They have no regard to conſanguity in their marriages, and take as many wives as they can keep. Their garments are made of the ſkins of beaſts with the hair on, and they turn the hairy ſide next the ſkin in the winter, and the ſmooth ſide in the ſummer. The cloathing of the women are much the ſame as that of the men. Their only employment is fiſhing and hunting.

SAMOS, an iſland of the Archipelago, on the coaſt of Natolia, bounded on the north by a gulph of the ſame name, on the ſouth by the gulph of Epheſus, and on the eaſt by the iſle of Nicaria. It is about thirty-two miles in length, and twenty-two in breadth, and is extremely fertile. The inhabitants live at their eaſe, their taxation by the Turks being moderate. The women are very naſty and ugly, and they never ſhift above once a month. They are clothed in the Turkiſh manner, except a red coif, and their hair hanging down their backs, with plates of ſilver, or block tin, faſtened to the ends. They have abundance of melons, lentils, kidney-beans, and excellent muſkadine grapes. They have white figs, four times as big as the common ſort, but not ſo well taſted. Their ſilk is very fine, and their honey and wax admirable. This iſland abounds with wild fowls, ſuch as partridges, woodcocks, ſnipes, thruſhes, wood-pigeons, turtle-doves, and wheat-ears; beſides which, their poultry are excellent: they have iron mines, and moſt of the ſoil is of a ruſty colour; they have alſo emery ſtone, and all the mountains are of white marble. The inhabitants are about 12,000, who are almoſt all Greeks, and the monks and prieſts occupy moſt part of the iſland. They have a biſhop who reſides at Cora.

SAMOTHRASIA, a ſmall iſland of the Archipelago, ten miles from the ſouth coaſt of Romania, to the north of the iſland of Imbrio. It is almoſt round, and is near eight miles in diameter. Long. 27 5. E Lat. 40. 34. N.

SAMPSON, or SAMSON, a judge and deliverer of the Iſraelites, famous for his prodigious ſtrength, was born about the 1155th year before the Chriſtian æra. He was the ſon of Manoah, of the tribe of Dan, and, according to the orders his mother had received from an angel, was brought up a Nazarite, that is, his hair was ſuffered to grow, and he was allowed to drink neither wine, nor any other intoxicating liquor. Sampſon married the daughter of a Philiſtine, whom her father ſoon gave to another, which injury he revenged. He on ſeveral occaſions ſlew great numbers of the Philiſtines, burnt their corn in their fields, and did them more miſchief than all the Iſraelites together; but ſuffering himſelf to be ſeduced by the careſſes and flattery of Delilah, a lewd Philiſtine woman, with whom he was in love, he, though convinced, by ſeveral trials, of her treachery, let her know that his ſtrength lay in his hair, on which ſhe cut it off, and delivered him up to the Philiſtines, who put out his eyes, bound him with fetters of brafs, and employed him in turning a mill in the priſon of Gaza. At length the Philiſtines ſending for him to divert them at a feſtival in honour of Dagon their god, made him the object of their ſport and deriſion; when Sampſon, whoſe ſtrength was returned with his hair, embracing with his arms two columns which ſupported the roof of the hall, ſhook them with ſuch ſtrength, that the edifice fell, and deſtroyed both him and the multitudes who were in it. This happened about the 1117th year before the birth of Chriſt.

SAMSCHA, a province of Aſia in Georgia, bounded on the ſouth by Armenia, on the weſt by Guriel, on the north by Immeretta, and on the eaſt by Caker. It has a prince of its own, who is tributary to the Grand Seignor.

SAMSOE, an iſland of Denmark, on the Baltic ſea, to the north of Fionia, and to the eaſt of Jutland. It is about eight miles in length, and three in breadth. Long. 10. 27. E. Lat. 55. 0. N.

SAMUEL, a prophet, judge, and governor of Iſrael, was the ſon of Alkanah, a Levite, and Hannah, and was born about the 1155th year before the Chriſtian æra. He was conſecrated to God from his infancy, and educated in the temple, by Eli the high-prieſt: at which time God favoured him with a revelation. The high-prieſt dying, Samuel ſucceeded him, at forty years of age; cauſed the ark to be brought from Shiloh, and endeavoured with great care to make the Iſraelites adhere to the worſhip of the true God. Towards the end of his life he made his two ſons judges of Iſrael; but the people inſiſting on having a king, Samuel anointed Saul; however, that prince offending the Almighty by his diſobedience, he was afterwards commanded to anoint David king; ſoon after which Samuel died, about the 1057th year before the Chriſtian æra, aged ninety-eight. Some are of opinion that Samuel wrote the book of Judges, that of Ruth, and part of the firſt book that bears his name.

SANAA, a handſome, populous, and trading town of Aſia, and capital of Arabia Felix, and of the kingdom of Yemen. It ſtands among the mountains to the north-eaſt of Aden, where the air is extremely temperate. The walls are ſo broad, that eight horſemen may ride abreaſt. It is ſeventy-eight miles north-eaſt of Aden. Long. 46. 25. E. Lat. 14. 58. N.

SANADON (NOEL STEPHEN) a Jeſuit, born at Roan, on the 16th of February, 1676. He taught the learned languages at Caen, where he contracted a ſtrict friendſhip with M. Huet, and at length was made profeſſor of rhetoric at Paris. He was for ſome time intruſted with the education of the prince of Conti, and was made library-keeper of the college of Lewis the Great at Paris, where he died, on the 21ſt of September, 1733, aged fifty-eight. He wrote, 1. Latin Poems, which are eſteemed. 2. A French tranſlation of Horace, with notes. 3. Orations, and other works.

SANCERRE, a town of France, in Berry, on the frontiers of Nivernois. It is ſeated on a mountain near the river Loire, twenty-two miles north-weſt of Nevers, and one hundred and ten ſouth of Paris. Long. 2. 45. E. Lat. 47. 16. N.

SANCHEZ (FRANCIS) in Latin *Sanctius*, one of the moſt famous grammarians of the 16th century, was born at Las Brocas in Spain, and acquired ſuch reputation by his works, that he was conſidered as the Father of the Latin Tongue, and the Doctor of all the Men of Letters. He died in 1600, aged ſeventy-ſeven. He wrote, 1. An excellent treatiſe intitled Minerva, or *De Cauſis Linguæ Latinæ*. 2. The Art of Speaking, and of the Manner of Interpreting Authors, and ſeveral other works.

SANCHONIATHON, a famous Phœnician hiſtoriographer, born at Beryta, lived, according to Porphyry, in the reign of Semiramis, and according to others, was cotemporary with Gideon, the judge of the Iſraelites, and flouriſhed about 1245 years before the Chriſtian æra. He wrote in the Phœnician tongue, the Hiſtory of the Ancient Religion and Antiquities of the Phœnicians. Philo Biblius, who lived in the reign of the emperor Adrian, tranſlated his works into Greek, and there are ſtill extant ſome fragments of that verſion in Porphyry, and Euſebius. Mr. Dodwell and Mr. Dupin, have rejected theſe fragments as ſpurious; while Mr. Fourmont, and many other learned men, conſider them as authentic pieces.

SANCROFT (WILLIAM) archbiſhop of Canterbury, was born at Freſingfield in Suffolk, on the 30th of January, 1616, and ſtudied at Emanuel college in Cambridge, of which he was elected fellow in 1642; but on his refuſing to take the engagement, was ejected from his fellowſhip, upon which he travelled, and returning after the Reſtoration, was in 1660 choſen one of the univerſity preachers, and the ſame year became chaplain to Dr. Coſin, biſhop of Durham. The next year he was collated to the rectory of Houghton, in the county Palatine of Durham, and to a prebend in the church of Durham. In 1662 he took the degree of doctor of divinity, and the ſame year was elected maſter of Emanuel college. The next year he was nomi-

nated

nated to the deanery of York, and in 1664 was inſtalled dean of St. Paul's. In 1668 he was admitted archdeacon of Canterbury, which he held till the year 1670, and then reſigned it. In 1677 he was unexpectedly advanced to the archbiſhoprick of Canterbury; but in 1688 was committed to the Tower with ſix other biſhops, for preſenting a petition to the king, againſt reading king James's Declaration of Indulgence. He the ſame year projected a ſcheme for uniting the diſſenters to the church of England; and upon the king's abdicating the throne, concurred with the lords in a declaration to the prince of Orange for a free parliament, and due indulgence to proteſtant diſſenters. But that prince and his conſort being declared king and queen, his grace refuſed to take the oaths to their majeſties, on which he was ſuſpended on the firſt of Auguſt, 1689, and deprived on the firſt of February following. He however continued at Lambeth till Auguſt 1690, and then retired to the place of his birth, where he lived in a very private manner till his death, which happened on the 24th of November, 1693. This learned divine, who was remarkable for his piety, integrity, and ſteady adherence to the dictates of his conſcience only, publiſhed a volume in duodecimo, intitled Modern Politics, taken from Machiavel, Borgia, and other choice Authors: Familiar Letters to Mr. North, an octavo pamphlet; and three of his Sermons were printed together after his death.

SANCTA CLARA (Francis de) a Franciſcan friar, born in England, lived in the ſeventeenth century, and was lecturer of divinity at Doway, in the convent of St. Bonaventure, provincial miniſter of the province of England, and almoner to the queen of England, the wife of king Charles I. He publiſhed ſeveral books, in which he expreſſes very favourable ſentiments of the Engliſh epiſcopalians, and thoſe who erred ſincerely: theſe are, *Deus, Natura, Gratia, ſive Tractatus de Meritis & Peccatorum Remiſſione, &c.* and *Apologia Epiſcoparum.*

SANCTES (Pagnin) a learned Dominican monk, born at Lucca about the year 1470. He acquired great ſkill in the Hebrew tongue, and ſpent the greateſt part of his life at Lyons, where he acquired much reputation, and died in that city in 1541, aged ſeventy. He publiſhed, 1. A Latin Verſion of the Bible from the Hebrew. 2. An excellent Hebrew Dictionary, intitled *Theſaurus Linguæ Sanctæ*, and other learned works.

SANCTESIUS (Claudius) in French *De Sainctes*, biſhop of Evreux, and one of the moſt famous controverſial writers of the ſixteenth century, was a native of Perche, and in 1540 took the habit of a regular canon in the abbey of St. Cheron, near Chartres, and was ſoon after ſent to Paris, where he ſtudied polite learning, philoſophy, and divinity, in the college of Navarre. He was admitted doctor of divinity in 1555, and afterwards entered into the family of the cardinal of Lorrain. He and Simon Vigor diſputed againſt two Calviniſt miniſters at the duke of Nevers's in 1566, and in 1575 he was made biſhop of Evreux. He zealouſly oppoſed thoſe of the reformed religion, and maintained that it was neceſſary to rebaptize ſuch as had been baptized by their miniſters. He went ſo violently into the party of the League, that he maintained that Henry III. had been juſtly aſſaſſinated, and that Henry IV. deſerved the ſame puniſhment. However, he was at length made priſoner at Louviers, and conducted to Caen, where he would have ſuffered death, had not the cardinal de Bourbon, and ſome other eccleſiaſtics interceded for him, when his ſentence was, at their entreaties, changed into perpetual impriſonment. He died in the caſtle of Creve Cœur, in the dioceſe of Liſieux, in 1591.

SANCTORIUS, or Santorius, a celebrated profeſſor of phyſic in the univerſity of Padua, at the beginning of the ſeventeenth century, who being perſuaded that health and ſickneſs depend on the degree of the inſenſible perſpiration performed through the pores of the body, made a great number of experiments on tranſpiration. He placed himſelf in a pair of ſcales, and weighing all the aliments he took, and whatever he evacuated by ſtool and urine, was enabled to diſcover the weight of what was carried off by inſenſible perſpiration, and its relation to the aliments which either encreaſe or diminiſh it. He found, for inſtance, that if he ate and drank the quantity of eight pounds in a day, five pounds were evacuated by inſenſible perſpiration. He compoſed on this ſubject a book intitled *Medicina Statica*, which has had many editions. He alſo wrote *Methodus vitandorum Errorum qui in Arte Medica contingunt*, &c. quarto.

SANDBACH, a town in Cheſhire, with a market on Thurſdays; and two fairs, on Eaſter Tueſday and the firſt Thurſday after September 10, for cattle and horſes. It is ſeated on the banks of the river Welock. It is but a ſmall town, but the market is good, and in the market-place are two croſſes of ſtone adorned with images and inſcriptions. It is twenty-four miles eaſt of Cheſter, and one hundred and ſixty-two north-weſt of London. Long. 2. 28. W. Lat. 53. 6. N.

SANDECZ, a ſtrong town in Little Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. It is ſeated at the foot of Mount Krapack, and on the rivulet Dunaiſo, thirty-two miles ſouth-eaſt of Cracow. Long. 21. 21. E. Lat. 49. 50. N.

SANDERSON (Robert) biſhop of Lincoln, born at Rotherham in Yorkſhire, on the 19th of September, 1587. He was educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow in 1606. He was afterwards ſub-rector of his college, and in 1616 was elected ſenior proctor, and after his being made prebendary of Lincoln, and obtaining ſeveral preferments in the church, was, in 1631, appointed chaplain to king Charles I. In 1636 he was created doctor of divinity: in 1642 was nominated by his majeſty regius profeſſor of divinity in the univerſity of Oxford, and the next year was nominated by the parliament one of the aſſembly of divines; but never ſate among them. In 1647 he had a conſiderable hand in drawing up The Reaſons of the Univerſity of Oxford againſt the ſolemn League and Covenant, the negative Oath, and the Ordinances concerning Diſcipline and Worſhip; and the ſame year was ſent for by the king with Dr. Hammond, Dr. Sheldon, and Dr. Morley, to attend him, in order to adviſe with him, how far he ought to comply with the propoſals of the parliament for the ſettlement of a peace in church and ſtate: he alſo afterwards attended his majeſty in the Iſle of Wight. In 1648 he was ejected out of his profeſſorſhip and canonry of Chriſt-church, by the parliament viſitors, on which he retired to his living of Boothby-Pannel, which had been put under ſequeſtration; but though he procured the ſequeſtration to be taken off, yet he was ſeveral times plundered, and having a wife and three children, was reduced to great neceſſity. In 1658 Mr. Robert Boyle, who had read his book *De Juramento*, generouſly ſent him the ſum of fifty pounds, deſiring him to publiſh his lectures *De Conſcientia*, and promiſing to allow him that, or a larger ſum annually during life, to enable him to pay an amanuenſis to eaſe himſelf of the trouble of writing. However, in 1660 he was reſtored to his profeſſorſhip and canonry, and was the ſame year made biſhop of Lincoln. He then augmented ſeveral poor vicarages, as his fines came in, and when his friends endeavoured to put a ſtop to his liberality by ſuggeſting that he was old, and had a family, he piouſly replied, that he left them to God, and hoped that he ſhould be able at his death to give them a competency. He died on the 29th of January, 1663, in the ſeventy-ſixth year of his age. He publiſhed, 1. *Logicæ Artis Compendium.* 2. Many Sermons. 3. Nine Caſes of Conſcience. 4. *De Obligatione Conſcientiæ Prælectiones decem*; which was afterwards tranſlated into Engliſh. 5. *De Juramenti Obligatione.* 6. Epiſcopacy, as eſtabliſhed by Law in England, not prejudicial to regal Power; and ſeveral other works.

SANDERUS (Anthony) an eminent Flemiſh writer, was grandſon to John Sanderus, phyſician to the emperor Charles V. and was born at Antwerp in 1586. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the elegance of his writings, and his application to ſtudy; was curate in the dioceſe of Ghent, then canon of Ypres and Terouen, and died in 1664, aged ſeventy-eight. He wrote many works in verſe and proſe, the principal of which are, 1. *Flandria Illuſtrata.* 2. *Elogia Cardinalium.* 3. *De Claris Antoniis Hagiologium Flandriæ.* 4. *De Gandavenſibus Fama Claris*, &c.

SANDIUS (Christopher) a famous Socinian, was born at Koningſberg in Pruſſia, and died at Amſterdam in 1680, aged thirty-ſix. He wrote, 1. A *Bibliotheca* of the Anti-Trinitarians. 2. *Nucleus Hiſtoriæ Eccleſiaſticæ.* 3. *Interpretationes Paradoxæ in Joannem.* 4. *De Originæ Animæ.* 4. *Scriptura Sanctæ Trinitatis Revelatrix*, &c.

SANDO, an iſland of Japan, on the north coaſt of Niphon, with a town of the ſame name. It is about eighty-ſix miles in circumference. Long. 138. 25. E. Lat. 37. 15. N.

SANDOMIR, a town of Poland, in the province of Little Poland, and capital of the palatinate of the ſame name. It is eighty miles north of Cracow. Long. 20. 5. E. Lat. 49. 26. N.

SANDRART (Joachim) an eminent German painter, was born at Francfort on the 12th of May, 1606. His father ſent him to a grammar ſchool, but ſeeing that his inclination led him to drawing and engraving, ſuffered him to purſue his genius. He was ſo eager to learn, that he travelled on foot to Prague, where he applied to Giles Sadler, a famous engraver, who perſuading him not to mind engraving, but to apply to painting, he went to Utrecht. He was there ſome time under Gerard Huntorſt, who took him to England, where he ſtaid till the year 1627, and afterwards went to Venice, where he copied the fineſt pictures of Titian and Paul Veroneſe; and from thence went to Rome, where he ſtayed ſome years, and became one of the beſt painters of his time. He then went to Naples, and from thence to Sicily and Malta, and at length returned

through

through Lombardy to Francfort; but a great famine ſoon drove him from thence to Amſterdam. At length he ſettled at Augſburg, where he executed abundance of fine pieces, and afterwards going to Nuremberg, ſet up an academy of painting; and publiſhed ſeveral volumes relating to his profeſſion; but the moſt conſiderable of his works is, The Lives of the Painters, with their Effegies. He worked till he was ſeventy years of age; but the time of his death is not recorded.

SANDVLIET, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Brabant. It is ſeated on the river Scheld, ten miles north of Antwerp. Long. 4. 8. E. Lat. 51. 30. N.

SANDWICH, a ſea-port town in Kent, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays; and one fair, on December 4, for drapery, haberdaſhery, hard-ware, and ſhoes. It is a town of great antiquity. It is a corporation and cinque-port, governed by a mayor and eleven jurats, and ſends two members to parliament, who are called barons. It has three churches, St. Clement's, St. Peter's, and St. Mary's, and had another called St. James's. This town conſiſts of about 1500 houſes, moſt of them old, and built with wood, though there are a few new ones built with brick and flints. It has three long narrow ſtreets paved, and thirty croſs ſtreets or allies, with about 6000 inhabitants, but no particular manufactory is carried on. The town is walled round, and alſo fortified with ditches and ramparts; but though the walls are much decayed, four of the gates are ſtill ſtanding. This was once a town of conſiderable trade, but it is much decayed, on account of the harbour being ſo choaked up with ſand, that a ſhip of 100 tons burthen cannot get in. It is thirteen miles weſt-by-ſouth of Canterbury, and ſixty-eight eaſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 1. 20. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.

SANDYS (EDWIN) archbiſhop of York, and an eminent reformer, was born in the year 1519, probably at Hawkſhead, his father's ſeat in Lancaſhire, and educated at St. John's college in Cambridge. He was afterwards elected maſter of Catharine hall, and at the time of king Edward's deceaſe was vicechancellor of the univerſity. As he had early embraced the proteſtant religion, he joined heartily with thoſe who were for raiſing the lady Jane Grey to the throne, and was required by John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, who came to Cambridge in his march againſt queen Mary, to ſhew the lady Jane's title in a ſermon the next day before the univerſity. He obeyed, and not only preached in a moſt pathetic manner, but gave a copy of his ſermon to be printed. Two days after, the ſame duke ſending him orders to proclaim queen Mary, he bravely refuſed; for which he was deprived of his vicechancellorſhip, and other preferments, and ſent to the Tower, where he lay above ſeven months, and was then removed to the Marſhalſea. However, he was afterwards, by the mediation of ſome of his friends, ſet at liberty; but it being ſuggeſted to biſhop Gardiner that he was the greateſt heretic in England, and one who had moſt corrupted the univerſity of Cambridge, ſtrict ſearch was ordered to be made after him, but he had the happineſs to eſcape out of England, and arrived at Antwerp, from whence he was obliged to fly to Augſburg; and after ſtaying there a few days, he went and fixed his abode at Straſburg, where his wife came to him; but he had the misfortune to loſe her and one child. In 1558 he travelled to Zurich, where he lodged five weeks in the houſe of Peter Martyr, with whom he ever after kept up a ſtrict correſpondence.

On his receiving the agreeable news of queen Mary's death, he returned to England, and was appointed one of the nine proteſtant divines who were to hold a diſputation againſt ſo many of the Romiſh perſuaſion, before both houſes of parliament at Weſtminſter. He was likewiſe one of the commiſſioners for preparing the liturgy, and other matters relating to the reformation of the church. On the deprivation of the popiſh prelates, he was nominated to the ſee of Carliſle, which he refuſed; but accepted that of Worceſter, and in 1565 he was one of the biſhops appointed to make a new tranſlation of the Bible, when the parts which fell to his ſhare were the firſt and ſecond book of Kings, and the firſt and ſecond of Chronicles. In 1570 he ſucceeded Grindal in the ſee of London; the following year he was ordered by the queen to aſſiſt the archbiſhop of Canterbury in the eccleſiaſtical commiſſion againſt the papiſts and puritans; and in 1576 he was tranſlated to the archbiſhoprick of York. The ſeverity with which he acted againſt the papiſts, not only expoſed him to their cenſures and invectives, but involved him in many diſputes and quarrels with thoſe of his own communion, which rendered his life a perpetual warfare. Attempts were even made to ruin his reputation and intereſt: one of theſe was of ſo extraordinary a nature, that we cannot forbear to mention it. As he was viſiting his dioceſe in May, 1582, he lay at an inn at Doncaſter, where, through the contrivance of ſir Robert Stapleton, and other of his enemies, the inn-keeper's wife was put to bed to him at midnight, when he was aſleep. Upon which, according to agreement, the inn-keeper ruſhed into the room, waked the archbiſhop with his noiſe, and as if intending to revenge the injury, held a drawn dagger to his breaſt. Immediately ſir Robert Stapleton entered, and aſſuming the appearance of a friend, which he had formerly been, adviſed his grace to make up the affair, perſuading him that notwithſtanding his innocence, which the archbiſhop earneſtly proteſted, and which Stapleton acknowledged, it were better to ſtop the mouths of needy wretches, than to bring his name into queſtion, and prejudice the cauſe and credit of religion. With this advice the archbiſhop unwarily complied; but afterwards diſcovering ſir Robert's malice and treachery, he, conſcious of his own innocence, cauſed the affair to be examined before the council in the ſtar-chamber. In conſequence of which he was declared entirely innocent of the wicked imputations raiſed againſt him, and ſir Robert Stapleton and his vile accomplices were impriſoned, and ſeverely fined. In ſhort, after a life full of troubles and contention, principally owing to the iniquity of the times, this learned archbiſhop died, on the 10th of July, 1588, in the ſixty-ninth year of his age. Twenty-two of his Sermons were afterwards collected and printed in a ſmall quarto.

SANDYS (Sir EDWIN) the ſecond ſon of Dr. Edwin Sandys, archbiſhop of York, was born at Worceſter about the year 1561, and was educated in Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford, under the tuition of Mr. Hooker, author of the Eccleſiaſtical Polity. In 1581 he was collated to a prebend in the cathedral of York, after which he travelled into foreign countries, and at his return became famous for his learning, prudence, and virtue. In 1602 he reſigned his prebend, and the next year received the honour of knighthood from king James I. and was afterwards employed by his majeſty in ſeveral affairs of importance. He had a ſeat in the houſe of commons, which he conſtantly attended, and was eſteemed by all an excellent patriot; but oppoſing the court with great vigour in the parliament held in 1621, he, with Mr. Selden, was committed to the cuſtody of the ſheriff of London, on the 16th of June, and was not releaſed till the 18th of July following. This affair was highly reſented by the houſe of commons, as a breach of their privileges; but ſir George Calvert, ſecretary of ſtate, delaring that neither Sandys nor Selden had been impriſoned for any parliamentary matter, a ſtop was put to the diſpute. He died in October 1629, having firſt bequeathed 1500 l. to the univerſity of Oxford, for the endowment of a metaphyſical lecture. He was the author of a book intitled *Europæ Speculum*; or a Deſcription of the State of Religion in the Eaſt, the beſt edition of which is that of 1629.

SANDYS (GEORGE) an eminent poet in the ſixteenth century, was a younger brother of the former, and was born at Biſhop's Thorpe in Yorkſhire, about the year 1578, and educated at Oxford. In 1680 he began his travels through ſeveral parts of Europe, and then viſited Conſtantinople, Greece, Egypt, and the Holy Land. After his return he publiſhed an account of his travels, and afterwards diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his poetical works. He was one of the gentlemen of the privy-chamber to king Charles I. and died at Broxley-abbey in Kent, in the beginning of March, 1644. His poetical works were, 1. Ovid's Metamorphoſes Engliſhed, folio. 2. A Paraphraſe upon the Divine Poems, which contain a Paraphraſe on Job, the Pſalms of David, Eccleſiaſtes, the Lamentations of Jeremiah, &c. folio. 3. A tranſlation of Grotius's tragedy intitled Chriſt's Paſſion.

SANGUESA, a town of Spain in the province of Navarre, ſeated on the banks of the river Arragon, twenty miles ſouth of Pampeluna. Long. 0. 18. W. Lat. 42. 46. N.

SANLECQUE (LEWIS DE) an eminent French poet, was the ſon of James de Sanlecque, a letter-founder, and was born at Paris in 1650. He entered young into the congregation of the canons of St. Genevieve, and became profeſſor of humanity in their college at Nanterre, near Paris. At length obtaining the friendſhip of the duke of Nevers, that nobleman endeavoured to procure for him the biſhoprick of Bethlehem; but Lewis XIV. prevented it on account of the ſatires Sanlecque had written againſt falſe confeſſors and biſhops. He ſpent the reſt of his life in his priory of Garnai, which he has celebrated in his Poems, and died on the 14th of July, 1714, aged fifty-eight, much lamented by his pariſhioners, who had a greater ſhare in the revenues of his cure than he himſelf. The beſt edition of his Poems is that of Lyons, under the falſe name of Harlem, in 1726, duodecimo. It contains two epiſtles to the king, five ſatires, three other epiſtles, a poem on bad action in preaching, ſeveral epigrams, madrigals, &c.

SAN-MATHEO, a town of Spain in the province of Valencia. It is fifty-five miles north of Valencia. Long. 0. 18. W. Lat. 40. 31. N.

SANNAZARIUS (JAMES) in Latin *Actius Sincerus Sannazarius*,

zarius, a celebrated Latin and Italian poet, born at Naples, in 1458. He, by his wit, ingratiated himſelf into the favour of king Frederic, and when that prince was dethroned, attended him into France, where he ſtayed with him till his death, which happened in 1504. Sannazarius then returned into Italy, where he applied himſelf to polite literature, and particularly to Latin and Italian poetry. His gay and facetious humour made him ſought for by all companies: but he was ſo afflicted at the news, that Philibert, prince of Orange, general of the emperor's army, had demoliſhed his country-houſe, that it threw him into an illneſs of which he died in 1530. It is ſaid, that being informed a few days before his death, that the prince of Orange was killed in battle, he cried out, "I ſhall die contented, ſince Mars has puniſhed this barbarous enemy of the Muſes." He wrote a great number of Latin and Italian poems; among thoſe in Latin, his *De Partu Virginis*, and Eclogues are chiefly eſteemed; and the moſt celebrated of his Italian pieces is his *Arcadia*.

SANQUAR, a borough town of Scotland, in the county of Nithſdale, twenty-one miles north of Dumfries. Long. 3. 40. W. Lat. 55 50. N.

SANSON (NICHOLAS) a celebrated French geographer, born at Abbeville, on the 20th of December, 1600. He applied himſelf for ſome time to commerce, but having conſiderable loſſes, quitted trade, and, in 1627, went to Paris, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an engineer and mathematician; and afterwards applying himſelf to geography, became geographer to the French king, and had a ſalary of of two thouſand livres per annum. He made a great number of maps, which were more exact than any drawn before his time, and alſo wrote ſeveral geographical works. In 1641, he had a warm diſpute with father Labbé, a Jeſuit, which ended to his honour. Three years before that time, Lewis XIV. being at Abbeville, lodged at Sanſon's houſe, when he admitted him to his council, and offered him the poſt of counſellor of ſtate, but he would never accept of that honour, for fear, he ſaid, it ſhould weaken his children's love of ſtudy. He died at Paris, on the 7th of July, 1667, aged ſixty-eight.

He left three ſons, of whom Nicholas, the eldeſt, was killed at the Barricades, in 1648, in defending the chancellor Seguier. The two others, William and Adrian, produced a great number of excellent maps. William died in 1703, and Adrian on the 7th of September, 1718. The laſt was geographer to the French king.

SANTA-CLARA, an iſland of the South Sea, in the bay of Guaiaquil, near the coaſt of Peru, ſeated eighty miles ſouth-weſt of the town of Guaiaquil. Long. 18. 14. W. Lat. 3. 18. S.

SANTA-CROCE (PROSPER) cardinal and archbiſhop of Arles, in the 16th century, was nuncio in Germany, Portugal, Spain, and France. It is remarkable, that, upon his return from his nunciſhip in Portugal, he introduced tobacco into Italy, whence that plant obtained the name of Santa-Croce. He wrote, 1. *Deciſiones Rotæ Romanæ*. 2. *Gallicarum Rerum Commentaria*. 3. Several Orations, and other works. He died at Rome, on the 4th of October, 1589, aged ſeventy-ſix.

SANTA-CRUX-DE-MARZENADO (Dom ALVARO DE NAVIA OSOREA, viſcount of Puerto, marquis of) lieutenant-general of the Spaniſh forces. He entered into the army at 15 years of age, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in many ſieges and battles, and was ſent, in 1727, to the congreſs of Soiſſons, where he was greatly admired. He was afterwards created lieutenant-general, and ſent to Ceuta againſt the infidels, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf, and gained ſeveral advantages over them; but being wounded in the thigh with a muſket-ball, in a ſally, and thrown from his horſe, on the 21ſt of November, 1732, the Moors, in whoſe hands he was left, cut off his head, and the reſt of his body in pieces. He wrote, in Spaniſh, Political and Military Reflections, in fourteen volumes, quarto.

SANTA-CRUZ, a town of Africa, on the coaſt of Barbary, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Suz, with a harbour and a fort, the Moors took it from the Portugueſe, in 1536. It is ſeated at the extremity of Mount Atlas. Long. 9. 55. W. Lat. 30. 30. N.

SANTA-CRUZ, an iſland in the South Sea, and one of the moſt conſiderable of thoſe called the iſlands of Solomon. It is two hundred and fifty miles in circumference.

SANTA-CRUZ, a ſea-port town in the iſland of Cuba, in North America, ſeated on the north ſide of the iſland, ſixty miles eaſt of the Havanna. Long. 85. 36. W. Lat. 22. 36. N.

SANTA-CRUZ-DE-LA-SIERRA, a town of South America, and capital of a province of the ſame name, in Peru, in the audience of Los Charcas, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, in a fertile country, and on the river Guapay. Long. 59. 35. W. Lat. 20. 40. S.

SANTA-FE, a town of North America, and capital of New Mexico. It is ſeated among the mountains, near the Rio-del Norte; ſeven hundred and fifty miles from Mexico. Long. 105. 0. W. Lat. 36. 4. N.

SANTA-FE-DE-BOGOTA, a town of South America, and capital of New Granada, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a ſovereign court of juſtice, and an univerſity founded in 1610. It is ſeated on the river Paſi, near the mountains of Bogota. Long. 74. 10. W Lat. 4. 30. N.

SANTA-MARIA, a town of Terra Firma, in America, and in the province of Darien. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, a little to the eaſt of the bay of Panama. Hither the Spaniards come yearly in the dry ſeaſon, which continues three months, to gather gold out of the ſands of the neighbouring ſtreams, which is there found in large quantities. Long. 80. 0. Lat. 7. 40. N.

SANTAREN, an ancient and handſome town of Portugal, in Eſtremadura. It is ſeated on an eminence, on the banks of the river Tajo, in a pleaſant country, whoſe ſoil is extremely fertile in olives, wheat, and wine, and it is common to reap the corn two months after it has been ſown. This town was taken from the Moors, in 1447. It is twenty miles ſouth of Leyria, and thirty-five north-eaſt of Liſbon. Long. 8. 20. W. Lat. 39 18 N.

SANTEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the duchy of Cleves. It has a handſome church for the Roman catholics. It belongs to the king of Pruſſia, and is a mile and half from the river Rhine, in a valley between the mountains, five miles north-weſt of Weſel. Long. 6. 5. E. Lat. 51. 38. N.

SANTERRE (JOHN BAPTIST) an excellent French painter, born at Magny, a village in Vexin, in 1657. He drew a great number of admirable pictures, among which that of Adam and Eve, is one of the fineſt in Europe. He was received into the Royal Academy of Painting, in 1704, and died at Paris, on the 21ſt of November, 1717.

SANTEUIL, or rather SANTEUL, (JOHN BAPTIST DE) in Latin *Santolius Victorinus*, an excellent Latin poet, was born at Paris, on the 12th of May, 1630. Having finiſhed his ſtudies in Lewis the Great's college, he applied himſelf entirely to poetry, for which he had an extravagant fondneſs, and celebrated in his verſe the praiſes of ſeveral great men, by which he acquired univerſal applauſe. He enriched Paris with a great number of inſcriptions, which are to be ſeen on the public fountains, and the monuments conſecrated to poſterity. Theſe inſcriptions are expreſſed in a noble, clear, and ſimple manner; he has not affected points, or a puerile play upon words; but ſeems to have diſcovered the true turn and genius of that kind of writing, and to have carried it to its higheſt perfection. At length, ſome new hymns being to be compoſed for the Breviary of Paris, Claude Santeuil, his brother, and M. Boſſuet perſuaded him to undertake that work, and he ſucceeded in it with the greateſt applauſe. On which the order of Clugny deſired him to compoſe ſome for their Breviary, he complied with their requeſt; and that order, out of gratitude, granted him letters of filiation, with an annual penſion. Santeuil was careſſed by all the learned men of his time, and had for his admirers the two princes of Condé, the father and ſon, from whom he frequently received favours. Lewis XIV. alſo gave him a proof of his eſteem, by beſtowing a penſion upon him. He attended the duke of Bourbon to Dijon, when that prince went thither in order to hold the ſtates of Burgundy, and died there on the 5th of Auguſt, 1697, aged ſixty-ſix, as he was preparing to return to Paris. Beſides his Latin hymns, he wrote a great number of Latin poems, which have all the fire and marks of genius diſcoverable in the works of great poets.

He ought not to be confounded with Claude de Santeuil, his brother, a learned eccleſiaſtic, who wrote ſeveral hymns in the Paris Breviary under the name of Santolius Magloranus, a name given him from his having lived a long time in the ſeminary of St. Magloire at Paris, in quality of ſecular eccleſiaſtic. Though he was the brother of Santeuil, and alſo a poet, he was always mild, tranquil, and moderate, and had none of that fire and impetuoſity, with which his brother was always agitated. He was eſteemed not only for his poetical abilities, but alſo for his profound erudition, and his exemplary piety. He died at Paris, on the 29th of September, 1684, aged fifty-ſeven. He wrote ſeveral other pieces of poetry, beſides his hymns, which are printed with his brother's works.

SANTILLANA, a town of Spain, and capital of the Aſturias, with the title of a marquiſate. It is ſeated on the bay of Biſcay, twelve miles from St. Andre, forty-five eaſt of Oviedo, ninety-five north-weſt of Burgos, and two hundred north-weſt of Madrid. Long. 4. 43. W. Lat. 43. 30 N.

SANTORINI, an iſland of the Archipelago, to the north of Candia, and to the ſouth-weſt of Nanphio. It is eight miles in length, and almoſt as much in breadth, and is covered

with

with pumice-ſtone. The ſoil in general muſt conſequently be dry and barren, however, it is greatly improved by the labour and induſtry of the inhabitants, who have turned it into a garden. It affords a great deal of barley, plenty of cotton, and large quantities of wine, in which, and their cotton manufactures, their trade conſiſts. Fruit is ſcarce, except figs, and they have neither oil nor wood. They kill their beeves but once a year, and then they put it in pickle, which makes the fleſh very hard. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and are about ten thouſand in number. Pyrgos is the capital town, and there are ſeveral little towns and villages. They have but one ſpring in the iſland, for which reaſon they preſerve the rain water in ciſterns; and though they are ſubject to the Turks, they chooſe their own magiſtrates. Long. 25. 58. E. Lat. 39. 10. N.

SANUTI (MARIN) a celebrated writer of the 15th century, was the ſon of Leonard Sanuti, ſenator of Venice. He was entruſted with important affairs in that republic, and diſcharged them with honour. His principal works are, 1. A Hiſtory of the Magiſtrates of Venice, in Latin. 2. A Hiſtory *de Bello Gallico*, in Latin and Italian. 3. The Lives of the Doges of Venice, from the Year 421, to 1493. This work is printed in the 22d volume of Muratori's Collection. Sanuti's works are much eſteemed.

SAONE, a conſiderable river of France, which has its ſource in the mountain of Voſgue, in Lorraine, from whence it paſſes through the Franche Compté, Burgundy, and Beaujoilois, and falls into the Rhone at Lyons.

SAPIENZA, an iſland and cape in the Mediterranean Sea, on the ſouth-weſt point of the Morea, in European Turky. It is ſixty miles ſouth of the iſland of Zante. It is well known to the corſairs of Barbary, who lie concealed behind it, to wait for the ſhips which come out of the gulph of Venice. Long. 21. 15. E. Lat. 36. 45. N.

SAPOR, or SAPORES, I. king of Perſia, ſucceeded Artaxerxes, about the year 242. He ravaged Meſopotamia, Syria, Cilicia, and ſeveral other provinces of the Roman empire; and had he not been prevented by the vigorous reſiſtance of Odenatus, king of the Palmyrians, he would have conquered all the Eaſt. Sapor put the emperor Valerian to a cruel death, and died himſelf in 272. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Hermeuze, whom the Latin hiſtorian calls Hormiſdas.

SAPOR II. king of Perſia, and the poſthumous ſon of Hormiſdas, invaded the Roman empire, and took the city of Amida, in the year 359, after his having defeated the Roman army. He afterwards began a dreadful perſecution of the Chriſtians defeated; the armies of the emperors Conſtantius, Julian, and Valens; and died during the reign of the emperor Gratian, in 380. His brother Artaxerxes, or Ardezebir, ſucceeded him; but died four months after; when Sapor III. aſcended the throne of Perſia, and had Varanes for his ſucceſſor.

SAPPHO, a native of Mytelene, in the iſle of Leſbos, acquired ſuch reputation by her poems, that ſhe was ſurnamed the Tenth Muſe. She lived about 600 years before the Chriſtian æra, and all the ancients mention her with admiration. It is ſaid, that being the widow of an inhabitant in the iſland of Andros, ſhe conceived a violent paſſion for Phaon, a young poet of Erythea, and that ſhe was ſo afflicted at his ſlighting her paſſion, that ſhe threw herſelf from the top of a rock into the ſea; but this fact is not certain. There are now extant only Sappho's hymn to Venus, one of her odes, and ſome fragments of his writings; but the beauty and delicacy of theſe precious remains make us regret the loſs of her other poems.

SAR, a river of Germany, which riſing in Alſace, runs north and enters Lorrain, paſſing by Sarverden, Sarbruck, and Sarburg, falls in the Moſelle, a little above Treves, or Triers.

SARACENS, the inhabitants of Arabia, ſo called from Saraa, which ſignifies a Deſart, as the greateſt part of that country is. It gave birth to Mahomet, and his diſciples, who were called Saracens, conquered great part of Aſia, Africa, and Europe, within forty years after his death.

SARAGOSSA, a city of Spain, and capital of the kingdom of Arragon, with an archbiſhop's ſee, an univerſity, and a tribunal of the Inquiſition. It is very large, handſome, and well built; and the ſtreets are long, wide, handſomely paved, neat and clean. The houſes are generally better than thoſe of Madrid, and are five or ſix ſtories high, except in ſome ſtreets, where they are but three. It is adorned with a great number of magnificent buildings, there being ſeventeen large churches, and fourteen handſome monaſteries. It is ſeated on the river Ebro, over which there are two very handſome bridges, the one of ſtone, the other of wood. This city has four gates, which look towards the four cardinal points; and, without the walls, towards New Caſtile, there is an old caſtle, ſurrounded with ditches, which was formerly the palace of the kings of Arragon, and now of the Inquiſition. The Ebro runs through the town, dividing it in two; and its banks are bordered with a handſome quay, which is the uſual walk. The convents of Saragoſſa are very fine and richly adorned. The cathedral is a very large and handſome ſtructure, built in the Gothic taſte, and the choir is embelliſhed with curious white marble; but the fineſt church is that of Neuſtra Segnora del Pilar, ſeated on the ſide of the Ebro, and is much frequented by pilgrims. The chapel, which contains the image of the Virgin Mary is very handſome and rich, and is built under ground. The virgin is placed on a marble pillar, holding a little Jeſus in her arms; her garments, her crown, and the niche ſhe ſtands in are covered with jewels of inеſtimable value; about her are angels of maſſy ſilver, who hold flambeaux in their hands, beſides fifty ſilver lamps.

Saragoſſa is built upon level ground, and though the capital of the kingdom, has no fortification except a ſingle wall. They have no ſpring or fountain, and therefore they have all their water from the river.

The town is very rich and populous, and is inhabited by a great number of the nobility, merchants, and bankers. Here are academies, wherein all ſorts of exerciſes are taught. The air is pure and wholeſome, though more hot than in other parts of Spain; and there are handſome houſes and agreeable orchards for three miles round, among which are a great many houſes of pleaſure. It is fifty miles weſt of Lerida, and one hundred and fifty north-eaſt of Madrid. Lon. 1. 18 W. Lat. 41. 32. N.

SARAIO, a large and ſtrong town of Turky, in the province of Boſnia, ſeated on a ſmall rivulet, one hundred and twenty miles ſouth weſt of Belgrade, ſixty north-eaſt of Banialuck, and ſeventy-two ſouth-eaſt of Jaicza. Long. 18. 53. E. Lat. 44. 40. N.

SARASIN (JOHN FRANCIS) a French poet and ingenious writer, was born at Hermanville, near Caen, about the year 1604. He had the art of enlivening every company in which he appeared; and at length became ſecretary to the prince of Conti, who uſing him ill, for interfering in an affair which he did not approve, Saraſin died of vexation, at Pezenas, in 1664. He wrote many ingenious poems, and ſeveral works in proſe.

SARASIN (JAMES) an eminent ſtatuary and painter, was born at Noyon. He lived a long time at Rome, and then returning to France, made a great number of fine ſtatues and ſome pictures, by which he acquired a great reputation, under the reigns of Lewis XIII. and XIV. He died on the 4th of December, 1600, aged ſixty-eight.

SARATOF, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in the kingdom of Aſtracan, ſeated near the river Wolga, on the declivity of a mountain. It is two hundred and twenty miles ſouth of Caſan, and three hundred north weſt of Aſtracan. Long. 49. 10. E. Lat. 52. 10. N.

SARBRUCK, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Sare, over which there is a bridge, eight miles ſouth of Treves. Long. 6. 40. E. Lat. 49. 35. N.

SARBRUCK, or SAREBUG, an ancient town of Lorrain, near the frontiers of Lower Alſace. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain on the river Sare, over which there is a bridge. It is fifteen miles eaſt of Marſal; and two hundred and twenty-five eaſt of Paris. Long. 7. 9. E. Lat. 48. 44. N.

SARBRUCK, an ancient town of Lorrain, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It was formerly imperial, and has been often pillaged during the wars. It is ſeated on the river Sare, and is eight miles from Sarguemine, and fifteen from Sar-Louis. Long. 6. 45. E. Lat. 49. 22. N.

SARDAM, a ſea-port town of Holland, ſeated on the north ſide of the river Wye, ſeven miles north of Amſterdam, where there are the greateſt magazines of ſhip-timber and naval ſtores in the world, and a vaſt number of ſhipwrights.

SARBIEWSKI. See CASIMIR.

SARDANAPALUS, a famous king of Aſſyria, whoſe ſoftneſs and effeminacy paſſed for a proverb among the ancients, was, according to ſome, the ſame prince with Phul, who is mentioned in the Holy Scriptures. He is ſaid to have ſpent the day in ſpinning, in the midſt of his wives and concubines, wearing a female dreſs to prevent his being diſtinguiſhed. This effeminacy made Arbaces, governor of the Medes and, Beliſis, governor of Babylon, take up arms againſt him. The rebels were however at firſt defeated; but at length Arbaces cutting in pieces Sardanapalus's troops, that weak and luxurious prince was obliged to ſhut himſelf up in Nineveh, where he held out a ſiege of two years; but being no longer able to reſiſt the enemy, cauſed a magnificent funeral pile to be erected in the midſt of his palace, and threw himſelf upon it, with his concubines, eunuchs, and treaſures, in the 748th year before the birth of Chriſt, after a reign of twenty years; after which Arbaces reigned at Nineveh. This is the ſubſtance of the account given by the ancients of Sardanapalus; but ſome of the learned queſtion the circumſtances of this prince's hiſtory, and we find, in the *Obſervationes Hallenſes*, a learned diſſertation to his honour, intitled *Apologia Sardanapali*.

SARDINIA,

SARDINIA, an iſland of the Mediterranean, bounded by the ſtreight which divides it from Corſica on the north, by the Tuſcan ſea, which flows between this iſland and Italy on the eaſt, and by other parts of the Mediterranean ſea on the ſouth and weſt. It is about one hundred and forty miles in length, and ſixty in breadth. There is a pleaſing variety of hills and valleys, and the ſoil is generally fruitful, and would produce corn, wine, and oil in abundance if it was manured; but the inhabitants are a ſlothful generation, and cultivate but a little part of it. On the coaſt there is a fiſhery of anchovies and coral, of which they ſend large quantities to Genoa and Leghorn. The beeves and ſheep are very common, as well as horſes. This iſland was under the dominion of Spain till the year 1708, when ſir John Leake, the Engliſh admiral, reduced it to the obedience of the late emperor Charles VI. It was afterwards allotted to the duke of Savoy as an equivalent for Sicily, with the title of king of Sardinia; under whoſe dominion it ſtill remains. This iſland is divided into two parts; the one called Capo-di-Cagliari, lies to the ſouth, and the other Capo di-Lugary, which is ſeated to the north. The principal towns are Cagliari the capital, Oriſſagno, and Saſſari.

SARDIS, now called SARDO, is an ancient town of Natolia in Aſia, and is ſeated forty miles eaſt of Smyrna. This town was formerly the ſeat of king Croeſus, but is now reduced to a poor village, containing nothing but wretched huts. However, there is a large caravanſary, where travellers may commodiouſly lodge. The inhabitants are generally ſhepherds, who lead their ſheep into the fine paſtures of the neighbouring plain. The Turks have a moſque here, which was a Chriſtian church, at the gate of which there are ſeveral columns of poliſhed marble. There are a few Chriſtians who are employed in gardening. Long. 28. 5 E. Lat 37. 51 N.

SARGANS, a town of Switzerland, and capital of a county of the ſame name, in the canton of Zurich, with a caſtle ſtanding on a rock, where the bailiff reſides.

SARGEL, a large and ancient town in the kingdom of Morocco, in the province of Tremecen, with a caſtle and a harbour. It is twenty-five miles from Algiers. Long. 0. 5. W. Lat. 33. 30 N.

SARISBERY, SALISBERI, or SALISBURY (JOHN DE) in Latin *Sariſberienſis*, biſhop of Chartres, and one of the politeſt writers of his time, was born at Rocheſter, about the year 1110. At ſixteen or ſeventeen years of age he went to France. He had at length a commiſſion from the king his maſter, to reſide at the court of pope Eugenius, where he had the management of the affairs of England. On his being recalled to his native country, he received great marks of favour from Thomas Becket, high-chancellor of England, and on that prelate's being made archbiſhop of Canterbury attended him, and was afterwards his faithful companion on his being obliged to retire to France, and on his return to England. At length when that haughty prelate was aſſaſſinated in his church John of Sariſbery endeavouring to ward off a blow which one of the aſſaſſins aimed at the archbiſhop's head, received it on his arm, and had a wound, the cure of which was attributed to a miracle produced by the interceſſion of Thomas Becket. Some years after John de Sariſbery was elected biſhop of Chartres, where he was admired for his learning and virtue, and died in 1182. He wrote ſeveral works, the principal of which is a treatiſe on the vanities of the court, intitled *Polycraticon, ſive de Nugis Curialium & Veſtigiis Philoſophorum*, which has been tranſlated into French.

SARK, a little iſland between Guernſey and Jerſey, on the coaſt of Normandy in France, which is ſubject to Great Britain.

SARLAT, a town of France, in Perigord, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a poor place, and is ſeated in a bottom ſurrounded with mountains, twenty-ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt of Perigueux, eighty-ſeven eaſt-by-north of Bourdeaux, and three hundred ſouth by-weſt of Paris. Long. 1. 5. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

SAR-LOUIS, a town of Lorrain, which was built in 1680, by order of Lewis XIV. and was fortified by Vauban. It is ſeated on the river Sare, on an iſthmus formed by this river, thirty miles eaſt of Thionville, thirty-two north-eaſt of Metz, and two hundred and twenty five eaſt-by-north of Paris. Lon 6 40. E. Lat 49 28 N.

SARNO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Citerior Principato, with a biſhop's ſee, and the title of a duchy. It is ſeated on the river Sarno, near its ſource, twelve miles north-eaſt of Salerno, and twenty ſouth-eaſt of Naples. Long. 15. 18. E. Lat. 41. 10. N.

SAROS, a very ſtrong caſtle of Upper Hungary, in a county of the ſame name, on the frontiers of Poland. It is ſeated on the river Thariza, five miles from Eperies. Long. 21. 53. E. Lat. 49 12. N.

SARPI, better known by the name of Father Paul. See PAUL.

SARREAL, a ſmall town of Spain, in Catalonia, ſeated on the river Francoli. In its neighbourhood there are quarries of albaſter, ſo fine and tranſparent, that they glaze their windows with it. Long. 2. 9. E. Lat. 41. 30. N.

SARROCHIA (MARGARETA) a learned lady of Naples, in the 17th century, excelled in the ſtudy of philoſophy, divinity, and polite literature. Her houſe was a kind of academy open to all men of taſte. She wrote an heroic poem in Italian, on the Life of Scanderbeg, King of Albania, and ſeveral Latin Epigrams.

SARSINA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the frontiers of Tuſcany, at the foot of the Appennine Mountains, and on the river Bavia, twenty miles ſouth-weſt of Rimini, thirty ſouth of Ravenna, and one hundred and thirty-five north-weſt of Rome. Long. 12. 11. E. Lat. 43. 58. N.

SARTO (ANDREO DEL) a celebrated painter, was born at Florence, in 1478, and brought up by Peter Coſimo. After he had laboured ſome time for Leo X. he went to France, where he was employed by Francis I. who loaded him with wealth and honour. At length being ſolicited by his wife to return to Italy, he croſſed the Alps, under the pretence of going for his family, in order to ſettle them in France: but inſtead of performing his promiſe he ſpent in building, and regaling his friends, a conſiderable ſum given him by Francis I. to buy pictures for him in Italy. This baſe and ungenerous conduct obliged him to retire to Florence, where he drew ſome admirable pictures, and died there of the plague in 1530, age forty-two.

SARVERDEN, a town of France, in Lorrain, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Sare, ten miles from Sarburg, five from Feniſtrange, and one hundred and twenty-five from Paris. Long. 7. 10. E. Lat. 48. 59. N.

SARUM, OLD. See SALISBURY.

SARWAR, a town of Hungary, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Rab. Long. 17. 48. E. Lat. 47. 10. N.

SARZANA, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a biſhop's ſee. It was ceded to the Genoeſe by the great duke of Tuſcany for Leghorn. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Macra, on the frontiers of Tuſcany, ten miles north-weſt of Maſſa, thirty-two north-weſt of Piſa, and fifty ſouth-eaſt of Genoa. Long. 10. 38. E. Lat. 44. 10. N.

SAS-VAN-GHENT, a ſtrong town of Dutch Flanders, not far from Ghent. It has fine ſluices, and is ſeated on a canal, which communicates with Ghent, eight miles to the north. It was built by the inhabitants of Ghent, as a bulwark to their city; but was taken by the Dutch in 1644, and has continued in their hands ever ſince. It has a haven defended by a fort, with four baſtions, and is half a mile from Fort St. Antony, and two miles and a half from St. Philipine. Long. 3. 35. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.

SASERON, a town of the Eaſt Indies, in the kingdom of Bengal. It is a large place, and is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, near a great lake, in the middle of which there is a ſmall iſland whereon is a ſuperb moſque, and there is a way to it over a very handſome bridge. Long. 84. 45. E. Lat. 26. 10. N.

SASSARI, a town of Italy, and one of the principal in the iſland of Sardinia. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, ſixty miles from Cagliari, fifteen north of Algheri, and twenty ſouth of Villa-Aragonenſe. It is a pretty large place, and contains about 30,000 inhabitants, and has an archbiſhop's ſee. Here is a fountain, called Roſſel, which is taken to be the fineſt in all Italy, and ſo eſteemed by the inhabitants that they have a common proverb which ſays, "He that has "not ſeen Roſſel, has not ſeen the world." Long. 8. 37. E. Lat. 40. 46. N.

SASSEBES, a ſtrong town of Tranſilvania, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated at the confluence of two ſmall rivers, which fall into the Maroſck ſome miles below it. Long. 27. 40. E. Lat. 46. 16. N.

SASSUOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, and in the province of Carpi. It has a ſtrong caſtle, and is ſeated on the river Secchia, ten miles ſouth-weſt of Modena. Long. 11. 16. E. Lat. 44. 32. N.

SATALIA, a large and ſtrong town of Turky in Aſia, ſeated on the coaſt of Caramania, with a ſmall harbour. It is divided into three parts, and there is a ſuperb moſque, which was formerly the church of the Virgin Mary. It is ſeated in a territory abounding in all things, eſpecially citrons and oranges, which are extremely fine. It is one hundred and thirty miles weſt-by-ſouth of Cogni, and two hundred and ſeventy-five ſouth-by-eaſt of Conſtantinople. Long. 31. 20. E. Lat. 36. 45. N.

SATURN, one of the principal of the pagan deities, was the ſon of Cœlus and Terra, and the father of Jupiter. He depoſed and caſtrated his father, and oblige his brother Titan to reſign the crown to him, on condition of his bring-

ing up none of his male iſſue, that the ſucceſſion might at length devolve on him. For this purpoſe he devoured all the ſons he had by his wife Rhea or Cybele; but ſhe bringing forth at one time Jupiter and Juno, ſhe preſented the latter to her huſband, and ſent the boy to be nurſed on mount Ida; when Saturn being informed of her having a ſon, demanded the child; but in his ſtead his wife gave him a ſtone ſwaddled up like an infant, which he inſtantly ſwallowed. Titan finding that Saturn had violated the contract he had made with him, put himſelf at the head of his children, and made war on his brother, and having made him and Cybele priſoners, confined them in Tartarus: but Jupiter being in the mean time grown up, raiſed an army in Crete; went to his father's aſſiſtance; defeated Titan, and reſtored Saturn to the throne. Sometime after Saturn being told that Jupiter intended to dethrone him, endeavoured to prevent it; but the latter being informed of his intention, depoſed his father, whom, by the advice of Prometheus, he bound in woollen fetters; made him ſuffer the puniſhment of caſtration he had inflicted on his father Coelus, and threw him into Tartarus, with Japetus his uncle; but eſcaping from thence he fled into Italy, where he was kindly received by Janus, king of the country, who aſſociated him to the government, whence Italy obtained the name of Saturnia Tellus, as alſo that of Latium, from *lateo*, to lie hid. There Saturn, by the wiſdom and mildneſs of his government, is ſaid to have produced the golden age.

Saturn was repreſented as an old man, with a beard, but bald and bare-headed, holding in his right hand a ſickle, ſcythe, or a key, and in his left a ſerpent biting its tail.

To this deity human ſacrifices were ſometimes offered, and particularly by the Carthaginians. Among the Romans his prieſts were cloathed in red, and at his feſtivals gladiators were employed to kill each other. The abbé La Pluche has endeavoured to prove, that Saturn is of Egyptian origin. The annual meeting of the judges in that country, he obſerves, was made known by ſetting up an image with a long beard, and a ſcythe in his hand, the firſt was an emblem of the age and gravity of the magiſtrates, and the laſt was to denote that the ſeaſon of their aſſembling was juſt before the hay-harveſt. To this figure they gave ſeveral names as Chrone, from *keren*, ſplendour, which the Greeks changed to Chronos, one of the names of Saturn. They alſo called it Seterin, from *ſeterim*, judges; whence was derived the word Saturn. As this figure continued expoſed till the beginning of the new ſolar year, Saturn was at length conſidered as the father of time; his ſcythe then was ſuppoſed to denote his cutting down all things, and the ſerpent the revolution of the year.

However, Bochart, and other learned antiquaries, ſuppoſe Saturn to be the ſame with Noah; and Dr. Cumberland has endeavoured to prove him to be Ham, one of Noah's ſons.

SATURNALIA, in Roman antiquity, a feſtival celebrated in honour of Saturn, about the middle of December, during which all buſineſs was laid aſide, and nothing but mirth and freedom was to be met with. Mutual preſents were ſent and received; and to ſhew the equality and happineſs of the golden age, when the names of maſter and ſervant were unknown, the ſlaves were treated and waited upon by their maſters at table. The feſtival at firſt laſted only one day, though it was afterwards increaſed to three, four, five, and ſome ſay ſeven days.

SATYRS, in fabulous hiſtory, a part of Bacchus's retinue, repreſented with diſagreeable faces, their heads armed with ſhort horns, with hairy bodies, and with the feet and legs of goats. They are repreſented by the poets as having their uſual reſidence in the woods and foreſts, and as being of a wanton and luſtful diſpoſition.

SAVAGE (RICHARD) a poet, diſtinguiſhed by his genius and his misfortunes, was born on the 10th of January, 1697-8. A little before his birth, Anne, counteſs of Macclesfield, his mother, having lived upon uneaſy terms with her huſband, had declared, that the child with which ſhe was pregnant was begotten by the earl Rivers. This, as may be eaſily imagined, made her huſband no leſs deſirous of a ſeparation than herſelf, and on the 3d of March he obtained an act of parliament, by which the nuptial contract was totally annulled, and the children of his wife illegitimated. The earl Rivers, however, appeared to conſider him as his own ſon; for he was his godfather, and gave him his own name; but unfortunately left him to the care of his mother; who immediately upon his birth diſcovered a reſolution of diſowning him, committing him to the care of a poor woman, ordered her to educate him as her own, and enjoined her never to inform him of his true parents. Thus born with a legal claim to honour and to affluence, he was in two months illegitimated by parliament, and doomed to poverty and obſcurity by his unnatural mother, who in a ſhort time after was married to col. Bret. The lady Maſon, his grandmother, and his godmother Mrs. Loyd, ſtill regarded him with tenderneſs and pity, but in his tenth year the latter died, and left him a legacy of 300*l.* but having none to proſecute his claim, her will was eluded by the executors, and no part of the money ever paid. However, the lady Maſon ſtill continued her care, and directed him to be placed at a ſmall grammar-ſchool near St. Alban's, where he was called by the name of his nurſe. While he was thus cultivating his genius, the earl Rivers was taken ill. He had frequently enquired after his ſon, and had been always amuſed with fallacious and evaſive anſwers; but being now on his death-bed, he thought it his duty to provide for him among his other natural children, and therefore demanded a poſitive account of him, with an importunity not to be denied. His mother no longer able to refuſe an anſwer, reſolved to cut him off for ever from the happineſs that competence affords, and therefore declared that he was dead; on which the earl, not imagining that there could exiſt in a human form a mother that would ruin her ſon, without enriching herſelf, beſtowed upon ſome other perſon 6000*l.* which he had in his will bequeathed to Savage. Not contented with this, ſhe ſoon after endeavoured to have him ſent ſecretly to the plantations: but being hindered by ſome means or other from baniſhing him into another country, ſhe ſoon after ordered him to be placed with a ſhoe-maker in Holborn, that after the uſual time of trial, he might become his apprentice.

About this time his nurſe, who had always treated him as her own ſon, died; and it being natural for him to take care of thoſe effects which he now imagined were become his own, he went to her houſe, opened her boxes, and examined her papers, among which he found ſome letters written to her by the lady Maſon, which informed him of his birth, and the reaſon for which it was concealed. He was now no longer ſatisfied with his employment; but thinking he had a right to ſhare his mother's affluence, applied to her as her ſon, and made uſe of every art to attract her regard, and awaken her tenderneſs; but neither his letters, nor the interpoſitions of thoſe friends which his merit or diſtreſs procured him, could make any impreſſion on her mind. He was at that time ſo touched with the diſcovery of his real mother, that it was his frequent practice to walk in the dark evenings for ſeveral hours before her door, in hopes of ſeeing her come by accident to the window, or croſs her apartment with a candle in her hand. One evening as he was thus walking in the ſtreet, he ſaw the door of her houſe by accident open; he entered it, and finding no perſon in the paſſage to hinder him, went up ſtairs to ſalute her. She diſcovered him before he could enter her chamber, alarmed the family with her outcries, and when ſhe had by her ſcreams gathered them about her, ordered them to drive out that villain who had forced himſelf in upon her, and endeavoured to murder her. Savage, who, with the moſt ſubmiſſive tenderneſs, had attempted to ſoften her rage, hearing her utter ſo horrid an accuſation, thought it prudent to retire. Thus being neither able to ſoften her heart, nor to open her hand, he was reduced to the utmoſt miſery of want, and having no other means of ſupport, from neceſſity became an author. He wrote a Poem, and afterwards two plays, Woman's a Riddle, and Love in a Veil; but the author was allowed no part of the profits from the firſt, and from the ſecond he received no other advantage than the acquaintance of ſir Richard Steel and Mr. Wilks, by whom he was pitied, careſſed, and relieved. Sir Richard with all the ardour of benevolence promoted his intereſt, and even propoſed to eſtabliſh him in ſome ſettled ſcheme of life, and to have contracted an alliance with him, by marrying him to a natural daughter, on whom he intended to beſtow 1000*l.* but being never able to raiſe the ſum, the marriage was delayed. In the meantime he was officiouſly informed, that Mr. Savage had ridiculed him, on which he was ſo exaſperated, that he withdrew the allowance he had paid him, and never more admitted him to his houſe. Mr. Wilks, the actor, to whom calamity ſeldom complained without relief, took him under his protection, and by his interpoſition obtained from his mother 50*l.* and a promiſe of 150*l.* more; but this laſt ſum ſhe afterwards refuſed to pay. Being now a conſtant attendant on the theatres, Mrs. Oldfield was ſo pleaſed with his converſation, and moved by his misfortunes, that ſhe allowed him 50*l.* a-year, during her life, though he never ſaw her alone, or in any other place than behind the ſcenes; and at her death he endeavoured to ſhew his gratitude by wearing mourning. He had ſometimes, by the kindneſs of Mr. Wilks, the advantage of a benefit, on which occaſions he often received uncommon marks of regard and compaſſion; but he had generally the mortification to hear that his mother employed her whole intereſt to fruſtrate his applications.

However, the kindneſs of his friends not affording him a conſtant ſupply, he wrote the Tragedy of Sir Thomas Overbury;

Overbury; which not only procured him the eſteem of many perſons of wit, but brought him in 100*l.* Afterwards Mr. Aaron Hill zealouſly encouraged a ſubſcription to a miſcellany of poems; and this turned out to Mr. Savage's advantage.

He was now advancing in reputation, when both his fame and life were endangered by a moſt unhappy event. On the night of the 20th of November, 1727, Mr. Savage, with two of his companions, entering Robinſon's coffee-houſe, near Charing-Croſs, a ſcuffle enſued between them and ſome company in the houſe, in which Mr. Savage killed a gentleman, named Sinclair; for this he was tried at the Old Bailey, and ſentenced to ſuffer death; though it did not appear that there was any premediated malice, or deſign of murder. Savage had now no hopes of life, but from the mercy of the crown, which was earneſtly ſolicited by his friends; but how incredible ſoever it may ſeem, it was obſtructed only by his mother; who had the wickedneſs to cauſe the queen to be informed, that he had entered her houſe in the night with an intent to murder her; and the queen was ſo perſuaded of the truth of this atrocious calumny, that ſhe for a long time refuſed to hear any of thoſe who petitioned for his life: but at length the counteſs of Hertford demanding an audience of the queen, laid before her majeſty the whole ſeries of his mother's cruelty, and pleaded ſo ſucceſsfully, that he was ſoon after admitted to bail, and on the 9th of March, 1728, pleaded the king's pardon. Some time after he had obtained his liberty, he met in the ſtreet a woman who had ſworn with much malignity againſt him. She informed him, that ſhe was in diſtreſs, and had the confidence to aſk him for relief. When, inſtead of inſulting the miſery of one who had brought his life into danger, he reproved her for her perjury, and changing the only guinea he had, generouſly gave her half of it.

Savage had now loſt that tenderneſs for his mother which the whole ſeries of her cruelty had not been able wholly to repreſs, and conſidering her as an implacable enemy, whom nothing but his blood could ſatisfy, threatened to harraſs her with lampoons, and to publiſh a copious narrative of her conduct, unleſs ſhe conſented to allow him a penſion. This expedient proved ſucceſsful, and the lord Tyrconnel, upon his promiſe of laying aſide his deſign of expoſing his mother's cruelty, took him into his family, treated him as an equal, and engaged to allow him a penſion of 200*l.* a-year. This was the golden part of Savage's life. He was courted by all who endeavoured to be thought men of genius, and careſſed by all who valued themſelves upon a refined taſte. In this gay period of his life he publiſhed the Temple of Health and Mirth, on the Recovery of Lady Tyrconnel from a languiſhing Illneſs; and the Wanderer, a moral poem, which he dedicated to lord Tyrconnel, in ſtrains of the higheſt panegyric; but theſe praiſes he in a ſhort time found himſelf inclined to retract, being diſcarded by the man on whom they were beſtowed. Of this quarrel lord Tyrconnel and Mr. Savage aſſigned very different reaſons; one of thoſe urged by the former was, that having given him a valuable collection of books ſtamped with his arms, he had the mortification to ſee them ſoon after expoſed to ſale upon ſtalls, it being uſual to Mr. Savage, when he wanted a ſmall ſum, to take his books to the pawnbrokers: for indeed, having been obliged from his firſt entrance into the world to ſubſiſt upon expedients, affluence was not able to exalt him above them. It was Mr. Savage's peculiar happineſs that he ſcarcely ever found a ſtranger whom he did not leave a friend; but it muſt likewiſe be added, that he had not often a friend long, without obliging him to become a ſtranger.

Savage now thought himſelf again at liberty to expoſe the cruelty of his mother, and therefore publiſhed The Baſtard, a poem wrote with great ſpirit, of which editions were multiplied with unuſual rapidity. His mother, to whom it was inſcribed, happened to be then at Bath, where, not being able to retire from cenſure, ſhe heard it repeated in all places of concourſe, nor could ſhe enter the aſſembly rooms, or croſs the walks without being ſaluted with ſome lines from The Baſtard: when, being unable to bear the repreſentation of her own conduct, ſhe haſtily fled from reproach, to ſhelter herſelf among the crowds of London.

The poſt of poet laureat becoming vacant by the death of Mr. Euſden, Savage ſolicited for it, but was diſappointed, the lord-chamberlain giving it to Cibber; he therefore wrote a Poem on the Queen's Birth Day, in which he begged that as ſhe had given him life, ſhe would enable him to ſupport it, and to this piece he gave the odd title of Volunteer Laureat. This poem was no ſooner publiſhed than her majeſty ſent to a bookſeller for it, and a few days after ſent Mr. Savage a bank bill of fifty pounds, with a promiſe that he ſhould annually receive the like preſent, till ſomething better could be done for him. This penſion he enjoyed during her majeſty's life. He afterwards publiſhed a ſatire called The Progreſs of a Divine; and a Poem on Public Spirit, with regard to public Works. But from theſe poems he reaped no advantage, and though he regularly received his ſalary of fifty pounds a year, a ſum found ſufficient to ſupport families above want, yet as he had never been taught to reſtrain his appetites, it was ſoon ſpent, and for ſome part of the year he ate only when he was invited to the tables of his acquaintances, and at night ſlept on a bulk, in a cellar, or in a glaſs-houſe. But his diſtreſſes, however afflictive, never dejected him; in his loweſt ſtate he wanted not ſpirit, and was always ready to repreſs the inſolence incited by ſuperiority of fortune.

At length the death of the queen deprived him of his penſion, and of all proſpect of preferment. He now raiſed money by ſubſcriptions for his Poems; and ſome of his friends promiſed to allow him fifty pounds a year, on condition of his living at Swanſea in Wales. But their ſubſcriptions ſoon falling greatly ſhort of that ſum, he went to Briſtol, where, after ſtaying ſome time, he was thrown in priſon for ſo ſmall a ſum as eight pounds, and there owed the greateſt part of his ſubſiſtence to the generoſity of his keeper, who ſtudied to oblige and ſerve him; and after a confinement of about ſix months, died on the firſt of Auguſt, 1743. The reader may ſee a more complete account of this unfortunate gentleman in his Life, written by Samuel Johnſon, LL. D.

SAVANNA, a town of Georgia in North America, ſeated on a river of the ſame name; ten miles weſt of the mouth of it. It was built by the truſtees of Georgia, and ſtands on the ſteep bank of the river, forty-five feet high above the water. Long. 81. 26. W. Lat. 32. 10. N.

SAVARY (James) an eminent French writer, born at Doué in Anjou, on the 22d of September, 1622. Having raiſed a conſiderable fortune at Paris by trade, he obtained the poſt of ſecretary to the king, and in 1670 was appointed to write a merchant's code, which appeared in 1673. He alſo wrote in French, The Perfect Tradeſman, which has had many editions; and Advice and Inſtructions on the moſt important commercial Affairs, the moſt complete edition of which is that of 1715. Mr. Savary died on the 12th of October, 1690.

Savary des Bruſons (James) ſurveyor-general of the cuſtoms of Paris, one of the ſons of the former, laboured jointly with Philemon Lewis Savary, one of his brothers, and canon of the church of St. Maur-des Foſſes, at the Univerſal Commercial Dictionary, which was publiſhed in 1723, in two vols. folio. James Savary des Bruſons died on the 22d of April, 1716, aged fifty ſix; and Philemon Lewis on the 20th of September, 1727, aged ſeventy-three. A third volume was publiſhed as a ſupplement to the Commercial Dictionary, in 1730. A fine edition was printed at Paris in three vols. folio, in 1748. This work, which is eſteemed, has been tranſlated into Engliſh by Mr. Poſtlethwaite.

SAVE, a river of Germany, which riſes in Upper Carniola, on the frontiers of Carinthia, and running eaſt and ſouth-eaſt becomes the boundary between Sclavonia and Turky, and falls into the Danube near Belgrade.

SAVERDUN, a town of France in the county of Foix. It was formerly very ſtrong, and is divided into the Upper and Lower town. It is ſeated on the river Ariege, fifteen miles from Foix, and twenty-five from Toulouſe. Long. 1. 30. E. Lat. 43. 10. N.

SAVERNE, a town of France in Lower Alſace, on the frontiers of Lorrain, with a handſome palace. It is ſeated at the foot of mount Voſgue, in a country fertile in wine, twelve miles north-weſt of Straſburg. Long. 7. 27. E. Lat. 48. 44. N.

SAVERY (Rowland) an eminent painter, was a native of Flanders, and the ſon of an ordinary painter. He firſt imitated all ſorts of animals after nature, and became ſo ſkilful in his profeſſion, that the emperor Rodolphus II. who had a good taſte, took him into his ſervice, and ſent him to Friuli to ſtudy landſcapes on the mountains, in which he ſucceeded. His deſigns are generally drawn with a pen, and waſhed over with different colours, as near as he could to nature. Giles Sadeler, and Iſaac his diſciple, engraved ſeveral of his landſcapes; the fineſt of them is a piece in which is repreſented St. Jerome. He was much eſteemed by the lovers of the art, and died at Antwerp in a good old age.

SAVIGLIANO, a handſome and ſtrong town of Italy in Piedmont, capital of a province of the ſame name, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is commodiouſly ſituated on the river Maira, five miles weſt of Foſſano, eight eaſt of Saluces, and twenty ſouth of Turin. Long. 7. 25. E. Lat. 44. 53. N.

SAVILE (Sir Henry) a gentleman diſtinguiſhed by his learning and abilities, was the ſecond ſon of Henry Savile, eſq. and was born at Bradley near Halifax in Yorkſhire, on the 30th of November, 1549. He ſtudied in Merton college, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow, and being

diſtinguiſhed

diſtinguiſhed by his ſkill in the Greek tongue and mathematics, in which laſt ſcience he for ſome time voluntarily read lectures, he was choſen proctor of the univerſity. In 1578 he travelled into France and other countries, and returning a moſt accompliſhed gentleman, became tutor to queen Elizabeth in the Greek tongue. In 1585 he was made warden of Merton college; and in 1596 provoſt of Eton college. King James, upon his obtaining the crown of England, would have advanced him to greater dignities either in church or ſtate; but theſe he declined, and only accepted the honour of knighthood, which was conferred upon him at Windſor, on the 21ſt of September, 1604; about which time his ſon and heir dying, he beſtowed great part of his eſtate in publiſhing books, and in 1619 founded a lecture on aſtronomy, and another on geometry, in the univerſity of Oxford. He died at Eton college, on the 19th of February, 1622, and was interred in the chapel there, when the vice-chancellor and doctors of that univerſity ordered a ſpeech to be publicly made to his honour, which was afterwards publiſhed with ſeveral copies of verſes, under the title of *Ultima Linea Savilii*, and an honorary monument was erected to his memory in Merton college. He publiſhed, 1. A View of certaine Military Matters. 2. *Faſti Regum & Epiſcoporum Angliæ uſque ad Willielmum Seniorem.* 3. A noble edition of St. Chryſoſtom's Works, in Greek, with learned Notes, eight vols. folio, and ſeveral other learned works.

SAVILE (Sir GEORGE) afterwards marquiſs of Halifax, and one of the greateſt ſtateſmen of his time, was born about the year 1630, and ſome time after his return from his travels was created a peer, in conſideration of his own and his father's merits. In 1672 he was called to a ſeat in the privy-council, and in the ſame year went over to Holland with the duke of Bucks and the earl of Arlington, as ambaſſadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary, to treat about a peace with France, when he met with great oppoſition from his colleagues. In 1676 he was removed from the council-board, by the intereſt of the earl of Danby the treaſurer. But in 1679 he was made a member of the new council, and the ſame year he oppoſed the bill of excluſion, but propoſed ſuch limitations of the duke of York's authority, as ſhould diſable him from doing any harm, either in church or ſtate, as the taking out of his hands all power in eccleſiaſtical matters, the diſpoſal of the public money, and the power of making peace and war, and lodging theſe in the two houſes of parliament. When the bill was brought into the houſe of lords, his lordſhip appeared with great reſolution at the head of the debates againſt it, which ſo exaſperated the houſe of commons, that they addreſſed the king to remove him from his council and preſence for ever; but he ſoon after prevailed on his majeſty to diſſolve that parliament, and was created an earl; but on the king's deferring to call a new parliament, according to his promiſe to his lordſhip, he fell ſick, through vexation of mind, and refuſed the poſt both of ſecretary of ſtate, and that of lord-lieutenant of Ireland. In 1680 he continued to oppoſe the excluſion bill, which occaſioned a new addreſs from the houſe of commons to remove him. However, after that bill was rejected in the houſe of lords, he preſſed them, though without ſucceſs, to proceed to the limitation of the duke's power, and began with moving, that during the king's life, he might be obliged to live five hundred miles out of England. In Auguſt 1682 he was created a marquis, and ſoon after made privy-ſeal, and upon king James's acceſſion, preſident of the council; but on his refuſing to conſent to the repeal of the teſt, he was diſmiſſed from all public employments. In that aſſembly of the lords, which met after king James's withdrawing himſelf the firſt time from Whitehall, the marquis was choſen their preſident, and upon the king's return from Feverſham he was ſent, together with the earl of Shrewſbury and lord Delamere, from the prince of Orange, to order his majeſty to quit his palace at Whitehall. In the convention parliament he was choſen ſpeaker of the houſe of lords, and ſtrenuouſly ſupported the motion for the vacancy of the throne, and the conjunctive ſovereignty of the prince and princeſs, upon whoſe acceſſion he was again made privy-ſeal. Yet in 1683 he quitted the court, and became a zealous oppoſer of the meaſures of the government till his death, which happened in April 1695. The rev. Mr. Granger obſerves, that "he "was a perſon of unſettled principles, and of a lively imagi- "nation, which ſometimes got the better of his judgment. "He would never loſe his jeſt, though it ſpoiled his argu- "ment, or brought his ſincerity, or even his religion in "queſtion. He was deſervedly celebrated for his parlia- "mentary talents; and in the famous conteſt relating to the "bill of excluſion, was thought to be a match for his uncle "Shafteſbury. The pieces he has left us ſhew him to have "been an ingenious, if not a maſterly writer; and his Ad- "vice to a Daughter contains more good ſenſe in fewer "words, than is, perhaps, to be found in any of his cotemporary authors." His lordſhip alſo wrote The Anatomy of an Equivolent; A Letter to a Diſſenter; A Rough Draught of a New Model at Sea; and Maxims of State; all which were printed together in one volume octavo. Since theſe, were alſo publiſhed under his name, The Character of King Charles II. octavo; The Character of biſhop Burnet, and Hiſtorical Obſervations upon the Reigns of Edward I. II. III. and Richard II. with Remarks upon their faithful Counſellors and falſe Favourites.

SAUL, the firſt king of Iſrael, was the ſon of Kiſh, of the tribe of Benjamin, and was anointed king by the prophet Samuel, about the 1095th year before the birth of Chriſt. The talneſs of his ſtature, and the graces of his perſon, made him reſpected by the people. He defeated Nahaſh king of the Ammonites, and gained ſeveral victories over other nations; but having offered a ſacrifice without waiting for Samuel, and having ſpared the beſt part of the flocks of the Amalekites, with Agag their king, contrary to the expreſs orders of the Almighty, he was rejected, and Samuel anointed David king, who having ſome time after killed the giant Goliah, married Michal, Saul's daughter. Saul then became jealous of David's power, and fought in vain to deſtroy him. He conſulted the witch of Endor to know the iſſue of a battle he was going to give the Philiſtines, and ſoon after his army was cut in pieces, when believing his death inevitable, he deſired his armour bearer to ſlay him; but the latter refuſing to commit ſo barbarous an action, Saul fell upon his ſword, and died about the 1055th year before the Incarnation. Jonathan, the ſon of Saul, an amiable youth, and the friend of David, was ſlain in this battle, on which David ſucceeded to the throne.

SAULIEU, a town of France in Burgundy, capital of the bailliwick of Auxois. It is ſeated on an eminence, in a country fertile in corn and abounding in cattle, twelve miles ſouth weſt of Samur, forty-five weſt of Dijon, one hundred north by-weſt of Lyons, and one hundred and forty ſouth-eaſt of Paris. Long. 4. 19. E. Lat. 47. 17 N.

SAUMAISE (CLAUDE DE) in Latin *Salmaſius*, a famous critic and learned writer, was deſcended from a noble and ancient family, and was born at Samur in Auxerois, on the 15th of April, 1588. He ſtudied at Dijon, Paris, and Heidelberg, where he was admired for the vivacity of his wit, his prodigious memory, and his extenſive learning: but his having openly embraced Calviniſm, prevented his being raiſed to the poſts for which he was deſigned. He however ſucceeded Scaliger in the place of honorary profeſſor at Leyden, and cardinal de Richelieu offered him a penſion to retain him in France to write his hiſtory, which he refuſed to accept. Chriſtina, queen of Sweden, invited him to Stockholm, where he ſtayed a year, and at length returned to Holland. He died at Spa in Germany, on the 3d of September, 1653. He wrote many works, in which he diſcovered his ſkill in critical learning, the principal of which are Commentaries on the Writers of the Hiſtory of Auguſtus; on Solinus, on Tertullian de Pallio, &c.

SAUMUR, a town of France in Anjou, and capital of the Saumurois, with an ancient caſtle. There are three churches in this place, and ſeveral convents both for men and women. There was formerly a celebrated academy here, but it was ſuppreſſed at the time of the revocation of the edict of Nantes. It is twenty-two miles ſouth-eaſt of Angers, and one hundred and forty ſouth-weſt of Paris. Long. 0. 10. E. Lat. 47. 17. N.

SAUNDERSON (Dr. NICHOLAS) a celebrated profeſſor of the mathematics in the univerſity of Cambridge, and fellow of the Royal Society, was born in January 1682, at Thuriſton, in Yorkſhire; where his father had a ſmall eſtate, and a place in the exciſe. When he was a year old the ſmall-pox deprived him not only of his ſight, but of his eyes, which came away in the abſceſs, and hence he retained no more idea of light and colours than if he had been born blind. Yet being early ſent to the free-ſchool at Penniſton, he there laid the foundation of that knowledge of the Greek and Latin tongues, which he afterwards improved ſo far as to be able perfectly to underſtand the works of Archimedes, Euclid, and Diophontus, when read to him in the original Greek. On his leaving the grammar-ſchool, his father began to inſtruct him in the common rules of arithmetic; and here his genius firſt appeared: he was ſoon capable of working the common queſtions, of making long calculations by the help of his memory, and of forming new rules to himſelf for the more readily ſolving of ſuch problems as are frequently propoſed to learners, rather to perplex than inſtruct. When eighteen years of age, he was introduced to the acquaintance of Richard Weſt, of Underbank, eſq. This gentleman generouſly took the pains to inſtruct him in the principles of algebra and geometry; and ſoon after Dr. Nettleton took the ſame pains with him, and to theſe gentlemen he owed his introduction into the mathematical ſciences; they inſtructed him by the ſenſe of feeling, furniſhed him with books, and often read

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and expounded them to him; but he ſoon ſurpaſſed his maſters.

His eagerneſs for learning growing with him, his father reſolved to encourage it, and ſent him to a private academy at Attercliff, near Sheffield; but logic and metaphyſics, the principal learning of that ſchool, were not agreeable to his genius, he therefore made but a ſhort ſtay. He now proſecuted his ſtudies at home, without a maſter; indeed he needed only a good author, and ſome perſon that could read it to him, being able by the ſtrength of his own abilities to ſurmount all the difficulties that occurred. His father having a numerous family, at length grew uneaſy at the charge of keeping him. His own inclinations led him to Cambridge, but the expence of an education there was a difficulty not to be got over. At laſt it was reſolved that he ſhould try his fortune there, but in a way very uncommon; not as a ſcholar, but as a maſter; for his friends obſerving that he was peculiarly happy in conveying his ideas to others, hoped that he would teach the mathematics with credit even in the univerſity. Accordingly, Mr. Joſhua Dunn, a fellow-commoner in Chriſt college, brought him to Cambridge in the year 1707, when he was twenty-five years of age, and he reſided in the college with his friend without being admitted a member. The ſociety pleaſed with ſo extraordinary a gueſt, allotted him a chamber, and allowed him every privilege that could be of advantage to him. But yet he laboured under many difficulties; he was young; he had no fortune; and though untaught himſelf, was to teach philoſophy in an univerſity where it reigned in the greateſt perfection. Mr. Whiſton was then profeſſor of mathematics, and read lectures, ſo that an attempt of this kind looked like an encroachment on his office; but as a good natured man, and an encourager of learning, he readily gave his conſent. The *Principia Mathematica*, *Optics*, and *Arithmetica Univerſalis* of ſir Iſaac Newton, were the foundations of his lectures, and afforded him a noble field for the diſplay of his genius; and great crowds came to hear a blind man ſpeak lectures on optics, diſcourſe on the nature of light and colours, explain the theory of viſion, the effect of glaſſes, the phænomenon of the rain-bow, and other objects of ſight. This muſt appear extremely ſurpriſing; but if we conſider, that this ſcience is altogether explained by lines, and is ſubject to the rules of geometry, it is not difficult to conceive that he might become a maſter of theſe ſubjects.

As he inſtructed youth in the principles of the Newtonian philoſophy, he ſoon became acquainted with its incomparable author, who had ſeveral years before left the univerſity, and frequently converſed with him on the moſt difficult parts of his works; he alſo lived in friendſhip with the other eminent mathematicians of the age, Halley, Cotes, De Moivre, &c. Upon Mr. Whiſton's removal from the profeſſorſhip, Mr. Saunderſon's mathematical merit was ſo ſuperior to that of any of his competitors, that an extraordinary ſtep was taken in his favour: in order to qualify him with a degree which the ſtatutes require, the heads of colleges applied to the duke of Somerſet their chancellor, who procured a mandate from queen Anne, for conferring on him the degree of maſter of arts, and he was then choſen Lucaſian profeſſor of the mathematics in November 1711. When he began with an inauguration ſpeech in very elegant Latin, and a ſtyle truly Ciceronian. He continued at Chriſt's college till the year 1723, when he took a houſe in Cambridge, and ſoon after married a daughter of the rev. Mr Dickons, rector of Boxworth in Cambridgeſhire, by whom he had a ſon and a daughter. In 1728, when the univerſity was honoured with a viſit from king George II. that prince was pleaſed to expreſs his deſire of ſeeing ſo remarkable a perſon, and accordingly Mr. Saunderſon waited on his majeſty in the ſenate-houſe, where, by the royal favour, he was created doctor of laws.

Mr. Saunderſon had much wit and vivacity in converſation, and was an excellent companion. He had a great regard to truth, and was ſuch an enemy to diſguiſe, that he thought it his duty to ſpeak his thoughts at all times with unreſtrained freedom. Hence his ſentiments on men and opinions, his friendſhip or diſregard, were expreſſed without reſerve; but this ſincerity raiſed him many enemies. He at firſt acquired moſt of his ideas by the ſenſe of feeling; and this, as is commonly the caſe with the blind, he enjoyed in great perfection. Yet he could not, as ſome are ſaid to have done, diſtinguiſh colours by that ſenſe; for, after having made repeated trials, he uſed to ſay, it was pretending to impoſſibilities. But he could with great nicety and exactneſs obſerve the leaſt degree of roughneſs or defect of poliſh in a ſurface. Thus, in a ſet of Roman medals, he diſtinguiſhed the genuine from the falſe, though they had been counterfeited with ſuch exactneſs as to deceive a connoiſſeur who had judged by the eye. By the ſenſe of feeling alſo, he diſtinguiſhed the leaſt variation in the atmoſphere; and the author of his Life ſays, that he has been ſeen in a garden, when obſervations have been making on the ſun, to take notice of every cloud that interrupted the obſervation, almoſt as juſtly as they who could ſee it. He could alſo tell when any thing was held near his face, or when he paſſed by a tree at no great diſtance, provided the air was calm, merely by the different impulſe of the air on his face. His ear was alſo equally exact. He could readily diſtinguiſh to the fifth part of a note. By the quickneſs of this ſenſe he could judge of the ſize of a room, and of his diſtance from the wall; and if ever he walked over a pavement in courts, piazzas, &c. which reflected a ſound, and was afterwards conducted thither again, he could exactly tell in what part of the walk he ſtood, merely by the note it ſounded. He had naturally a ſtrong healthy conſtitution, but too ſedentary a life at length brought on a numbneſs in his limbs, which at laſt ended in the mortification of one of his feet, of which he died on the 19th of April, 1739, in the fifty-ſeventh year of his age; and the next year was publiſhed by ſubſcription, his Elements of Algebra, in two volumes quarto, which he had left perfect, and tranſcribed for the preſs.

SAVOLAXIA, a province of Finland, is full of lakes, with little iſlands, which are generally nothing but deſert rocks. The peaſants burn a great deal of wood, and ſometimes whole foreſts, and manure the land with the aſhes. The lake Lakwes, which is 175 miles in length, croſſes this province, lying north and ſouth, and diſcharges its water into the great lake Ladoga, by the river Woxen, with great rapidity.

SAVONA, a large, populous, handſome, and ſtrong town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with two caſtles, and a biſhop's ſee. It contains ſeveral handſome churches and well built ſtructures. It was taken by the king of Sardinia in 1746, and had a capacious harbour; but the people of Genoa being afraid it ſhould hurt their own trade, have choaked it up, and rendered it impaſſable. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean ſea, in a well cultivated country, abounding in ſilk, and all ſorts of good fruit. It is twenty-five miles ſouth-weſt of Genoa. Long. 8. 14. E. Lat. 44. 21. N.

SAVONAROLA, (Jerom) a famous dominican friar, was born at Ferrara, on the 21ſt of September, 1452. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in an extraordinary manner, by the auſterity of his life, his pretending to divine revelations, and the fervent eloquence with which he preached againſt immorality, without ſparing the irregularities of the clergy, or even the court of Rome, for which he was excommunicated by the pope, and degraded from his eccleſiaſtical orders. Theſe diſputes raiſed the other orders againſt him, and he having maintained in his ſermons, that as a teſtimony of the truth of his predictions, he would, when there ſhould be occaſion, obtain of God the favour of paſſing unhurt through the midſt of fire, the diſpute was carried to ſuch a height, that one of the friars who adhered to Savonarola, named Dominico de Peſcia, and one of the Minorite friars, agreed to go into a fire before all the people, in order to prove the truth of their reſpective doctrines; many Franciſcans offered themſelves for this trial, and the Dominicans engaged in writing, to undergo the ſame teſt. The magiſtrates of Florence having thoroughly conſidered theſe challenges, and the commotions this affair cauſed in the city, ordered that they ſhould proceed to the execution of theſe offers, on Saturday the 7th of April, 1498. At the day appointed, not only all the people of Florence, but of ſeveral of the neighbouring cities, aſſembled. The Minorite friar, attended by only one of his brethren, came to the place before the hour appointed; and ſoon after Dominico de Peſcia came in proceſſion with the croſs and hoſt, together with Savonarola, and all his brethren, and a vaſt multitude of people. The Minorite friar then declared to the magiſtrates, that he did not doubt his being burnt, but deſired them not to determine the point in favour of Savonarola, unleſs the Dominican came out of the fire unhurt. This they promiſed, and ſome ſuſpecting that one or other of the friars, and perhaps both, had concealed ſome charm under their gowns, they were ordered to pull off their cloaths, and take others, to which the Minorite friar agreed, but the Dominican making uſe of ſubterfuges, in order to keep his gown, it was allowed him. The Dominican then proteſted that he would not enter the fire without his wooden crucifix, and this was alſo granted him at the deſire of the Minorite friar. The Dominican then being prompted by Savonarola, aſked as a new favour, that he might be allowed to enter into the fire with the hoſt, and declared, that without this he would not undergo the trial; but this the magiſtrates refuſed, and every body returned home, when the people being greatly exaſperated, took up arms on the Monday following, and being ſupported by the authority of the chief magiſtrates, broke forcibly into the convent of St. Mark, where Savonarola reſided, and carried him thence with Dominico of Peſcia, and another of his

his brethren, to the public prison, and soon after they were all three, by order of pope Alexander VI. hanged and then burnt. Savonarola, who was then forty-six years of age, had published many of his sermons, and other works on pious subjects, both in Latin and Italian.

SAVOY, a sovereign duchy of Europe, between France and Italy, bounded on the north by the lake of Geneva, which separates it from Switzerland; on the east by the Alps, which part it from Piedmont and Vallais; on the west by the river Rhone, which divides it from Brugey and Bresse, and on the south by Dauphiny and part of Piedmont. It is eighty-three miles in length, and sixty-eight in breadth. The air is cold on account of the high mountains which are almost always covered with snow. However, the soil is tolerably fertile, and supplies the inhabitants with the necessaries of life. They have indeed no superfluities, for they can spare nothing to their neighbours, but chesnuts and turnips. Some of the mountains which are covered with snow in the winter, yield good pasture in the summer, which feed a great number of cattle. There is plenty of game, and among the rest are stags, fallow-deer, roebucks, wild boars, bears, and marmots, white hares, and red or grey partridges, wood-hens, pheasants, and the like. There are several lakes which are full of fish. The principal rivers are the Isere, the Arche, and the Arva. The inhabitants are laborious, sober, good soldiers, and faithful subjects. The duke, who is their sovereign, is also king of Sardinia.

SAVOY, (THOMAS FRANCIS DE) prince of Carignan, grand master of France, and general of the French king's forces in Italy, was the son of Charles Emanuel duke of Savoy, and Catharine of Austria, and was born on the 21st of December, 1596. He gave proofs of his courage and prudence at sixteen years of age, and afterwards shewed an eager desire to settle in France, but being prevented by the Cardinal de Richelieu's aversion to his family, he engaged in the interest of Spain. In 1634, he surprised Treves, made the archbishop prisoner, and the next year conducted him to Namur; but on the 15th of May the same year, he was defeated by the French at the battle of Avein. To efface the memory of that battle, he, in 1636, obliged the Dutch to raise the siege of Breda, and afterwards entered Picardy, where he made himself master of several towns. During the minority of the prince, his nephew, he laid claim to the regency, marched into the Milanese, and declared war against his sister in-law, the duchess of Savoy. He took Chivas, and several other towns, and at length agreed to an accommodation with Lewis XIII. on the 2d of December, 1640; but that treaty being soon broken, he again engaged in the interest of Spain. In 1642, he concluded a treaty with the duchess of Savoy, and another with his most Christian majesty. At length he was declared generalissimo of the forces of Savoy and France in Italy, where he carried on the war with various success, and died at Turin on the 22d of January, 1656, aged sixty.

SAVOY, (Prince EUGENE of). See EUGENE.

SAURIN, (ELIAS) a famous minister of the Walloon church at Utrecht, was born at Usseaux, in the valley of Pragelas, on the frontiers of Dauphiny, on the 28th of August, 1639. His father, who was minister of that place, educated him with extraordinary care. He studied at the universities of Die, Nismes, and Geneva. In 1662, he was chosen minister of Venterol; and, in 1661, of Embrun. He was going to be made professor of divinity at Die, when accidentally meeting a priest who was carrying the host to a sick person, he refused to pull off his hat, and this affair made such noise, that Saurin was obliged to retire into Holland, where he arrived in June, 1664; however, the following year he was made minister of the Walloon church at Delft, and had a great share in the deposition of the famous Labadie. In 1671, he was invited to Utrecht, to be minister of the Walloon church in that city. He there acquired a great reputation by his works, and had a very warm literary dispute with Jurieu, which made much noise. He died at Utrecht, on the 8th of April, 1703, aged sixty-four. He wrote, 1. An Examination into M. Jurieu's Divinity, two volumes octavo. 2. Reflections on the Rights of Conscience against Jurieu and Bayle's Philosophical Commentary. 3. A Treatise on the Love of God, in which he maintains that it ought to be entirely disinterested. 4. A Treatise on the Love of our Neighbour.

SAURIN, (JAMES) an eminent protestant minister, was born at Nismes in 1677, and educated with great care, but for some time interrupted his studies by entering into the army, when he obtained a pair of colours, but returned to Geneva, where he resumed the study of philosophy and divinity. In the year 1700, he went into Holland, and afterwards into England, where he married in 1703, and preached with great applause till his death, which happened on the 30th of December, 1730. He was the author of, 1. Eight volumes of Sermons, which are written with great candour and elegance. 2. Discourses on the Old and New Testament, two volumes folio. This work was continued by Messr. de Beausobre and Roques. 3. The State of Christianity in France. 4. An Abridgement of the Christian Divinity and Morality, in the Form of a Catechism.

SAUSSAY, (ANDREW DE) doctor of law and divinity, curate of St. Leu at Paris, official and grand vicar in the same city, and at length bishop of Toul, was born at Paris about the year 1595. He acquired the esteem of Lewis XIII. who made him his chaplain in ordinary, and by that prince's order, composed the *Martyrologium Gallicanum*, two volumes folio. He was made bishop of Toul in 1649, and died in that city on the 9th of September, 1675, aged eighty. Besides the above work, he wrote several others, in which he discovers much erudition, but little critical learning.

SAUVEUR, (JOSEPH) an eminent mathematician, born at La Fleche, on the 24th of March, 1653. He was entirely dumb till he was seven years of age; the organs of his voice then disintangled themselves, but by slow degrees, and were never entirely free. At that early age Sauveur was a mechanic; he formed little mills, made siphons with reeds, fountains, and other machines. He learnt geometry without a master, and afterwards diligently attended at M. Rohault's conferences. From that time he applied himself entirely to the study of mathematics; taught geometry at twenty-three years of age, and had prince Eugene for his scholar. He caculated the chances at basset, lansquenet, and several other games of cards, and was one of the first who calculated the advantages and disadvantages of the game at hazard. In 1686, he became master of the mathematics to the Dauphiness's pages. He afterwards employed himself in writing a Treatise on Fortification; and, in order that he might the better succeed in that work, went, in 1691, to the siege of Mons, where he every day mounted the trenches, and after the siege was ended, visited all the fortified places in Flanders, and at his return became mathematician in ordinary to the court. In 1686, he was professor of mathematics in the Royal College; and, in 1696, was admitted into the Academy of Sciences. At length he was made examiner of the engineers, and the king granted him a pension. He died on the 9th of July, 1716, aged sixty-six. He wrote several learned pieces in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences.

SAULX DE TAVANNES. See TAVANNES.

SAXE (MAURICE, count DE) marshal-general of the camps and forces of France, and one of the greatest generals of the 18th century, was born at Dresden, on the 19th of December, 1696. He was the natural son of Frederic Augustus II. elector of Saxony, king of Poland, and grand duke of Lithuania, and the countess Aurora of Koningsmarc. He was educated with the same care as the electoral prince, and gave, from his infancy, incontestible proofs of his fondness for arms. At his leaving the cradle, he was delighted with the noise of drums and trumpets; in proportion as he advanced in years, he ran with extreme eagerness to see the troops exercised; and, at his return to his apartment, sent for children of his own age, with whom he imitated in little what he had seen executed at large. He would not hear study or Latin mentioned; but horses and fencing took up all his thoughts. His preceptor had even the greatest difficulty in the world to make him learn to read and write, and there was no other way of making him study in the morning, but promising that he should ride in the afternoon. He loved to have Frenchmen about him, and on that account French was the only language he had an inclination to learn. The count de Saxe at length followed the elector in all his military expeditions. At twelve years of age, he was at the siege of Lisle, in quality of adjutant-general to the count de Schullemburg, general of the Saxon troops, and several times mounted the trenches both of the city and citadel, under the eye of the king his father, who admired his intrepidity, of which he gave equal proofs the following year, where he was twice in danger of being slain. On the 11th of September, 1709, he performed prodigies of valour at the bloody battle of Malplaquet. The campaign of 1710 was not less glorious with respect to him; for the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene publicly applauded him. In 1711, he followed the king of Poland to Stralsund, where he swam across a river, within sight of the enemy, with a pistol in his hand, and during his passage saw three officers, and above twenty soldiers, fall by his side, without seeming moved at his danger. At his return to Dresden, the king made him raise a regiment of horse, on which he spent the winter in teaching that regiment some new evolutions he had invented, and the next year led them against the Swedes. On the 20th of December, 1712, he was present at the bloody battle of Gadelbusch, in which his regiment, with which he thrice charged the enemy, suffered greatly. After that campaign, he married Victoria, the young countess of Loben, a very amiable lady with a great fortune; but

but after having one ſon by her, who died young, he had his marriage diſſolved in 1721; but this was a ſtep, which he afterwards repented. He continued to diſtinguiſh himſelf in the war againſt the Swedes, and, in December, 1715, was at the ſiege of Traſſund, which was defended by Charles XII in perſon, when the deſire of ſeeing that hero made him expoſe himſelf by being one of the firſt in all attacks, till having taken an horn-work, he had the ſatisfaction he wanted. He afterwards ſerved in a campaign in Hungary, under prince Eugene, againſt the Turks; and, at his return to Poland, in 1718, the king made him a knight of the White Eagle. In 1720, he went to France, where the duke of Orleans, regent of the kingdom, made him marſhal of the camp; and having obtained the conſent of his Poliſh majeſty for his ſerving in France, he purchaſed, in 1722, a German regiment, which has ſince borne his name. This regiment he taught a new exerciſe; and the count de Saxe, during his reſidence in France, learned fortification and mathematics, till prince Ferdinand, duke of Courland, falling dangerouſly ill, he reſolved to endeavour to obtain the ſovereignty of that duchy. For this purpoſe, he went to Mittaw, where he was received with open arms by the ſtates, and had afterwards ſeveral private interviews with the ducheſs dowager, who falling in love with him, made uſe of all her intereſt to promote his deſign; and on the 5th of July, 1726, the count de Saxe was unanimouſly elected to ſucceed duke Ferdinand in the duchy of Courland and Semigallia. The ducheſs dowager was Anna Iwanowna, the ſecond daughter of the czar Iwan Alexiowitz, the brother of Peter the Great; and this princeſs ſo warmly eſpouſed his intereſt, that the Moſcovites and Poles oppoſing his election, ſhe herſelf went to Riga and Peterſburg, where ſhe redoubled her ſollicitations in favour of his election; and there is no doubt but that he might have ſhared with her the throne of Moſcovy, to which ſhe was afterwards raiſed, had not their marriage been broken off by an intrigue which was diſcovered between him and one of her women. From that inſtant, the count de Saxe's affairs declined; and in 1729, he was obliged to return to Paris. It is remarkable, that the count, while in Courland, writing to France for a ſupply of men and money, madamoiſelle Le Couvreur, a celebrated actreſs, pledged her jewels and plate, and ſent him the ſum of forty thouſand livres. The count de Saxe, at his return to Paris, applied himſelf again to the ſtudy of mathematics and to mechanics. In 1733, he refuſed the command of the Poliſh army offered him by the king his brother, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf on the Rhine, under the command of the duke of Berwick, particularly at the lines of Etlingen, and the ſiege of Philipſburg, after which he was made lieutenant-general. A war being kindled on the death of the emperor Charles VI. the count de Saxe took the city of Prague by ſtorm, on the 26th of November, 1741, and afterwards Egra and Ellebogen. He at length raiſed a regiment of Ulans, brought back the marſhal de Broglio's army to the Rhine, and made himſelf maſter of the lines of Lauterburg. He was made marſhal of France, on the 26th of March, 1744, and was commander in chief of the army in Flanders, when, by his vigilance, he reduced the army of the allies to a ſtate of inaction. On the 11th of May, 1745, he gained the battle of Fontenoy, and followed that victory by taking Tournay, Ghent, Bruges, Oudenard, Oſtend, Aeth, &c. and when the campaign was thought to be concluded, took Bruſſels, on the 28th of February, 1746. In the next campaign, he gained the battle of Rouceux. The French king rewarded his ſucceſs on the 12th of January, 1747, by making him marſhal general of his camps and forces. The Dutch now trembled, and on the 4th of May following, created prince William of Naſſau ſtadtholder; but the marſhal de Saxe marched into Zealand, and gained the battle of Lawfeldt, on the 2d of July following; he approved the ſiege of Bergen-op-Zoom, which was taken by M. de Lowendahl, and made himſelf maſter of the city of Maeſtricht, on the 7th of May, 1748. This great ſucceſs was followed by a peace, which was concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle, on the 18th of October following. The marſhal de Saxe afterwards reſided at Chambord, an eſtate given him by the French king; and ſome time after went to Berlin, where he was magnificently received by the king of Pruſſia, who ſpent ſeveral nights in converſing with him. At his return to Paris, he projected the ſettlement of a colony in the iſle of Tobago; but that being oppoſed by the Engliſh and Dutch, he gave up his deſign. At laſt, in the midſt of wealth and honour, and in the enjoyment of the higheſt reputation, he died, at Chambord, after an illneſs of nine days, on the 30th of November, 1750, aged fifty-four. As he was educated and died in the Lutheran religion, the clergy of France refuſed to allow him Chriſtian burial, on which his body was carried to Straſburg, and depoſited in the new church dedicated to St Thomas. On this occaſion, a virtuous princeſs of the Romiſh religion ſaid, "that it was a great pity they could not ſay *De profundis* for a man who had cauſed *Te Deum* to be ſo often ſung. His Life was printed in 1752, in three volumes duodecimo.

SAXENHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Schawenburg, ſeated twenty miles north-weſt of Hanover. Long. 9 10 E. Lat. 52 41. N.

SAXMUNDHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Thurſdays; and two fairs, on Holy Thurſday and September 23, for toys. It is a ſmall place; but the market is pretty good. It is thirty-ſix miles eaſt of Bury, and thirty-nine north-eaſt of London. Long. 1. 38. E. Lat. 52. 22. N.

SAXONY, a large country of Germany, divided into three parts, namely, the circle of Upper Saxony, the circle of Lower Saxony, and the duchy of Saxony. The circle of Upper Saxony contains a great number of territories, governed by particular princes, and is bounded on the eaſt by Pruſſia, and a part of Poland and Sileſia, on the ſouth by Bavaria, Bohemia, and the circle of Franconia, on the weſt by the circle of the Upper Rhine and that of Lower Saxony, on the north by the Baltic Sea and the circle of Lower Saxony. The elector of Saxony is the director. It comprehends the electoral circle of Saxony, the principality of Anhalt, the landgravate of Thuringia, the margravate of Miſnia, the marche of Brandenburg, and the duchy of Pomerania, and theſe again are ſubdivived into many leſſer diſtricts, taken notice of in their proper places.

The circle of Lower Saxony is bounded on the north by the Baltic Sea and the duchy of Sleſwick, on the weſt by the German Ocean and the circle of Weſtphalia, on the ſouth by the circle of the Upper Rhine, and the circle of Upper Saxony, which alſo bounds it on the eaſt. The directors of this circle are the dukes of Magdeburg, Bremen, and of Brunſwick-Lunenburg. It comprehends the archbiſhoprick of Magdeburg, the biſhoprick of Hildeſheim, the archbiſhoprick of Bremen, the biſhoprick of Halberſtadt, the biſhoprick of Schwerin, the biſhoprick of Ratzburg, the biſhoprick of Lubeck, and the biſhoprick of Sleſwick. All theſe have been ſecularized, except Lubeck and Hildeſheim. The other territories are the duchies of Brunſwick-Lunenburg, Lawenburg, and Mecklenburg; the principality of Verden, the counties of Reinſtein and Blanburg; as alſo the free cities of Hamburg, Lubeck, Goſlar, Mulhauſen, and North-hauſen, which ſee in their proper places.

The duchy of Saxony is bounded on the north by the margravate of Brandenburg, on the eaſt by Lower Luſatia, on the ſouth by Miſnia, and on the weſt by the principality of Anhalt. It is about ſeventy-five miles in length, and ſixty-two in breadth, and is a very fertile and trading country, abounding in mines. It is cut into two unequal parts by the river Elb. This is commonly called the electoral circle of Saxony, and Wirtemberg is the capital.

SAYBROOK, a ſea-port town of New-England, in America, and in the province of Connecticut, eighty miles ſouth-weſt of Boſton. Long. 72. 15. E. Lat. 41. 10. N.

SAYCOCK, one of the iſlands of Japan, which is divided from the great iſland of Niphon by a narrow channel. On the weſt ſide of this iſland lies the little iſland of Diſnia, where the Dutch factors are permitted to reſide. Long. 130. 15. E. Lat. 32. 10. N.

SCÆVOLA. See MUTIUS.

SCAGEN, or SKAGERIF, a promontory or cape of North Jutland, in Denmark, lying at the entrance or paſſage out of the ocean into the Baltic ſea. Long. 10. 6. E. Lat. 58. 5. N.

SCALA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Citerior Principato. It is ſeated on the gulph of Salerno, twenty miles ſouth of Naples. Long. 15. 2. E. Lat. 40. 46. N.

SCALA-NOVA, a handſome town of Turky, in Aſia, and in Natolia, with a caſtle and a harbour. It is ſeated in a country abounding in wine, eight miles from Epheſus. Long. 27. 31. E. Lat. 37. 54. N.

SCALIGER, (JULIUS CÆSAR) a learned critic, poet, phyſician, and philoſopher, was born at the caſtle of Ripa, in the territories of Verona, on the 23d of April, 1484, and is ſaid to have been deſcended from the ancient princes of Verona, though this is not mentioned in the letters of naturalization he obtained in France in 1528. He learned the firſt rudiments of the Latin tongue in his own country, and in his twelfth year was preſented to the emperor Maximilian, who made him one of his pages. He ſerved that emperor ſeventeen years, and gave ſignal proofs of his valour and conduct in ſeveral expeditions. He was preſent at the battle of Ravenna in April 1512, in which he had the misfortune to loſe his father Benedict Scaliger, and his brother Titus, on which his mother died with grief: when being reduced to neceſſitous circumſtances, he entered the order of the Franciſcans, and applied himſelf to ſtudy at Bologna;

Bologna; but ſoon after changing his mind with reſpect to his becoming a monk, he took arms again, and ſerved in Piedmont. At which time a phyſician perſuaded him to ſtudy phyſic, which he did at his leiſure hours, and alſo learned Greek; but at laſt the gout determined him, at forty years of age, to abandon a military life. He ſoon after ſettled at Agen, where he married, and began to apply himſelf ſeriouſly to his ſtudies, and learned firſt the French tongue, which he ſpoke perfectly in three months; and then made himſelf maſter of the Gaſcon, Italian, Spaniſh, German, Hungarian, and Sclavonian; but the chief object of his ſtudies was polite literature; mean while he ſupported his family by the practice of phyſic. He did not publiſh any of his works till he was forty ſeven years of age; when he ſoon gained a great name in the republic of letters. He had a graceful perſon, and ſo ſtrong a memory even in his old age, that he dictated to his ſon two hundred verſes which he had compoſed the day before, and retained without writing them down. He was ſo charitable, that his houſe was as it were an hoſpital for the poor and ſick; and he had ſuch an averſion to lying, that he would have no correſpondence with thoſe who were ſubject to that vice; but on the other hand he had much vanity, and a ſatirical ſpirit, which created him many enemies, among whom were Gaſpard Scioppius and Cardan. He died of a retention of urine, on the 21ſt of October, 1558, in the ſeventy-fifth year of his age. He wrote in Latin, 1. A Treatiſe on the Art of Poetry. 2. Exercitations againſt Cardan: theſe works are much eſteemed. 3 Commentaries on Ariſtotle's Hiſtory of Animals, and on Theophraſtus on Plants. 4. Some Treatiſes on Phyſic. 5. Letters, Orations, Poems, and other works, in Latin.

SCALIGER (JOSEPH JUSTUS) one of the moſt learned critics and writers of his time, was the ſon of the former, and was born at Agen, in France, on the 4th of Auguſt, 1540. He ſtudied in the college of Bourdeaux, after which his father took him under his own care, and employed him in tranſcribing his poems, by which means he obtained ſuch a taſte for poetry, that, before he was ſeventeen years old, he wrote a tragedy upon the ſubject of Oedipus, in which he introduced all the poetical ornaments of ſtyle and ſentiment. His father dying in 1558, he went to Paris the year following, at nineteen years of age, with a deſign to apply himſelf to the Greek tongue. For this purpoſe, he for two months attended the lectures of Turnebus; but finding, that in the uſual courſe, he ſhould be a long time in gaining his point, he ſhut himſelf up in his cloſet, and having curſorily read over the Greek conjugations, began to read Homer with the tranſlation, and underſtood him perfectly in one and twenty days. From this reading, he himſelf formed a grammar, which was the only one he ever uſed afterwards. He read over the other Greek poets in four months, and then the orators and hiſtorians, and by conſtant application for two years, gained a perfect knowlege of the Greek tongue. After which he applied to the Hebrew, which he learned by himſelf with great facility. He made no leſs progreſs in the ſciences, and his writings procured him the reputation of one of the greateſt men of that or any other age. He embraced the reformed religion at twenty-two years of age. In 1593, he attached himſelf to Lewis Chaſteigmer de la Roche Pozay, whom he attended in ſeveral journies; and, in 1593, was invited to accept of the place of honorary profeſſor of the univerſity of Leyden, which he complied with, and died of a dropſy in that city, on the 21ſt of January, 1609, aged ſixty-eight. He was a man of great temperance, was never married, and was ſo cloſe a ſtudent, that he often ſpent whole days in his ſtudy without eating; and though his circumſtances were always very narrow, he conſtantly refuſed the preſents that were offered him. He publiſhed many works, the principal of which are, 1. Notes on Seneca's Tragedies, on Varro, Auſonius, Pompeius Feſtus, &c. 2. His Latin Poems. 3. A Treatiſe *de Emendatione Temporum*. 4. Euſebius's Chronicle, with Notes. 5. *Canones Iſagogici*, and many other works. The collections entitled *Scaligeriana* were collected from his converſations by one of his friends, and, being ranged into alphabetical order, were publiſhed by Iſaac Voſſius.

SCALITZ, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Poſon, and on the confines of Moravia. It is ſeated in a very commodious road from Moravia into Hungary, fifty miles north of Preſbourg, and forty-five north-weſt of Leopoldſtadt. Long. 18. 5. E. Lat. 49. 10. N.

SCALLOWAY, a town on the weſt ſide of Mainland, one of the iſlands of Shetland, in the county of Orkney, in Scotland one hundred and thirty miles north-eaſt of Cathneſs. Long. 1. 5. W. Lat. 61. 12. N.

SCANDERBEG, which, in the Turkiſh language, ſignifies Lord Alexander, was the name given by the Turks to George Caſtriot, king of Albania, one of the greateſt of the Chriſtian heroes. He was born in 1404, and given by John Caſtriot his father as a hoſtage to Amurat, or Amurath II. with his three brothers Repoſes, Staniſes, and Conſtantine. Theſe three princes periſhed by a ſlow poiſon given them by the ſultan; but George Caſtriot was ſpared on account of his youth. Amurat cauſed him to be circumciſed, had him carefully educated, and at length gave him the command of ſome troops with the title of ſangiac. Scanderbeg inſtantly acquired a high reputation for valour and prudence, which gave him great credit at the ſultan's court; but his father dying in 1432, he had the mortification to ſee Albania in the power of the Turks, which induced him to form the deſign of recovering his hereditary dominions, in the execution of which he had the dexterity to prevent the Turks entertaining the leaſt ſuſpicion of his views. He made himſelf maſter of Croya, the capital of Albania, in 1443; obtained ſeveral victories over the Turks, and, in 1450, made them raiſe the ſiege of Croya, after the death of Amurat, who carried it on in perſon. In 1461, Scanderbeg concluded a peace with the Turks, and afterwards marched into Italy, to the aſſiſtance of Ferdinand of Arragon, who was beſieged in Barri, when he raiſed the ſiege of that city, and contributed greatly to the victory obtained by that prince over the count of Anjou and general Piccinini. Ferdinand rewarded him, by giving him the cities of Trani, Siponte, and St. John le Rond. Some time after, the Turks having rekindled the war, Scanderbeg obliged them twice to raiſe the ſiege of Croya and defeated them in ſeveral battles. He died at *Lilia*, a city in the ſtate of Venice, on the 17th of January, 1657, aged ſixty-three, after his having gained twenty-two battles. He left a ſon, named John, who ought to have ſucceeded him in the kingdom of Albania; but he was deprived of it by the Turks, and only poſſeſſed the places in the kingdom of Naples, which Ferdinand had given to his father. Scanderbeg gave ſuch extraordinary inſtances of his ſtrength in battle, that a ſupernatural virtue was attributed to his ſcymitar, on which account the ſultan Mahomet II. is ſaid to have ſent to him to obtain it; but having received it, and finding it was only a common ſcymitar, he ſent it back, ſaying, that he had much better of his own, though nobody could do ſuch great things with them: to which Scanderbeg replied, that was becauſe he had not ſent him his arm with his ſcymitar. Father de Poucet publiſhed the Life of Scanderbeg, in the year 1709.

SCANDEROON. See ALEXANDRETTA.

SCANDINAVIA is a country formerly conſiſting of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, which had but one ſovereign, though they are at preſent under the dominion of the kings of Sweden and Denmark.

SCARA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland, ſixty-ſix miles north-eaſt of Gottenburg. Long. 14. 10. E. Lat. 58. 25. N.

SCARBOROUGH, a town in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Thurſdays and Saturdays; and two fairs, on Holy Thurſday and November 22, for toys. It is ſeated on a ſteep rock, near which are ſuch craggy cliffs, that it is almoſt inacceſſible on every ſide. On the top of this rock, is a large green plain, with a little well of freſh water ſpringing out of the rock. It has of late been greatly frequented, on account of its mineral waters, called the Scarborough Spa; on which account it is much mended in the number and beauty of its buildings. The ſpring was under the cliff, part of which fell down in December, 1737, and the water was loſt; but in clearing away the ruins, in order to rebuild the wharf, it was recovered, to the great joy of the town. Here are aſſemblies and balls, in the ſame manner as at Tunbridge. It is a place of ſome trade, and has a very good harbour, and ſends two members to parliament. It is forty-three miles north-eaſt-by-eaſt of York, and two hundred and forty-one north of London. Long. 0. 3. E. Lat. 54. 18 N.

SCARBOROUGH (ſir CHARLES) firſt phyſician to Charles II. James II. and William III. was, by his ſtrong and lively parts, uncommon learning, and extenſive practice, eminently qualified for that ſtation. He was one of the greateſt mathematicians of his time; and Mr. Oughtred informs us, that his memory was ſo tenacious, that he could recite, in order, all the propoſitions of Euclid, Archimedes, and other ancient mathematicians, and apply them on every occaſion. He aſſiſted the famous Dr. William Harvey in his book *De Generatione Animalium*, and ſucceeded him as lecturer of anatomy and ſurgery. He read the lectures founded by Dr. Richard Caldwall, in Surgeons-hall, during ſixteen or ſeventeen years, with great applauſe. In this courſe, he explained the nature of the muſcles, and was the firſt that attempted to account for muſcular ſtrength and motion upon geometrical principles. His *Syllabus Muſculorum* is printed with the Anatomical Adminiſtration of all the Muſcles, &c. by Mr. Molins. He was alſo author of ſeveral mathematical treatiſes, of a Compendium of Lilly's Grammar, and an Elogy on his friend Mr. Cowley. He was a man of amiable manners, and great pleaſantry in converſation. Seeing the ducheſs of Portſmouth eat to exceſs, he ſaid to her, with his

uſual

uſual frankneſs, "Madam, I will deal with you as a phyſician ſhould do: you muſt eat leſs, uſe more exerciſe, take phyſic, or be ſick." He was knighted in 1669, and died about the year 1702. *Mr. Granger's Biographical Dictionary.*

SCARDONNA, a ſea-port town of Dalmatia, ſeated on a bay of the gulph of Venice, forty-five miles north of Spolatto, and ſubject to Venice. Long. 17. 31. E. Lat. 43. 49. N.

SCARLINO, a town of Italy, in Tuſcany, and in the province of Piombino, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the ſea-coaſt, eight miles ſouth of Maſſa, and ten from Piombino. Long. 10. 57. E. Lat. 42. 58. N.

SCARO, a town of the iſland of Santorin, in the Archipelago, with a biſhop's ſee. Long. 25. 58. E. Lat. 36. 10. N.

SCARPANTO, an iſland of the Archipelago, and one of the Sporades, lying ſouth-weſt of the iſle of Rhodes, and to the north-eaſt of that of Candia. It is about twenty-two miles in length, and eight in breadth, and is full of mountains. It abounds in cattle and game, and has quarries of marble, mines of iron, and ſeveral good harbours. The Turks are maſters of it, whoſe chief officer is a cadi. The town of the ſame name, and the only one in it, is ſituated in Lon. 27. 5. E. Lat. 36. 10. N.

SCARPE, a river of the Netherlands, which riſes in the province of Artois, and, running north, paſſes by Arras, Douay, and St. Amand, falling into the river Scheld a little below Mortaigne.

SCARRON (PAUL) a famous French burleſque poet of the 17th century, was the ſon of Paul Scarron, counſellor to the parliament of Paris, and was deſcended from a noble and ancient family. He was born at Paris, in 1610, and having taken orders, became canon of Mons, but being ſeized with a kind of paralytic diſorder, at twenty-ſeven years of age, he, in a great meaſure, loſt the uſe of his limbs, and became very crooked. He had naturally a gay and lively turn, and attached himſelf to a burleſque way of writing both in verſe and proſe. His houſe was frequented by a great number of perſons of wit and quality, who took pleaſure in his converſation. He at length, when advanced in years, married mademoiſelle d'Aubigné, who was afterwards well known under the name of madam de Maintenon. He lived happily with that young lady, obtained a penſion from court, and died on the 14th of October, 1660. He wrote many works in verſe and proſe, the principal of which are his Novels, *Virgil Traveſti*, and ſeveral comedies.

SCEVOLA. See MUTIUS.

SCHAAF (CHARLES) a learned writer, was born at Nuys, in the electorate of Cologne, on the 28th of Auguſt, 1646. He ſtudied at Duiſburg, where he at length became profeſſor of the oriental languages, and when he had enjoyed that place three years, was invited to Leyden, where he had the ſame employment, which he diſcharged with great applauſe. He died in 1729. His principal works are, 1. *Opus Aramæum.* 2. *Novum Teſtamentum Syriacum*, with a Latin tranſlation. 3 *Lexicon Syriacum Concordantiale.* 4. *Epitomæ Grammaticæ Hebrææ.*

SCHAFFHOUSEN, a capital town of a canton of the ſame name in Switzerland. The ſtreets are broad, long, handſome, and neat, and the houſes are almoſt all painted, and have each of them a ſign. It has but two conſiderable churches, one of which, called the Minſter, is a handſome ſtructure, ſupported by twelve thick columns, each of one ſtone, erected to the honour of the twelve apoſtles. The pariſh church of St. John is the largeſt in Switzerland. This place is pretty well fortified, and ſurrounded with walls. Here is a fine bridge, conſiſting of eight arches. It is ſeated very commodiouſly on the bank of the Rhine, twenty-two miles north of Zurich, twenty-two weſt of Conſtance, and forty eaſt of Baſil. About one hundred paces below this town the Rhine falls down from very high rocks, with a terrible noiſe. Long. 8. 46. E. Lat. 47. 40. N.

SCHAFFHOUSEN, a canton of Switzerland, and one of the thirteen republics which compoſe the whole body. It lies between Zurich, Thurgaw, and Suabia. It is but twenty miles from eaſt to weſt, and about ten from north to ſouth. The ſoil is tolerably fertile, and there are vineyards on the hills. It is divided into eleven bailiwicks, which all depend on the principal town. The proteſtant religion is profeſſed here.

SCHALKEN (GODFREY) a painter whoſe merit was confined to giving objects with a ſingular effect of light. He was born at Dort in 1643, and his father, who was a ſchoolmaſter, was deſirous of bringing him up to the ſame profeſſion; but finding the boy's inclination to painting, he placed him with Solomon Van Hoogſtraten, and afterwards with Gerard Dou, from whom he caught a great delicacy in finiſhing; but his chief practice was to paint candle-lights. He placed the object and the candle in a dark room, and looking through a ſmall hole, painted by day-light, what he ſaw in the dark chamber. Sometimes he did portraits, and with that view came to England, but found the buſineſs too much engroſſed by Kneller, Cloſterman, and others. Yet he once drew king William, but as the piece was to be by candle-light, he gave his majeſty the candle to hold, till the tallow ran down upon his fingers. As, if to juſtify this ill-breeding, he drew his own picture in the ſame ſituation. Delicacy was no part of his character. Having drawn a lady who was marked with the ſmall-pox, but had handſome hands, ſhe aſked him when the face was finiſhed, if ſhe muſt not ſit for her hands. "No, replied Schalken, "I always draw them from my houſe-maid." Robert, earl of Sunderland, employed him at Althorp; at Windſor is a well known picture of his in the gallery. He came twice to England, the laſt time with his wife and family, when he ſtayed long, and got much money. He returned to Holland, and was made painter to the king of Pruſſia, with a penſion, which he enjoyed two or three years, and died at Dort, in 1706. *Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

SCHALHOLT, a town of Iceland, and capital of the whole, though it is little better than a large village; however, it has a biſhop's ſee, and a college. Long. 19. 5. W. Lat. 64. 31. N.

SCHAMACHYA, a town of Perſia, and capital of Schirvan. They manufacture here very large quantities of ſilks and cottons. It is ſeated in a valley between two mountains. Long. 50. 16. E. Lat. 41. 14. N.

SCHARDING, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, ſeated on the river Inn, ſeven miles ſouth of Paſſau. Long. 13. 27. E. Lat. 48. 26. N.

SCHEDIUS (PAUL MELISSUS) a celebrated Latin poet, was born at Meriſtad in Franconia, on the 20th of December, 1539, and died at Heidelburg on the 3d of February, 1602, aged ſixty-three. He is eſteemed one of the beſt Latin poets Germany has produced. His lyric verſe is particularly admired.

SCHEFFER (JOHN) one of the moſt learned men of his time, was born at Straſburg in the year 1621, and was not thirty years old when queen Chriſtina of Sweden invited him into her dominions, and made him profeſſor of eloquence and politics in the univerſity of Upſal, and ſettled upon him a conſiderable penſion, which ſhe continued to him even after ſhe had renounced her kingdom. He was afterwards appointed library-keeper to the univerſity of Upſal, royal honorary profeſſor of the law of nature, and member of an academy which was wholly employed in illuſtrating the antiquities of Sweden. He died on the 26th of March, 1679. He wrote, 1. A treatiſe *De Philoſophia Pythagorica.* 2. *De Militia Navali veterum.* 3. *Lapponia ſive Gentis Regioniſque Lapponum Deſcriptio accurata, cum Figuris*, quarto, which has been tranſlated into Engliſh. 4. *Upſalia Antiqua*, and many other learned works.

SCHEFFER (PETER) a native of Gernſheim, deſerves to be conſidered as the firſt inventor of printing; for it was he who invented moveable letters, in which the art of printing principally conſiſts. John Fauſt, his maſter, who diſcovered the art of printing from wooden blocks, was ſo delighted with this happy improvement of his diſcovery, that he gave him his daughter in marriage. This happened about the middle of the fifteenth century.

SCHEINER (CHRISTOPHER) an eminent mathematician and aſtronomer, who firſt diſcovered the ſpots on the ſun, was born at Schwaben. When he was twenty years of age he entered into the ſociety of the Jeſuits, and afterwards taught Hebrew and the mathematics at Ingolſtadt, Friburg, Briſac, and Rome. While he was at Ingolſtadt in 1611, he diſcovered through his teleſcope certain ſpots in the ſun, and afterwards made obſervations on theſe ſolar phænomena for many years at Rome; and having at length reduced them to order, publiſhed them in one vol. folio, in 1630, under the title of *Roſa Urſina: ſive, Sol, ex admirando Faculorum & Macularum ſuorum Phænomeno varius, &c.* adorned with cuts. He afterwards became rector of the Jeſuit's college at Neiſſe in Sileſia, and confeſſor to the archduke Charles. He died at Neiſſe in 1650. He wrote ſome ſmaller works on mathematics and philoſophy, and among the reſt, *Oculus, ſive Fundamentum Opticum*, which was reprinted at London in 1652, quarto.

SCHELD, a river of the Netherlands, which riſes in the confines of Picardy, and runs north-eaſt by Cambray, Bouchin, Valenciennes, Condé, Tournay, and Oudenarde; and receiving the Lis at Ghent, runs eaſt by Dendermond, and then north by Antwerp, below which city it divides into two branches, one called the Weſter-Scheld, which ſeparates Flanders from Zealand, and diſcharges itſelf into the ſea, near Fluſhing. The other is called the Oſter-Scheld, which runs north by Bergen-op-Zoom, and afterwards weſt between the iſlands of Beveland and Schowen, and a little below falls into the ſea.

SCHELESTADT, an ancient and ſtrong town of France, in Upper Alſace, which was formerly an important place. It is ſeated on the river Ill, ten miles north-weſt of Colmar. Long. 7. 36. E. Lat. 48. 17. N.

SCHELLENBERG, a fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria,

Bavaria, ſeated on the Danube, near Donawert, twenty-two miles weſt of Ingolſtadt. It is remarkable for a victory obtained there by the Confederates, commanded by the duke of Marlborough, over the French and Bavarians, in 1704. Long. 11. 10. E. Lat. 48. 51. N.

SCHELLING, an iſland of Holland, ſeated at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee, between Fly Iſland and Ameland.

SCHEMNITZ, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of the Mine Towns. This place is well built, and has three handſome churches, and three caſtles. There are a great many mines here, ſome of which are very remarkable. There is likewiſe found a red ſubſtance, which is called cinnabar of ſilver, and when ground is very good vermillion. It is fifty miles from Preſburg. Long. 19. 10. E. Lat. 48. 46. N.

SCHENECTIDA, a fortreſs of New York in America, ſeated on Hudſon's river, in the province of Albany, adjoining to the country of the Iroquois, one hundred miles north of New York town, and is ſubject to Great Britain. Long. 73. 55. W. Lat. 42. 30. N.

SCHENING, a ſmall town of Sweden in Oſtrogothland, formerly more conſiderable than it is at preſent. It is agreeably ſeated in a fertile country, eight miles ſouth-eaſt of Waſtena. Long. 15. 47. E. Lat. 58. 12. N.

SCHENKENSHANS, a fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Rhine and Waal, twelve miles eaſt of Nimeguen, and ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. Long. 5. 40. E. Lat. 51. 50. N.

SCHERTLIN (SEBASTIAN) one of the greateſt generals of the ſixteenth century, was born at Schorndorff, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, on the 17th of January, 1495. After he had for ſome years ſerved the emperor in Hungary and the Netherlands, he went into Italy, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſuch a manner in the defence of Pavia, that the viceroy of Naples created him a knight. After that campaign he returned to his native country, and enjoyed the poſt of major-general in Franconia, during the war of the Peaſants; but having drawn upon himſelf the hatred of the circle of Suabia, he returned to Italy in 1526, and ſerved in the German army at the taking of Rome and Narni, and in ſuccouring Naples in 1528. The following year ſeveral princes offered him an annual revenue to ſecure his aſſiſtance in caſe they ſhould be obliged to take arms; when Schertlin attached himſelf to the ſervice of the ſenate of Augſburg, and in 1530 bought the lordſhip of Burtenbach. In 1536 he commanded the troops belonging to the circle of Suabia againſt France, and in 1544 Charles V. nominated him grand-marſhal of his army, captain and commiſſary general of his troops, in his expedition againſt Francis I. Yet in 1546 he openly eſpouſed the party of the league of Smalkald againſt the emperor, and that party he ſerved to the utmoſt of his power. He firſt attacked the county of Tirol: but the proteſtants called him from thence juſt when he had cut a paſſage to the imperial troops that were marching from Italy. Three attempts were made upon his life. However, the city of Augſburg being threatened with a ſiege, entruſted its preſervation to him; but at length having concluded a peace with the emperor, Schertlin, whom that prince had excluded from the treaty, was obliged to abandon Augſburg, and to retire to Conſtance, when entering into the ſervice of France, the emperor, in 1549, put him under the ban of the empire. In 1551 Schertlin contributed to the concluſion of an alliance between the French king Henry II. and the elector of Saxony, and was again excluded from the treaty of peace made at Paſſaw. He then accompanied Henry II. in his expeditions on the Rhine, and into the Netherlands: but in 1553 Charles V. and his brother Ferdinand received him to favour, and reſtored to him all his honours and employments, after which he ſerved the emperor Ferdinand I. with great zeal; was ennobled in 1562, and died in 1577.

SCHEUCHZER (JOHN JAMES) doctor of phyſic, and an eminent profeſſor of mathematics and natural hiſtory at Zurich, was born in that city in 1672, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by being the author of many works, among which is A Natural Hiſtory of the Bible, four vols. folio. He died at Zurich, in 1733.

John Gaſpard Scheuchzer, his ſon, was well ſkilled in antiquities and natural hiſtory, and publiſhed an Engliſh Tranſlation of Kœmpfer's Hiſtory of Japan. He died on the 10th of April, 1729. John Scheuchzer, the brother of John James, was profeſſor of phyſic in ordinary at Zurich, doctor of phyſic, and firſt phyſician to the republic of Zurich. He alſo wrote ſeveral works, and died on the 8th of March, 1738.

SCHIAVONE (ANDREA) a celebrated Venetian painter, thus called from the place of his birth, was born in 1522. On his being brought to Venice, he ſerved the painters who kept ſhops; when his mind opening, his genius ſerved him inſtead of a maſter. He ſtudied hard, and took infinite pains, and this, with the aſſiſtance he received from the prints of Parmegiano, and the paintings of Giorgione and Titian, raiſed him to a very ſurpriſing degree of excellence. It is true, that being obliged to earn his daily bread, he had not time to perfect himſelf in deſigning; but this defect was ſo well concealed by the ſingular beauty and ſweetneſs of his colouring, that Tintoret uſed often to ſay, No painter ought to be without one piece of his at leaſt. His principal works were performed at Venice, ſome of them in concurrence with Tintoret, and others under the direction of Titian, in the library of St. Mark. But ſo unfortunate was poor Schiavone, that his pictures were but little valued while he lived; and being only paid as an ordinary painter, he was ill fed, and meanly clad; though after his deceaſe, which happened in 1582, they were eſteemed but little inferior to the works of his moſt famous cotemporaries.

SCHILLING (DIEBOLD) a native of Solothurn in Swiſſerland, was ſecretary to one of the tribunals of the city of Bern. He wrote an Hiſtory of the War of the Swiſs againſt Charles the Raſh, Duke of Burgundy. This work deſerves the greater credit, for the author's being preſent at all the battles and warlike events he deſcribes. It is written in German, and was firſt printed in 1743, folio.

SCHINDLERUS (VALENTINE) a celebrated profeſſor of the Eaſtern languages in the ſixteenth century, was the author of an excellent *Lexicon Pentaglotton*, the beſt edition of which is that of 1612, in folio.

SCHLESTADT, a town of Germany in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in Alſace, eighteen miles ſouth of Straſburg, and ſubject to France. Long. 7. 36. E. Lat. 48. 20. N.

SCHLICHTING (JONAS DE BUCOWIEC) a learned writer among the Socinians, was of a noble family, and born in Poland in 1587. He was at firſt paſtor at Rocovia, and afterwards at another town in Poland, but was driven from thence in 1647, by the diet of Warſaw, where they cauſed his *Confeſſio Fidei Chriſtianæ* to be burnt. He was a perſon of great learning, probity, humanity, and moderation; but his attachment to Socinianiſm drew upon him very ſevere treatment, which he bore with great conſtancy. He at length retired into Moſcovy, and afterwards viſited ſeveral towns in Germany. It was he who under the name of John Simplicius, publiſhed a ſmall work againſt Grotius, upon the ſecond chapter of the Second Epiſtle to the Theſſalonians. He wrote many works, moſt of which are Commentaries on ſeveral books of the Holy Scriptures, and were printed at Amſterdam in 1666, in folio. He died at Zullichaw in 1661.

SCHNEIDER, in Latin *Sartorius* (JOHN FRIEDRMAN) a learned profeſſor of philoſophy at Hall, was born in 1669, at Cranichfeld, a ſmall town of Thuringia, and was the author of ſeveral works, the principal of which are, 1. *Philoſ. rationalis Fundamenta.* 2. *De vero Logicæ Uſu.* 3. *De affectatâ Moralium omnis Scientiâ.* 4. *De Logicâ non otioſâ.* 5. *De Aveſio ſeu Aſcenſu Hominis in Deum Pythagorico.*

SCHOMBERG (HENRY DE) earl of Nanteuil and Duretal, marquis of Epinay in Brittany, and marſhal of France, was the ſon of Gaſpard de Schomberg, earl of Nanteuil, and was deſcended from a noble and ancient family in Germany. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valour and conduct, and was made marſhal of France in 1625. He defeated the Engliſh in the Iſle of Rhée, on the 8th of November, 1627, commanded the king's army, with other generals, at the ſiege of Rochelle in 1628; forced the paſs of Suza in 1629, and took Pignerol in 1630: he gained the battle of Caſtelnaudari, on the 1ſt of September, 1632, and died of an apoplexy at Bourdeaux, on the 17th of November following, aged forty-nine. He wrote an account of the war he conducted in Italy.

SCHOMBERG (CHARLES DE) the ſon of the former, was duke of Halluin, peer and marſhall of France, colonel-general of the Swiſs and Griſons, governor of Metz, &c. He was educated with Lewis XIII. who had a particular eſteem for him. On his defeating the Spaniards near Leucate in Rouſillon, on the 27th of September, 1637, he was made marſhal of France, after which he obtained many advantages over the Spaniards, and died at Paris, on the 6th of June, 1656, aged fifty-ſix.

SCHOMBERG (FREDERIC ARMAND DE) marſhal of France, grandee of Portugal, duke and peer of England, knight of the Garter, and one of the moſt able generals of the 17th century, was deſcended from a noble family in Germany, and born in the year 1608. He gave the firſt proofs of his valour in defence of the United Provinces, and afterwards went into the ſervice of France, whence he was ſent into Portugal in 1661, and commanded the Portugueſe army with ſuch ſucceſs, that he obliged Spain to agree to a peace in 1668, and to acknowledge the houſe of Braganza as lawful heirs to the crown of Portugal. In 1672 he commanded the French army in Catalonia; was made marſhal of France in 1675, notwithſtanding his being a proteſtant,

and raiſed the ſiege of Maeſtricht. The proteſtant religion being aboliſhed in France in 1685, he deſired leave to return to Germany, which was denied him, and all the favour he could obtain was to go to Portugal. But though he had preſerved that nation from falling under the yoke of Caſtile, yet now, on his going thither for refuge, the inquiſition repreſented to the king, his giving refuge to a heretic in ſo odious a light, that he ſent the marquis away.

He then went to Holland, and entered into the particular confidence of the prince of Orange. Being invited to Berlin by the elector of Brandenburg, he made him, when there, governor of Pruſſia, and gave him the command of all his armies. He accompanied the prince of Orange to England in 1688, and upon that prince's being advanced to the throne of England, he was appointed maſter of the ordnance, and general of his majeſty's forces; and on the 3d of April, 1689, was made knight of the Garter; the ſame month he was naturalized by act of parliament; and on the 16th of May following was created baron, earl, marquis, and duke of this kingdom, by the name and title of baron Teys, earl of Brentford, marquis of Harwich, and duke of Schomberg. The houſe of commons likewiſe voted him the ſum of 100,000*l.* for the ſervices he had done; but he received only a ſmall part of that ſum, the the king, after his death, paying his ſon 5000*l.* a-year for the remainder.

In Auguſt following he ſailed for Ireland, to command the troops there, when he hindered king James from making himſelf maſter of that kingdom. The next year he was joined by king William in perſon, when he diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of the Boyne, on the firſt of July, 1690. He paſſed the river in his ſtation, and immediately rallied and encouraged the French proteſtants, who had been left expoſed by the death of their commander, by this ſhort ſpeech, *Allons, monſieurs, voilà vos perſecuteurs.* But theſe words were ſcarce uttered when fifteen or ſixteen of king James's guards, who returned full ſpeed to their main body, after the ſlaughter of their companions, and whom the French refugees, thinking them to be of their own party, ſuffered to paſs, fell furiouſly upon the duke, and gave him two wounds on the head, which, however, were not mortal. The French regiment then ſeeing their error, committed a greater; for firing raſhly on the enemy, they ſhot the duke through the neck, of which wound he inſtantly died.

SCHONEN, a province of Sweden, which is the moſt ſouthern part of Gothland, bounded on the weſt by the ſtreight called the Sound, which ſeparates it from the iſle of Zealand, on the north by Haland and Smaland, on the eaſt by Bleckingia and by the Baltic ſea, which bound it alſo on the ſouth. It is very fertile, and formerly belonged to Denmark. Lunden is the capital.

SCHONICK, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Treves, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Nyms, thirty miles from Treves, and twenty-three ſouth from Limburg. Long. 6. 6. E. Lat. 50. 17. N.

SCHOOCKIUS (MARTIN) a learned and laborious writer, was born at Utrecht, on the 1ſt of April, 1614, and was ſucceſſively profeſſor of languages, eloquence, hiſtory, logic, and experimental philoſophy, at Utrecht, Deventer, Groningen, and Franckfort upon the Oder, where he died in 1665, at fifty-one years of age. He was fond of writing upon ſingular ſubjects, and we have wrote by him a great number of critical, philoſophical, and hiſtorical works, the moſt ſingular of which are, 1. Upon Butter. 2. Upon the Averſion to Cheeſe. 3. Upon Eggs and Fowls. 4. Upon Inundations. 5. *De Harengis ſeu Halecibus.* 6. *De Signaturis Fœtûs.* 7. *De Cucullis.* 8. *De Nihilo.* 9. *De Sternutatione, &c.*

SCHOONHOVEN, a town of the United Netherlands, in the province of Holland, ſeated on the river Leck, fourteen miles eaſt of Rotterdam. It has a very commodious harbour. Long. 4. 46. E. Lat. 52. 10. N.

SCHORNDORF, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a good caſtle. It was taken by the French in 1647; but was rendered back to the duke of Wirtemberg in 1648, by the peace of Weſtphalia. It is ſeated on the river Rems, fifteen miles north eaſt of Stutgard. Long. 9. 26. E. Lat. 48. 45. N.

SCHOREL (JOHN) a Flemiſh painter, was born at Schorel, a village near Alkmaer, in Holland, in 1495, and worked ſome time with Albert Durer. He afterwards travelled into Germany, where meeting with a friar who was a lover of painting, and was going to Jeruſalem, he accompanied him, and employed himſelf in deſigning at Jeruſalem, on the banks of the river Jordan, and in other places honoured by the preſence of our Saviour. In his way home he worked ſome time at Venice, and deſiring to ſee Raphael's paintings, he went to Rome, and there copied his and Michael Angelo's works, and drew antique ſculptures, and the ruins of ancient buildings. Adrian VI. gave him the office of ſuperintendant of the buildings at Belvidere; but after that pontiff's death he returned to the Low Countries, and ſtaying awhile at Utrecht, drew ſeveral fine pieces there. He was endowed with various accompliſhments; for he underſtood Latin, French, Italian, and German, and was a muſician, a poet, and an orator. He died in the year 1562, lamented by his friends, who eſteemed him for his good humour, and other amiable qualities.

SCHORUS (ANTHONY) one of the beſt grammarians in the 16th century, was born at Hoogſtraten, in Brabant; embraced the proteſtant religion, and taught polite literature at Heidelberg, where cauſing a dramatic piece to be acted by his ſcholars, in which Religion was introduced, deſiring a lodging from the great, who ſhut their door againſt her; and then addreſſing herſelf to the loweſt of the people, ſhe met with a favourable reception; he was obliged to fly, and ſome of his ſcholars were ſent to priſon. He died at Lauſanne, in the year 1552. He wrote, *Theſaurus Ciceronianus*, and ſeveral excellent grammatical works.

SCHOTTUS (ANDREAS) a very learned writer, was born at Antwerp, in 1552, and was educated at Louvain, after which he ſtudied at Douay and at Paris. On his leaving the laſt mentioned city he went into Spain, and in 1580 obtained a Greek profeſſorſhip at Toledo. In 1584 he was invited to Saragoſſa to teach rhetoric and the Greek tongue, and two years after entering into the ſociety of the Jeſuits, was called by the general of the order to teach rhetoric at Rome. He continued there three years, and then returned to his own country, where he ſpent the remainder of a long life in reading and writing books, and being not only a man of extenſive learning, but of the greateſt candor and generoſity, the proteſtants have every where ſpoken well of him. He gave editions of, and wrote notes upon many of the claſſics; among which were Aurelius Victor, Pomponius Mela, Seneca Rhetor, Cornelius Nepos, Valerius Flaccus, &c. He alſo laboured upon many of the Greek fathers, and in particular publiſhed an edition of Baſil. He died at Antwerp, on the 23d of January, 1629.

SCHOUEN, one of the iſlands of Zealand, in the Netherlands, ſeated between the iſland of Goree and Beveland, being fifty miles in length, and ſix in breadth. The chief town is Zirickzee.

SCHOUTEN, the name of fifteen iſlands in the South ſea, pretty near the coaſt of New Guinea, they were diſcovered by William Schouten in 1616.

SCHREVELIUS (CORNELIUS) a laborious Dutch writer in the 17th century, who publiſhed editions of Homer, Heſiod, and ſeveral other ancient authors, which are eſteemed very fine ones, though performed without taſte and judgment. Schrevelius alſo publiſhed a Lexicon in Greek and Latin, which is a very uſeful one to thoſe who begin to ſtudy Greek; and is reckoned the moſt valuable of his works. He died in 1667.

SCHULTENS (ALBERT) profeſſor of Hebrew and of the Eaſtern languages at Leyden, and one of the moſt learned men of the 18th century, was born at Groningen, where he ſtudied till the year 1706, and from thence continued his ſtudies at Leyden and Utrecht. Schultens at length applied himſelf to the ſtudy of Arabic books, both printed and in manuſcript, in which he made great progreſs. A ſhort time after he became miniſter of Waſſenar, and two years after profeſſor of the Eaſtern tongues at Franeker. At length he was invited to Leyden, where he taught Hebrew, and the Eaſtern languages, with extraordinary reputation till his death, which happened in 1750. He wrote many learned works, the principal of which are, 1. A Commentary on Job, in two volumes, quarto. 2. A Commentary on the Proverbs, quarto. 3. A book intitled *Vetus & Regia via Hebraizandi*, quarto. 4. A Latin tranſlation of the Arabic book of Hariri. 5. *Animadverſiones philologicæ & criticæ ad varia Loca Veteris Teſtamenti.* 6. An excellent Hebrew grammar. 7. The Life of Saladin, tranſlated from the Arabic, &c. Schultens diſcovered in all his works ſound criticiſm, and much learning and erudition. He maintained againſt Grotius and Drieſſen, that in order to have a perfect knowledge of the Hebrew, it is neceſſary to join with it, not only the Chaldee and Syriac, but more particularly the Arabic.

SCHURMAN (ANNA MARIA A) a very ingenious and learned lady, was deſcended from a noble and ancient family, and was born at Cologne, on the 5th of November, 1607; ſhe diſcovered from her infancy ſuch an extraordinary dexterity of hand, that at ſix years of age, it is ſaid, ſhe cut with her ſciſſars out of paper all ſorts of figures, without any pattern, and that, when ten years old, ſhe was but three hours in learning to embroider. She was afterwards taught vocal and inſtrumental muſic, painting, ſculpture, and engraving, and ſucceeded equally in all theſe arts. Her writing in all languages was inimitable, and the curious

rious preſerved ſpecimens of it in their cabinets. She drew in miniature with admirable ſkill, and made portraits on glaſs with the point of a diamond. Her father perceiving her capacity for learning, applied himſelf to cultivate it, and aſſiſted her in gaining that knowledge which has made her ſo celebrated. The Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages were ſo familiar to her, that ſhe not only wrote, but even ſpoke them, in a manner which ſurpriſed the moſt learned men; ſhe alſo made a great progreſs in the Syriac, Chaldee, Arabic, and Ethiopic; and with reſpect to the living languages, underſtood perfectly and ſpoke readily the French, Engliſh, and Italian. She was ſufficiently converſant in geography, aſtronomy, philoſophy, and the other ſciences, to be able to diſcourſe and judge of them with great exactneſs; but as ſhe had a very religious turn of mind, ſhe principally applied herſelf to the ſtudy of the Holy Scriptures. It is remarkable, that with all theſe uncommon accompliſhments, ſhe always ſpoke of learned ſubjects with extreme modeſty, and never but when ſhe was obliged to do it. This would have occaſioned her merit and learning to continue unknown, if Rivetus, Voſſius, and Spanheim, had not produced her, contrary to her own inclinations, upon the ſtage of the world: Salmaſius, Beverovicius, and Huygens, valued themſelves upon their correſpondence with her by letters, ſhewed her anſwers, and ſpread her fame in foreign countries; which procured her letters from Balzac, Gaſſendi, Merſennus, Bochart, Conrart, and many other learned men. At laſt her name became ſo famous, that perſons of the higheſt rank, and even ſome princeſſes, on their paſſing through Utrecht, honoured her with a viſit. Towards the end of her life ſhe embraced the ſentiments of the famous Labadie, which reſembled thoſe of the Quakers, and lived ſome time with him at Altona in Holſtein, where ſhe attended him at his death, after which ſhe retired to Wiewart in Frieſland, where ſhe died on the 5th of May, 1678, aged ſixty-one. It is ſaid, that ſhe was extremely fond of eating ſpiders. There have been publiſhed, 1. Several of her Latin Letters. 2. *Diſſertatio de ingenii Muliebris ad Doctrinam, & meliores Literas aptitudine:* which is tranſlated into French. 3. ΕΥΚΛΗΡΙΑ, *ſeu melioris Partis Electio*; which is a defence of her attachment to the ſect of the Labadiſts. 4. *Opuſcula Hebræa, Græca, Latina, Gallica, Proſaica, & Metrica.*

SCHUT, an iſland of Hungary, formed by the river Danube, on the confines of Auſtria, being thirty miles in length, and fifteen in breadth.

SCHUT (CORNELIUS) an eminent painter, born at Antwerp. He had naturally a lively imagination, and a great talent for painting; theſe are viſible in his works, which are always enlivened by poetical ideas. He had, however, but little buſineſs, and imputing it to Rubens's ſuperior reputation, he was very angry with that painter, whom he frequently railed at; but Rubens wiſely took no other revenge but to procure him work.

SCHWALBACH, a town of Germany, in the Upper Rhine, in the territory of Wetteraw, and county of Naſſau, eight miles north of Mentz. Long. 7. 50. E. Lat. 50. 8. N.

SCHWART (BERTHOLD) a famous Cordelier, at the end of the 13th century, is eſteemed the inventor of gunpowder and fire-arms. He is ſaid to have diſcovered this invention by accident, when making ſome chemical preparations, while he was in priſon.

SCHWARTZ, a town of Germany, in the Tyrol, famous for its mines of different metals. It is ſeated on the river Ill, ten miles north-eaſt of Inſprue, and eight ſouth-eaſt of Rottenburg. Long. 11. 26 E. Lat. 47. 6 N.

SCHWARTZBURG, a town and caſtle of Germany, and circle of Upper Saxony, in the landgrayate of Thuringia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, belonging to a prince of the houſe of Saxony. It is ſeated on the river Schwartz, twenty miles ſouth-eaſt of Erford, and thirty-five north of Cullembach. Long. 11. 27. E. Lat. 50. 45. N.

SCHWARTZEMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a principality of the ſame name. The caſtle is ſeated on the river Lee, five miles north-weſt of Nuremburg, and twenty eaſt of Wertzburg, ſubject to its own prince. Long. 10. 22. E. Lat. 49. 43. N.

SCHWEIDNITZ, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Sileſia, and capital of a province of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is the handſomeſt town of Sileſia, next to Breſlaw. The ſtreets are large, the church is fine, and the houſes well built. The fortifications are not very conſiderable; the royal palace is turned into a convent. All the magiſtrates are Roman Catholics, but moſt of the inhabitants are proteſtants, who have a church without the town; as alſo a public ſchool and bells. It is ſeated on an eminence on the river Weiſtritz, twenty-ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt of Lignitz, and twenty-two ſouth-weſt of Breſlaw. Long. 16. 25. E. Lat. 50. 46. N.

SCHWEINFURT, a very ſtrong, free, and imperial town of Germany, in Franconia, with a magnificent palace, where the ſenators meet, who are twelve in number. The environs are rich in cattle, corn, and wine, and the inhabitants are proteſtants, and carry on a great trade in linen and woollen cloth, and feathers. Long. 10. 15. E. Lat. 50. 15. N.

SCHWINBURG, a town of Denmark, on the eaſtern coaſt of the iſland of Fionia, twenty miles ſouth-eaſt of Odenſee. Long. 10. 55. E. Lat. 55. 8. N.

SCHWITZ, a canton in Swiſſerland, which gives name to them all. It is bounded on the weſt by the lake of the four cantons, on the ſouth by the canton of Uri, on the eaſt by that of Glaris, and on the north by Zurich and Zug. Its principal riches conſiſt of cattle. Schwitz, the chief town, is large and handſome, and is ſeated in a pleaſant country, among high mountains. There are handſome buildings, as well public as private, and among the firſt are the pariſh church of St. Martin, two convents of Capuchins, one of nuns, and the town-houſe. It is here the general aſſemblies of the country meet. It is ten miles ſouth-eaſt of Lucern, and twelve ſouth of Zug. Long. 8. 41. E. Lat. 47. 2 N.

SCIATI, an iſland of the Archipelago, near the coaſt of Janna, almoſt at the entrance of the gulph of Salonica. It is about twenty-two miles in length, and eight in breadth. Long. 24. 15. E. Lat. 39. 29. N.

SCIERIA, Σκιερα, in Grecian antiquity, a feſtival celebrated at Alea, in Arcadia, in honour of Bacchus, whoſe image was expoſed under an umbrella. At this time the women were ſcourged in the ſame manner as the boys at the altar of Diana Orthia.

SCILLY, a number of iſlands and rocks, lying about thirty miles to the weſt of Cornwall. The largeſt is called St. Mary's, and is the beſt cultivated, as well as the moſt populous. In all theſe iſlands there are about 1000 inhabitants. The air in general is pretty healthy, though ſea-fogs are more frequent here then in larger tracts of land. They have ſeveral good harbours where ſmall ſhips may ride very ſafely; but ſome of the rocks are very dangerous, as they are hid under water, and have been very fatal to many ſhips of our own nation, particularly admiral Shovel, with three other men of war, were caſt away here on the 22d of October, 1707; and there were 1000 people on board the admiral, ſeveral of them gentlemen of quality, both of Spain and England.

SCIO, an iſland of the Archipelago, near the coaſt of Natolia, to the ſouth of Metelin, and to the north-weſt of Samos. It is about thirty-three miles in length, and fifteen in breadth; and though it is mountainous and rough, it is nevertheleſs agreeable on account of its oranges, citrons, mulberries, and other fruits. It produces a large quantity of wine; but ſilk makes the principal revenue of the iſland. The town of Scio, which ſtands on the ſea ſhore, is large, delightful, and the beſt built of any in the Levant. The houſes are beautiful and commodious, they being built after the Genoeſe manner, and the ſtreets are paved. The caſtle is an old citadel, built by the Genoeſe on the ſea ſhore, and commands both the town and harbour. This laſt is the rendezvous of all ſhips that go to or come from Conſtantinople. The number of the inhabitants is very conſiderable. The Genoeſe were in poſſeſſion of this iſland for a conſiderable time, till the Turks drove them away in 1595. The Venetians became maſters of it in 1694, but the Turks retook it the next year. The town of Scio is forty-eight miles weſt of Smyrna, and two hundred and ten ſouth-weſt of Conſtantinople.

SCIOPPIUS (GASPAR) one of the moſt formidable critics of the 17th century, was born in the Palatinate, on the 27th of May, 1576, and ſtudied at Amberg, Heidelberg, and afterwards at Altdorf, where he made ſuch a rapid progreſs, that at ſixteen years of age he publiſhed ſome critical works, which rendered him admired. In 1599 he abjured the proteſtant religion, and embraced that of popery; notwithſtanding which he was the great enemy of the Jeſuits, and was extremely ſatyrical upon them in ſeveral books: while, on the other hand, he wrote with the utmoſt fury againſt the proteſtant party, and even perſuaded the princes to extirpate them by the moſt ſanguinary methods; he particularly vented his rage againſt Joſeph Scaliger, Caſaubon, and Du Pleſſis Mornai: he even attacked James I. king of England, but the book he wrote againſt that prince coſt him dear; for the domeſtics belonging to king James's ambaſſador at the court of Spain, attacked him, in 1614, at Madrid, gave him ſeveral wounds, and left him for dead. He did not ſpare the perſon of Henry IV. of France in his book intitled *Eccleſiaſticus*, which was burnt at Paris, by the hands of the hangman. In ſhort, Scioppius having drawn upon himſelf univerſal hatred, and being juſtly apprehenſive of ſome attempt upon his life, ſought for ſhelter at Padua, where he died on the 19th of November, 1649, aged

aged ſeventy-four. One of the things on which he valued himſelf moſt was his elegant Latin ſtyle: he diſcovered barbariſms in the writings of thoſe of the moderns who were moſt eſteemed, and did not even ſpare the moſt elegant writers of antiquity. It cannot be denied but that he was a man of great abilities, and his application to ſtudy, his memory, the multitude of his writings, his fire and eloquence would have juſtly ranked him among the heroes in the republic of letters, had his moderation been equal to his wit and learning. He wrote many works, the principal of which are, 1. *Veriſimilium Libri* IV. 2. *Commentarius de Arte Criticâ.* 3. *De ſua ad Catholicos Migratione, &c.* 4 *Notationes Criticæ in Phædrum, &c.* 5. *Suſpectarum Lectionum Libri* V. 6. *Cloſſicum Belli Sacri.* 7. *Collyrium Regium, &c.*

SCIPIO (Publius Cornelius) ſurnamed Africanus, one of the greateſt generals of ancient Rome, was the ſon of Publius Cornelius Scipio, conſul in the ſecond Punic war. He was but eighteen years of age when he ſaved his father's life at the battle of Teſin, and after the defeat of Cannæ he, by his entreaties, prevailed on the Roman nobility not to abandon Rome. His father and uncle loſing their lives in fighting againſt the Carthaginians, he was ſent into Spain at twenty-four years of age; when he conquered that country in leſs than four years; defeated the enemies army, and took New Carthage in one and the ſame day. The wife of Mardonius, and the children of Indibilis, who were ſome of the principal perſons of the country, being found among the priſoners, Scipio cauſed them to be honourably conducted to their relations. On this occaſion Scipio refuſed to indulge the dangerous pleaſure of looking at a female captive, whoſe beauty filled the Romans with admiration, and inſiſted that the money offered for her ranſom, ſhould ſerve to augment the fortune that had been promiſed to be given with her to a young lord to whom ſhe was contracted. Scipio's generoſity and virtue in theſe noble inſtances greatly contributed to the ſucceſs of his arms. He put an end to the war with Spain by a great battle fought in Betica, now called Andaluſia, in which he defeated above 50,000 foot, and 4000 horſe. Scipio at length carried the war into Africa, where he conquered in two famous battles the Carthaginians, commanded by Syphax, king of Numidia, in the 203d year before the Chriſtian æra. The following year he defeated Hannibal, at the battle of Zama; on which Carthage ſubmitted on terms that were very advantageous to the Romans. After this victory Scipio entered Rome in triumph, in the 201ſt year before the Chriſtian æra, when he received the name of Africanus. He was conſul a ſecond time, and followed his brother into Aſia, in the 184th year before the ſame period. At his return the tribunes of the people had the boldneſs to accuſe him of embezzling the public money, and even of carrying on a ſecret correſpondence with king Antiochus: but Scipio inſtead of replying, reminded the people that, "That was "the day in which he had defeated Hannibal, and that it "was but juſt he ſhould go and return thanks to the Gods." When forgetting the accuſation, and looking upon him as their principal defender, they accompanied him to the temples, as if that had been the day of his triumph. Some time after, being offended at the ingratitude of the Romans, he retired to Linternum, in the Campania of Rome, where he ſpent the reſt of his days in ſtudy, and the converſation of men of learning.

Publius Cornelius Scipio, his ſon, was a man of learning, and an excellent orator. He was priſoner in the Aſiatic war, and adopted the ſon of Paulus Æmilius, who was named Scipio Africanus the Younger. See Scipio (Publius Æmilianus).

Scipio (Lucius Cornelius) ſurnamed Aſiaticus, was the ſon of Publius Scipio, and the brother of Scipio Africanus, whom he accompanied into Spain and Africa, and was conſul in the 189th year before the Chriſtian æra. He then commanded the Roman army in Aſia againſt Antiochus, with whom he fought a bloody battle in the Magniſian Fields, near Sardis, in which the enemy loſt 50,000 foot, and 4000 horſe. This victory procured Scipio the honour of a triumph, and the ſurname of Aſiaticus. At length he was accuſed by Cato of embezzling the public treaſure; but when he came to ſeize his wealth, they found ſo little, that his poverty juſtified his innocence, and turned the public hatred againſt his accuſer.

Scipio Nasica, the ſon of Cneius, and the couſin of Scipio Africanus, was eloquent, courageous, and endued with ſuch extraordinary virtue, that he was eſteemed the moſt worthy man in the republic, on which account he was ordered by the ſenate to receive into his houſe the ſtatue of the mother of the gods. By his prudence and excellent endowments he merited the title that was given him of being the Delight of the Roman People.

Scipio (Publius Æmilianus) ſurnamed Scipio Africanus Minor, was the ſon of Paulus Æmilius, and was adopted by Scipio the ſon of Africanus. He united in his perſon all the virtues of Scipio Aſricanus, his father by adoption, and of Paulus Æmilius his own father, and, in ſhort, was one of the greateſt men of his age. He obtained in Spain a mural crown, for being the firſt who ſcaled the ramparts belonging to one of the enemies towns attacked by the Romans, and defeated, in a ſingle combat, a Spaniſh general of a prodigious ſtature. He at length marched into Africa, where the Romans had begun the third Punic war, and by his valour obtained the dignity of conſul, before the age required, in the 147th year before the Chriſtian æra. The following year he took and burnt Carthage, and put an end to the third Punic war. He was made conſul for the ſecond time in the 134th year before the Chriſtian æra, and ſent into Spain, where he took and raſed Numantia: but a ſhort time after his return was found dead in his bed, where it is ſuppoſed he was aſſaſſinated by Gracchus. He was well ſkilled in polite literature; he loved the ſciences and learned men, and had always with him, both at Rome and in the army, Polybius and Panætius, two of the greateſt geniuſes, and moſt judicious writers of antiquity.

SCIRO, an iſland of the Archipelago, to the eaſt of Metalin, to the north-eaſt of Negropont, and to the ſouth-eaſt of Sciati. It is fifteen miles in length, and eight in breadth, and has a ſmall town of the ſame name. It produces excellent wine. Long. 25. 10. E. Lat. 38. 15. N.

SCLAVONIA, including Ratzia, is bounded by the rivers Drave and Danube, which ſeparate it from Hungary on the north-eaſt; by the river Save, which divides it from the Turkiſh provinces of Servia and Boſnia on the ſouth-weſt; and is two hundred miles in length, and ſixty in breadth. It is a fine level fruitful country where it is cultivated, but having been for many years a frontier province againſt Turky, and ſubject to the ravages of armies, it has produced but little corn or wine. Poſega is the chief town. This province is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, and the people are a mixture of Greek and Latin Chriſtians. The Ratzians inhabit the eaſtern diviſion of this country.

SCOON, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth; remarkable for being the palace where the kings of Scotland were formerly crowned. It is thirty miles north of Edinburgh. Long 3. 10. W. Lat. 56. 28. N.

SCOPAS, a celebrated architect and excellent Greek ſculptor, was born in the iſle of Paros, and was employed in erecting the famous mauſoleum, which Artemiſia cauſed to be erected for her huſband at Halicarnaſſus. He flouriſhed about 430 years before the Chriſtian æra.

SCOPELO, an iſland of the Archipelago, five miles eaſt of Sciati, and ſeventeen north of Negropont, at the entrance of the gulph of Salonica. It is about ten miles in length, and five in breadth, and is very fertile, particularly in good wine. The inhabitants are about 12,000, who are almoſt all Greeks. Long. 24. 37. E. Lat. 39. 34. N.

SCOPIA, or Uscopia, a town of Turky in Europe, and in the province of Servia, with an archbiſhop's ſee of the Greek church. It is the reſidence of ſangiack, and is ſeated on the river Vardar, ſeventy miles ſouth-by-weſt of Niſſa, ſeventy weſt-by-ſouth of Sophia, and three hundred and fifteen north-weſt of Conſtantinople. Long. 22. 20. E. Lat. 42. 26. N.

SCORZA (Sinibaldo) an excellent painter and engraver, was born at Voltaggio, in the territory of Genoa. He perfectly imitated the impreſſions of Albert Durer, and excelled in painting animals, flowers, and landſcapes. He died at Genoa in 1631, at forty-one years of age.

SCOT (Michael) a learned mathematician and aſtrologer, in the 13th century, was beloved by the emperor Frederic II. to whom he dedicated all his works. Some authors pretend that he was a magician; but other judicious writers, as the learned friar Bacon and Pitſeus, give him great encomiums. He wrote a Treatiſe on Phyſiognomy, a book of queſtions upon Sacroboſco's Sphere, and a Hiſtory of Animals.

Scot (Reginald) a judicious writer, in the 16th century, was the younger ſon of ſir John Scot of Scot's Hall, near Smeeth in Kent, and was born in that county. He ſtudied at Hart-hall in the univerſity of Oxford, after which he retired to Smeeth, where he lived a ſtudious life, and died in 1599. He publiſhed, The Perfect Platform of a Hop Garden, and a book intitled, The Diſcoverie of Witchcraft, in which he ſhewed that all the relations concerning magicians and witches are chimerical. This work was not only cenſured by king James I. in his Dæmonology, but by ſeveral eminent divines, and all the copies of it, that could be found, were burnt.

SCOTLAND, the kingdom of, is the north part of the iſland of Great Britain, which is now united to England, and both together make but one nation. It is bounded on all ſides by the ocean, except the ſouth, from which it is ſeparated by the river Tweed, towards the eaſt by Cheviot-hills, and the river Eſk, and Solway Frith towards the weſt. It is generally reckoned three hundred and eighty miles in length,

length, from Aldermouth-head, near the iſle of Mull, to Buchaneſs, and one hundred and ninety in breadth, where it is broadeſt. There are three hundred iſlands belonging to Scotland, ſome of which are very conſiderable. Theſe are called the weſtern iſlands, the Orkneys, and the Shetland iſles. The air is generally wholeſome, though colder than that of England; but it is purified by the winds, which are pretty ſtrong and frequent. In the northern parts the days are very long, and in the ſummer ſolſtice the night is not above an hour and half long in the Iſle of Sky. The ſoil is different in different parts, there being many rich and fruitful plains, though what is called the Highlands, is full of mountains and heaths. They do not want wheat, but the grain moſtly cultivated is oats, as it will grow in the mountainous parts. The productions of Scotland are much the ſame as in England, though not in ſuch plenty. In the Lowlands there is but little timber, but in the moſt northern parts there are foreſts of fir-trees, which might afford maſts for the largeſt men of war; but it is difficult to bring them to the ſea-ſide. They burn coals in ſeveral parts, and in the Highlands have plenty of wood: however, in other places they burn turf, peat, heath, broom, and furze. They have large flocks of ſheep, and plenty of horned cattle, many of which are brought to England for ſale, and even as far as London, though they are generally very ſmall. They have alſo a great number of horſes, which, though ſmall, will bear great fatigue. The ſoil produces great plenty of hemp and flax, which are manufactured in many places; and at Edinburgh particularly, they have brought all ſorts of linen to the greateſt perfection, and export very large quantities. Some years ago, the women never appeared abroad without their plaids; but now that cuſtom is pretty much laid aſide. This was likewiſe the chief dreſs of the Highlanders, but by a late act of parliament they have been obliged to lay them aſide, and conform to the Lowland dreſs. No country in the world has greater plenty of fiſh, eggs, and fowls; and a very great advantage might be made of their fiſheries. They have mines of ſeveral ſorts, and particularly of lead, with quarries of free-ſtone for building; inſomuch, that the principal towns are conſtructed with nothing elſe. They have mines of very good coal, great quantities of which are brought to London, and is known by the name of Scotch coal. With regard to what is ſaid of their precious ſtones, gold and ſilver mines, and other uncommon productions, we ſhall paſs over in ſilence. The eſtabliſhed religion in Scotland is Preſbyterian: however, all others are tolerated, or at leaſt connived at. As for the rivers and lakes we ſhall take notice of the principal in their proper places.

SCOTT (Dr. JOHN) an eminent Engliſh divine, was the ſon of Mr. Thomas Scott, a graſier, and was born in the pariſh of Chippenham in Wiltſhire, about the year 1638. He was about three years apprentice in London; but being of a ſtudious diſpoſition, left his trade, and became a commoner of New Inn, Oxford; after which he took orders, and at length became miniſter of St. Thomas's in Southwark. In 1677 he was made rector of St. Peter le Poor in London. In 1684 he was collated to a prebend in St. Paul's cathedral; and in 1685 accumulated the degrees of divinity, he having before taken no degrees in arts, or any other faculty. In 1691 he became vicar of St. Giles's in the Fields, and the ſame year was made canon of Windſor. He was eminent for his kindneſs and humanity, his amiable diſpoſition, affability, pleaſantneſs of temper, condeſcenſion, ſincerity, and readineſs to do all good offices for any that had recourſe to him, and was at the ſame time an excellent preacher. He died on the 10th of March, 1695, and was interred in the vault under St. George's church. He publiſhed, 1. The Chriſtian Life, in four volumes. 2. Certain Caſes of Conſcience reſolved, concerning the Lawfulneſs of joining with Forms of Prayer in Public Worſhip. 3. An Examination of Bellarmine's Eighth Note, concerning Sanctity of Doctrine. 4. The Texts which Papiſts cite out of the Bible for the Proof of the Doctrine of Prayer in an unknown Tongue, examined. 5. Several Sermons.

SCOTUS. See DUNS.

SCRIBONIUS LARGUS, an ancient phyſician in the reign of Auguſtus, or Tiberius, was the author of ſeveral works, the beſt edition of which is that of John Rhodius.

SCRIVAN, a ſea-port town in the province of Darien, in South America, and in Terra Firma, fifty miles eaſt of Porto-Bello. Long. 82. 5. E. Lat. 10. 12. N.

SCUDERY (GEORGE DE) a French poet, and one of the moſt fruitful writers of the French Academy, was born of a diſtinguiſhed family at Havre de Grace in 1601, and became governor of Notre Dame de la Garde in Provence. He publiſhed ſixteen Dramatic Pieces, and ſeveral Poems, on which Boileau ſet but little value. He died at Paris, on the 14th of May, 1667, aged ſixty-ſix. Beſides theſe poetical pieces, he wrote Obſervations on the Cid, and other works.

SCUDERY (MAGDALEN DE) a lady celebrated for her romances and other writings, by which ſhe acquired ſuch reputation, that ſhe was ſurnamed the Sappho of her Age. She was the ſiſter of the former, and was born at Havre de Grace in 1607. She gained the prize of eloquence from the French Academy in 1671, by her Diſcourſe on Glory. The cardinal Mazarine left her an annuity by his laſt will. The chancellor Boucherat granted one under the ſeal, and the king allowed her another of 2000 livres. Mademoiſelle de Scudery carried on a literary correſpondence with ſeveral learned men, to whom ſhe wrote in verſe and proſe, and was a member of the Academy of Ricovrati at Padua, and of all the other academies to which perſons of her ſex are admitted. She died at Paris, on the 2d of June, 1701, aged ninety-four. Her principal works are, 1. Artamenes, or the Grand Cyrus. 2. Clelia. 3. *La Promenade de Verſailles.* 4. Ibrahim, or the Illuſtrious Baſſa. 5. Almahide, or the Royal Slave. 6 Celinda. 7. Matilda of Aguilar. 8. Converſations, ten volumes, &c. All of which are written into French.

SCUTARI, a large populous town of Turky in Europe, and capital of Upper Albania. It is ſeated on the lake Zeta, at the mouth of the river Bocana, ſixty miles ſouth-eaſt of Raguſa, twenty north-eaſt of Antivari, and ninety-five north-weſt of Albanopoli. Long. 20. 5. E. Lat. 42. 36. N.

SCUTARI, a large and handſome town of Turky in Aſia, and Natolia, with a well frequented harbour. It is ſeated on the eaſt ſide of Conſtantinople, to which it is looked upon as a ſuburb, being directly over againſt it. It contains a very handſome moſque, and is built on the ſide of a hill. Long. 29. 5 E. Lat 41 45. N.

SCYLAX, a celebrated mathematician and geographer in the iſle of Caryanda, in Caria, flouriſhed under the reign of Darius, the ſon of Hyſtaſpes, about 522 years before the Chriſtian æra. Some have attributed to him the invention of geographical tables. We have under his name a geographical work publiſhed by Hœſchelius, but it is written by a much later author, and is only, perhaps, an abridgment of the ancient Scylax's geography.

SCYLLA, in fabulous hiſtory, the daughter of Phorcys, who being beloved by Glaucus, that marine deity, after endeavouring in vain to gain her affections, applied to Circe, and beſought her by her art to inſpire the diſdainful virgin with the ſame pangs he endured. Circe now vowed her own paſſion for Glaucus, and endeavoured to win him to her love; but finding her endeavours fruitleſs, avowed revenge, and by her magic ſpells ſo infected the fountain in which Scylla bathed, that on her entering it her lower parts were turned into dogs, when being affrighted at herſelf, ſhe plunged into the ſea, where ſhe was changed into a rock, famous for the ſhipwrecks it has occaſioned.

This rock lies between Italy and Sicily, and the noiſe of the waves beating on it is generally ſuppoſed to have given riſe to the fable of the barking of dogs, and howling of wolves, aſcribed to the imaginary monſter.

SCYLLA, in fabulous hiſtory, the daughter of Nyſus. See NYSUS.

SCYTHIA, the ancient name of the northern parts of Europe and Aſia, which was afterwards changed into Tartary.

SDILLES, a famous iſland of the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, formerly called Delos. There is ſtill to be ſeen the ruins of the temple of Apollo, with many other fine remains of magnificent buildings. Near this iſland there is another called Little Sdilles.

SEATON, a ſea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Lothian, ſeated on the frith of Forth, nine miles eaſt of Edinburgh. Long. 2. 44. W. Lat. 56. 0. N.

SEBASTIAN (St.) a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa, with a good and well frequented harbour. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, and the harbour is ſecured by two moles, which leave juſt room enough for the entrance of ſhips. The town is ſurrounded by a double wall, fortified by baſtions and half moons. The ſtreets are long, broad, ſtrait, and paved with large white flag-ſtones. The houſes are handſome, and the churches neat, with ſmall pictures repreſenting the actions of their patron St. Sebaſtian. It carries on a great trade, and is very populous. On the top of the mountain is a citadel which commands the town, and at a ſmall diſtance from it is a very pretty nunnery. The chief trade of St. Sebaſtian is in iron and ſteel, of which there is here a great quantity. They alſo deal in wool, which is brought from Old Caſtile, and is extremely fine. It is fifty miles eaſt of Bilboa. Long. 1. 56. W. Lat. 43. 37. N.

SEBASTIAN (St.) a large and handſome town of Braſil, in South America, and in the capitinate of Rio-Janeiro, on the weſtern coaſt of the gulph made by that river, five miles from its mouth, with a biſhop's ſee, and a large haven. The Jeſuits and Benedictine monks have magnificent houſes. There are a vaſt number of ſugar engines about it. Though this town is defended by four forts, yet it could not ſtand

but againſt the French, who plundered it in 1712. It is the reſidence of the governor of the province. Long. 42. 0. W. Lat. 23 45. N.

SEBASTIAN, king of Portugal, was the poſthumous ſon of prince John, and the daughter of the emperor Charles V. He was born in 1554, and ſucceeded his grandfather John III. in 1557. In 1574 he ſailed into Africa againſt the Moors, and afterwards Mahomet, deſiring aſſiſtance from him againſt his uncle Abdemelek, king of Fez and Morocco, Don Sebaſtian landed at Tangiers, with the flower of the Portugueſe nobility, on the 9th of July, 1578, and a great battle was fought at Alcazer, on the 4th of Auguſt following, in which Sebaſtian's army was totally defeated. In this battle Abdemelek died in his litter, Mahomet periſhed in a moraſs, and it was never certainly known what became of king Sebaſtian.

SEBASTIANO, called DEL PIOMBO, from an office in the lead mines, given him by pope Clement VII. was an excellent painter at Venice, where he was born in the year 1485. His father deſigned him for the profeſſion of muſic, which he practiſed for ſome time with reputation, till at laſt following the more powerful influences of his genius, he betook himſelf to drawing and painting: he became a diſciple of Giovanni Bellino; continued his ſtudies under Giorgione, and having attained an excellent manner of colouring, went to Rome. He there inſinuated himſelf ſo far into the favour of Michael Angelo, by ſiding with him againſt Raphael, that, pleaſed with the ſweetneſs and beauty of his pencil, Michael immediately furniſhed him with ſome of his own deſigns, and letting them paſs under Sebaſtiano's name, cried him up for the beſt painter in Rome. And ſo univerſal was the applauſe he gained by his piece of Lazarus raiſed from the dead, the deſign of which had been given him by Michael Angelo, that nothing but the celebrated tranſfiguration, done by Raphael, could eclipſe it. He is ſaid to have been the firſt who invented the art of preparing plaſter-walls for painting in oil, with a compoſition of pitch, maſtic, and quick lime; but he was generally ſo ſlow and indolent, that other hands were often employed to finiſh what he had begun.

SERENICO, a ſea-port town of Dalmatia, and capital of a country of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, a fort, and a caſtle. The Turks have ſeveral times attempted to become maſters of it. It belongs to the Venetians, and ſtands near the mouth of the river Cherca, forty-five miles north-weſt of Spalatro. Long. 17. 26. E. Lat. 43 46. N.

SEBONDE (RAYMOND) profeſſor of phyſic, philoſophy, and divinity at Toulouſe, in the fifteenth century, was greatly eſteemed for his genius and learning, and wrote ſome books, the moſt conſiderable of which is that intitled *Theologia Naturalis, ſive Liber Creaturarum*, which Montaigne tranſlated into French. He died in 1432.

SEBOURG, a town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, ſeated ſix miles eaſt of Valenciennes, and five ſouth of Condé. Long. 3. 20. E. Lat. 50. 22. N.

SECANDRA, a town of India, in the province of Agra, ſubject to the Great Mogul. This place is ſaid to terminate the bounds of Alexander the Great's conqueſts in this country; it having been built by him, and was firſt called Alexandria. Long. 79. 10. E. Lat. 27. 5. N.

SECHIA, a river of Italy, which runs from ſouth to north through the duchy of Modena and part of Mantua, and falls into the river Po a little below St. Benedito.

SECKAW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria and in Styria, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Gayle, eight miles north-eaſt of Judenburg, forty weſt of Gratz, and ninety ſouth-weſt of Vienna. Long. 15. 18. E. Lat. 47. 15. N.

SECKENDORFF (LEWIS DE) a learned writer, was deſcended from a noble and ancient family, and born in Franconia in 1626. He became well ſkilled in the learned languages, in law, hiſtory, and divinity, and was made gentleman of the bed-chamber to the duke of Saxe-Gotha, aulic counſellor, firſt miniſter, and director in chief of the regency, chamber of accounts, and conſiſtory. Afterwards he was privy counſellor, and chancellor to Maurice duke of Saxe-Zeitz. After that prince's death Seckendorff accepted the poſt of privy counſellor at the court of Eiſenach. In 1691 he was made privy counſellor to the elector of Brandenburg, and chancellor of the univerſity of Hall. He died in 1692, aged ſixty-ſix. He wrote a learned Hiſtory of Lutheraniſm, and other works in Latin, which are eſteemed.

SECKER (THOMAS) archbiſhop of Canterbury, was born at Sibthorpe, a village near Newark, in Nottinghamſhire, in 1693. His father was a diſſenter, and lived upon a ſmall patrimony. He was ſent to ſchool, firſt at Cheſterfield in Derbyſhire, which he left about the year 1708, and went to a diſſenting academy in Yorkſhire, from which in about a year's time he removed to another in Glouceſter, where he contracted an acquaintance with Mr. Butler, afterwards biſhop of Durham. Having made conſiderable progreſs in claſſical learning, he applied himſelf early to critical and theological ſubjects, and about the year 1716 applied himſelf to the ſtudy of phyſic. This he purſued in London till 1719, when he went to Paris, and there attended lectures on all the various branches of the medical art, yet never wholly diſcontinued his application to divinity. Here he firſt became acquainted with Mr. Martin Benſon, afterwards biſhop of Glouceſter. Having now an unexpected offer made to him by Mr. Edward Talbot, (through Mr. Butler) of being provided for by his father, the biſhop of Durham, if he choſe to take orders in the church of England; he took ſome months to conſider of it, and, after mature deliberation, reſolved to embrace the propoſal. In 1720 he returned to England, and Mr. Butler introduced him to Mr. Edward Talbot, to whom he was before unknown. To facilitate his obtaining a degree at Oxford, he went in January, 1721, to Leyden, where he took the degree of doctor in phyſic, and publiſhed a diſſertation *De Medicina Statica*. Having ſtaid at Leyden about three months, he returned to England, and entered himſelf a gentleman commoner in Exeter college, Oxford, and being ſoon after ordained prieſt by biſhop Talbot, became his lordſhip's domeſtic chaplain. On the 12th of February, 1723-4, he was inſtituted to the rectory of Houghton le-Spring, in the county of Durham, and in October, 1725, married the ſiſter of his friend Dr. Martin Benſon, and chiefly on account of her health, two years after exchanged Houghton for a prebend in the church of Durham, and the living of Ryton near Newcaſtle, and afterwards obtained the degree of doctor of civil law. In 1732 he was made chaplain to the king, and the next year reſigned the living of Ryton for that of St. James's, Weſtminſter. His eminent abilities as a preacher and divine, his exemplary diſcharge of his parochial duties, with that of diffuſive benevolence and generoſity which made him privately remove the diſtreſſes of many poor families, who ſtrove to conceal their wants, ſoon recommended him to a more exalted ſtation; in 1734 he was made biſhop of Briſtol; in 1737 was tranſlated to Oxford, and in 1750 was made dean of St. Paul's, and then reſigned his prebend of Durham, and the rectory of St. James's. In ſhort, the great talents he continued to diſplay, and his high reputation for piety, and the moſt noble acts of beneficence, at length pointed him out as a perſon ever way worthy of being raiſed to the ſupreme dignity of the church, and he was confirmed archbiſhop of Canterbury in April 1758. The manner of his grace's death was too ſingular to be omitted; he was for ſeveral years much afflicted with the gout, and in the winter before he died he had frequently violent pains in his ſhoulder, which at length removed to his thigh, and there fixed with continual and almoſt unremitted ſeverity till the 31ſt of July, when, as he was turning himſelf in his couch, he broke his thigh-bone; but though it was immediately ſet, he fell into a ſlight kind of delirium, in which he lay without any pain till the 3d of Auguſt, when he expired with great tranquillity, in the ſeventy fifth year of his age. After his death it was found that the thigh bone was quite carious, and that the excruciating pains he had ſo long felt, and which he bore with wonderful patience and fortitude, were owing to the gradual corroſion of this bone, by ſome acrimonious humour. He left his Catechetical Lectures, and a number of manuſcript Sermons to be publiſhed by his two chaplains.

SECKINGEN, a town of Germany in Suabia, and one of the four foreſt towns. It has nothing remarkable but a large ſquare, and it belongs to the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated in an iſle formed by the river Rhine, ſeven miles ſouth eaſt of Rheinfeld. Long. 8. 4. E. Lat. 47. 38. N.

SECONDAT (CHARLES) baron of Montesquieu. See MONTESQUIEU.

SECUNDUS (JOHN) a Latin poet, was born at the Hague in 1511, and wrote many elegies, epigrams, lyric poems, and other pieces of poetry that are eſteemed. He died at Utrecht in 1536, aged twenty-five.

SEDAN, a town of France in Champagne, on the confines of Luxemburg, and capital of a province of the ſame name. It is ſaid to be the key of France, and conſequently is very important; for which reaſon it is as well fortified as any in the kingdom. The caſtle is very ſtrong, and is ſeated on a rock, with large towers and ſtrong walls. The town is not large, but has a manufacture of cloth nearly as good as the Engliſh broad cloth. It is ſeated on the river Maeſe, thirty-two miles ſouth-eaſt of Charlemont, and one hundred and thirty-five north-eaſt of Paris. Long. 4. 51. E. Lat. 49. 42. N.

SEDLEY (Sir CHARLES) an Engliſh poet, was the ſon of ſir John Sedley, of Aylesford in Kent, and was born about the year 1639. He ſtudied ſome time at Wadham college, Oxford, and then returned home, without either travelling or going to the inns of court. But at the Reſtoration he

came to London, in order to join the general jubilee, and immediately commencing courtier, wit, poet, and rake, met with ſuch admiration and applauſe, that he became a kind of oracle among the poets, and no performance was either approved or condemned, till ſir Charles Sedley had given judgment. But while he thus encreaſed in reputation for wit, and in favour with the king, he grew poor and debauched; for by engaging in low and ridiculous frolics, his eſtate became impaired, and his morals corrupted. We ſhall here mention one of theſe mad adventures, which is related by Mr Wood. In June 1663, ſir Charles Sedley, lord Buckhurſt, ſir Thomas Ogle, and others, were at an eating-houſe in Covent-Garden, where having enflamed themſelves with liquor, they went out into a balcony, and as Mr. Wood expreſſes it, excrementized in the ſtreet. This being done, ſir Charles ſtripped himſelf naked, and then preached to the people in a moſt profane and ſcandalous manner. Upon this a riot was raiſed, and the mob grew very clamorous, inſiſting upon having the door opened; and this being not complied with, they were not to be appeaſed till they had driven the preacher and his company from the balcony, and broke all the windows of the houſe. This outrage on decency being ſoon ſpread abroad, and juſtly giving offence to all parties, they were ſummoned to appear in Weſtminſter-hall, where being indicted for a riot, they were all ſeverely fined, and ſir Charles ſentenced to pay 500 l. He then obſerved that he was the firſt man that ever paid for ſh—ing; when the judge aſking him if he had ever read the book called The Complete Gentleman; ſir Charles rudely anſwered, That he had read more books than his lordſhip. Sir Charles however afterwards applied to Mr. Henry Killigrew, and another gentleman, deſiring them to perſuade the king to remit his fine; this they promiſed; but inſtead of getting it off, begged it for themſelves, and had it paid to a farthing.

The diſagreeable conſequences of this ſcandalous frolic, happily gave ſir Charles's mind a more ſerious turn, and he began to apply himſelf to the ſtudy of politics. He had been choſen to ſerve for Romney in Kent in the long parliament, which began on the 8th of May, 1661, and continued to ſit for ſeveral parliaments after. Though he had received favours from king James II. he was extremely active for the Revolution: but James, who was remarkable for not being enamoured with beauty, had an amour with one of ſir Charles's daughters, who was not handſome, and had created her counteſs of Dorcheſter. This, ſo far from pleaſing, ſhocked ſir Charles; for as great a libertine as he had been himſelf, he could not bear his daughter's diſhonour, which he conſidered as made more conſpicuous by this exaltation. Therefore being one day aſked, Why he appeared ſo warm for the Revolution, he is ſaid to have anſwered, "From a principle of gratitude: for ſince his ma-"jeſty has made my daughter a counteſs, it is fit I ſhould "do all I can to make his daughter a queen." He lived till the beginning of the reign of queen Anne.

In 1719 his works were printed in two vols. octavo, and conſiſt of plays, tranſlations, ſongs, prologues, epilogues, and ſmall occaſional pieces.

SEED (Jeremiah) an excellent divine, was born at Clifton, near Penrith, in Cumberland, of which place his father was rector, and was educated at Queen's college in Oxford, of which he was choſen fellow in 1732. The greateſt part of his life was ſpent at Twickenham, where he was curate to Dr. Waterland. In 1741 he was preſented by his college to the living of Enham in Hampſhire, at which place he died, in the year 1747, without ever having obtained any higher preferment. He publiſhed in his life-time, Diſcourſes on ſeveral important Subjects, in two vols. octavo. His poſthumous works, conſiſting of ſermons, letters, eſſays, &c. have been alſo publiſhed in two vols. octavo. He was a benevolent man, an upright Chriſtian, and a very elegant writer. His works contain the greateſt delicacy of ſentiment, an exact knowledge of human nature, much zeal for religion, and ſolicitude for the happineſs of mankind.

SEEZ, a conſiderable town of France in Lower Normandy, with a biſhop's ſee and a rich abbey of Benedictines. It contains about 3000 inhabitants. It is ſeated on the river Orne, in an agreeable country, abounding in all the neceſſaries in life, twelve miles north of Alençon, and one hundred and three weſt of Paris. Long. 0. 26. E. Lat. 48. 56. N.

SEFFIE, king of Perſia, ſucceeded his grandfather Abas the Great in 1629. He is ſaid to have come into the world with his hands bloody, whence it was predicted that he would live to bathe his hands in the blood of his ſubjects. This prediction was but too plainly verified; for he began his reign by ordering the eyes of his only brother to be cut out, and caſting from a rock his two uncles who had been blinded by order of ſhah Abas. The inſtances of his cruelty were innumerable. He buried alive forty-four women of his haram; though when he was not hunting, or over his cups, he uſed to paſs his time with them; and he interfered ſo little in the affairs of the government, that the Perſians would ſcarcely have perceived that they had a king, had it not been for the frequent inſtances of barbarity which ſtained his reign with blood.

Before the time of ſhah Abas, the children of the Perſian kings appeared abroad, and had governments allowed them on their coming of age; but at length Abas entirely altered that method, and Seffie his grandſon was educated in the harram, which afterwards became a rule for the education of the king's ſons. Seffie being ſhut up in the harram, where he had enjoyed no converſation, except that of the eunuchs, was taught nothing more than to read and write, and was allowed no other diverſion than ſhooting with a bow, and riding in the gardens on an aſs: it is therefore no wonder that he was ſo unfit to govern. This prince, by his own folly, loſt Kandahar and Babylon, two of the moſt important places on his frontiers.

He had ordered an eunuch to run an iron over the eyes of his ſon Abas; the purport of this commiſſion was well underſtood; but the eunuch having compaſſion on the prince, and recollecting that the king had no other heir to the throne, he made uſe of a cold iron; and the prince acted the blind man ſo well, that the king really believed he had loſt his ſight. When Seffie ſaw death approaching, and imagined that by depriving his ſon of ſight, he had deprived himſelf of an heir to the crown, he was extremely afflicted, and expreſſed with what ſatisfaction he ſhould expire, if he had a ſon to ſucceed him. The eunuch aſſured him that he had a ſecret to reſtore ſight to the prince. Tranſported with this expectation, the king ſent one of the grandees with the eunuch to bring the prince to him, when finding that he could ſee, his joy, it is ſaid, prolonged his life till the next year. He died in 1642, after a reign of twelve years, and was ſucceeded by Abas II. *Travels into Perſia*, vol. iii. *by Jonas Hanway, eſq.*

SEFFIE (Myrza) alſo named Sultiman king of Perſia, ſucceeded Abas II. in the year 1666; but he had not been ſeated on the throne above two years, when his health being much impaired by drunkenneſs and women, his phyſicians were at a loſs what remedies to apply in order to reſtore it; and therefore laying the blame on the ſtars, pretended that the aſtrologers had not choſen a happy day for his coronation. This ridiculous opinion had its weight; the king was crowned a ſecond time, and took the name of Sulimán.

Under this prince Perſia began to decline to that low ſtate in which ſhe now languiſhes. His reign was remarkable for nothing but a ſaviſh indolence, and a ſavage and inhuman cruelty. When he was intoxicated either by wine or anger, he frequently ordered the hands, feet, ears, and noſe of thoſe near him to be cut off, their eyes to be plucked out, or their lives to be ſacrificed, as if it was his paſtime. Seffie reigned twenty-eight years, leaving two ſons, of whom Huſſein ſucceeded to the throne, in 1694. *Mr. Hanway's Travels*, vol. iii.

SEGEBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein, with a caſtle ſeated on a mountain, compoſed of lime-ſtone; of which they tranſport a large quantity to Hamburg and Lubec. It belongs to the king of Denmark, and is ſeated near the river Trave, twenty-ſeven miles north-eaſt of Hamburg. Long. 10. 5. E. Lat. 54. 35 N.

SEGEDIN, a ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Czongrad, with a caſtle. The Imperialiſts took it from the Turks after a long ſiege, in 1686. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Teiſſe and Maſrock, five miles ſouth-eaſt of Colocza. Long. 21. 5. E. Lat. 46. 21. N.

SEGERS (Gerrard) an eminent Flemiſh painter, was born at Antwerp in the year 1591, and bred up under Abraham Janſens, a painter of note in that city. At the requeſt of ſeveral lovers of the art he travelled to Rome, where, with great diligence, he copied ſome of the works of the moſt famous Italian painters; and his copies were eſteemed not much inferior to the originals. After having for ſome time ſtudied the principles of his art, he gave himſelf up entirely to Manfredi's manner, and at laſt excelled him in the force and union of his colouring. He was ſo raviſhed with the wonderful paintings he beheld at Rome, that he could not be induced to leave it till cardinal Zapata, the king of Spain's ambaſſador at that city, with great importunity prevailed upon him to accompany him to Madrid, where he preſented him to the king, who conferred upon him ſeveral honours. Segers, at his return to Antwerp, finding that Rubens's and Vandyck's manner were generally approved of, was obliged to change his own, or his pictures would have lain upon his hands. His good ſenſe, and the knowledge he had of his art, made the change eaſy to him, and he ſucceeded in his new ſtyle, as may be ſeen by his works in moſt of the churches at Antwerp. He performed for

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the duke of Newburg a picture of the bleſſed Virgin, with which he was ſo extremely pleaſed, that he rewarded him with a gold chain and a medal, over and above the full price of his work. Segers built himſelf a ſtately houſe at Antwerp, which he adorned with a fine collection of paintings, aſſembled from all parts, and peaceably ended his days there in 1651, at about ſixty years of age, leaving behind him a ſon of his own profeſſion.

SEGERS (DANIEL) a celebrated Flemiſh painter, was born at Antwerp, and was the brother of the former. He was the diſciple of John Brughel, and had not his equal either among the ancients or moderns, in painting flowers, which appear as lively and gay as thoſe produced by nature. Having a deſire to enter into the ſociety of the Jeſuits, he was admitted into their convent at Antwerp, as a lay-brother, when his ſuperiors deſiring to take advantage of his induſtry, ſet him to paint thoſe hiſtories of their ſociety which are to be ſeen over the confeſſionals in their church at Antwerp. His works are no where to be found but in the cabinets of princes, and among the Jeſuits. Henry Frederick, prince of Orange, was ſo deſirous of having ſomething done by his hand, that he ſent his painter Willeborts to Antwerp, on purpoſe to procure ſome. Upon which Segers, by permiſſion of his ſuperiors, made him a preſent of the picture of an oval baſon filled with flowers, upon which he painted here and there ſeveral butterflies, and other ſmall inſects, done ſo curiouſly as to add much beauty to the picture; with which the prince was ſo pleaſed, that he ſent the ſociety ten maſſy pieces of fine gold, in the form of oranges, richly enamelled; and to the painter himſelf a painter's pallet, with ſeveral handles for pencils, all of fine gold. The princeſs of Orange had alſo preſented to her, the picture of a baſon filled with flowers, mingled with branches of the orange-tree, laden with oranges, with which ſhe was ſo charmed, that ſhe ſent the fathers a croſs of gold enamelled, of above a pound weight.

SEGESWART, a town of Tranſilvania, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the declivity of a hill near the river Kokel, fifty miles north-weſt of Conſtrat. Long. 24. 10. E. Lat. 47. 25. N.

SEGEWOLD, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in the province of Lettia, ſeated on the river Triden, five miles ſouth-eaſt of Triden, and twenty ſeven north-eaſt of Riga. Long. 25. 13. E. Lat. 57. 14. N.

SEGNI, an ancient town of Italy in the campagnia of Rome, with a biſhop's ſee and the title of a duchy. It is ſuppoſed that organs were invented here. It is ſeated on a mountain, twelve miles ſouth-eaſt of Paleſtrino, and thirty-two ſouth-eaſt of Rome. Long. 13. 36. E. Lat. 41. 46. N.

SEGNI, or SEGNA, a ſea-port town of Croatia, on the coaſt of the gulph of Venice, and in Morlachia, with a good fort and a biſhop's ſee. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and is ſeated on an eminence. Long. 17. 50. E. Lat. 43. 20. N.

SEGORBA, a town of Spain in the kingdom of Valencia, with the title of a duchy and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill in a valley between the mountains, and on the banks of the river Merviedro. It was taken from the Moors in 1245, by James king of Arragon. The land about it is fertile in wine, wheat, and fruits. There are alſo quarries of marble ſo fine that ſome of it was carried to Rome to adorn the ſtructures of that city. It is twenty-ſeven miles north-weſt of Valencia, and one hundred and fifty eaſt of Madrid. Long. 0. 56. W. Lat. 39. 56. N.

SEGOVIA, a city of Spain in Old Caſtile, and one of the moſt conſiderable in the kingdom; has a biſhop's ſee and a caſtle. It is ſeated on a mountain between two large hills, adorned with handſome ſtructures, and contains about 7000 houſes, including the ſuburbs. It is ſurrounded with a ſtrong wall, flanked on all ſides with towers and ramparts. In this place they manufacture the beſt cloth in Spain, and the land about it is very fruitful, and feeds flocks of ſheep which bear wool ſo fine that it is in high eſteem in foreign countries. They have ſo good a trade that moſt of the inhabitants are rich, and there is not a beggar to be found among them; for the manufacture of cloth and paper employ all their hands. The cathedral is on one ſide of the great ſquare; and on the high altar is the ſtatue of the Virgin Mary, in maſſy ſilver. The mountain is covered with religious houſes, and two of which, that is the convents of St. Vincent and St. Jerom, have very fine walks. The alcazar is ſeated on a rock in the higheſt part of the town, and is commonly called the royal caſtle. Next to this is the royal chapel, magnificently gilt and adorned with pictures. Nothing can equal the grandeur and beauty of the aqueduct, built here by the Romans in the reign of the emperor Trajan, to conduct the water into this town; it reaches from one mountain to another, is three miles in length, and ſupported by ſeven arches of a prodigious height, compoſed of two rows, one above another. It croſſes the ſuburb, and conducts the water into all parts of the city. It is thirty-five miles north-weſt of Madrid. Long. 4. 0. W. Lat. 40. 56. N.

SEGOVIA (NEW) a town of North America in New Spain, and in the audience of Guatimalia, ſeated on the river Yare, on the confines of the province of Honduras. Long. 84. 0. W. Lat. 13. 25. N.

SEGOVIA, a town of America in Terra Firma, and in the province of Venizuela. It is ſeated near a very high mountain, where there are mines of gold, fifteen miles from Tucuyo. Long. 65. 45. W. Lat. 7. 55. N.

SEGRA, a river of Spain, which riſes in the north part of Catalonia, and runs ſouth-weſt through that province, paſſing by Balaguer and Lerida, and diſcharging itſelf into the Ebro at Mequinenza.

SEGRAIS (JOHN RENAULD DE) a celebrated French poet, and one of the forty of the French Academy, was born at Caen in 1624. He applied himſelf to poetry from his infancy, and was but nineteen or twenty years of age when the count de Fieſque retiring to Caen, took a fancy to him, and at his leaving that city carried him to court. He was afterwards entertained in the family of the princeſs Anna Maria Louiſa of Orleans, in quality of her gentleman in ordinary; and at length, in 1672, had an apartment in the houſe of Mary Magdalen de la Fayette, where he wrote his Zaide and his Princeſs of Cleves, two romances that are eſteemed. At length retiring from the great, he went to live at Caen, where he married a rich heireſs to whom he was related, and died on the 25th of March, 1701, aged ſeventy-ſix. He wrote poems and other works, the moſt conſiderable of which are, 1. A Tranſlation in French verſe of Virgil's Æneid and Georgics. 2. Eclogues, &c. the beſt edition of which is that of Amſterdam, in 1723. 3. A collection intitled *Diverſes Poeſis*. The work intitled *Segreſiana* was collected from his converſations.

SEGURA, a town of Portugal in the province of Beira, and territory of Caſtelbranco, on the confines of Spaniſh Eſtremadura, with a caſtle on a mountain. It is ſeated near the Tagus, eight miles ſouth-eaſt of Caſtelbranco. Long. 7. 26. E. Lat. 39. 26. N.

SEGURA, a town of Spain in the province of New Caſtile, and territory of la Mancha, ſeated among the mountains of Segura, thirty-five miles north-eaſt of Baeza. Long. 2. 46. W. Lat. 38. 41. N.

SEJANUS (ÆLIUS) favourite and miniſter of ſtate to the emperor Tiberius, was the ſon of a Roman knight, and was born at Vulſinum in Tuſcany. He was to appearance humble and modeſt; though filled with the moſt inſatiable ambition. He had the art of pleaſing the emperor Tiberius ſo effectually by his artifices and flattery, that that prince gave him a power equal to his own. Druſus, the emperor's ſon, not being able to ſee with patience a favourite inveſted with ſuch authority, gave him one day in a diſpute with him a box on the ear. At this affront Sejanus was ſo enraged, that he revenged himſelf by corrupting Livia, Druſus's wife, who afterwards poiſoned her huſband. Agrippina, Germanicus, and his ſons, alſo ſuffered death by the artifices of Sejanus. At length he carried his audacity ſo far as to turn Tiberius's defects into ridicule on the public ſtage; when that prince being provoked by his inſolence, ordered the ſenate to proceed againſt him, on which he was ſeized and ſtrangled in priſon on the 18th of October, in the year 31.

SEINE, a river of France, which has its ſource in Burgundy, near Chanceaux, and after having watered part of France, runs by Paris, and falls into the ocean through a large mouth at Havre-de-Grace.

SEINSHEIM, a town of Germany in the circle of Franconia, ſeated thirty-five miles north-weſt of Nuremburg. Long. 10. 20. E. Lat. 49. 46. N.

SEIR, or HOR, a mountain of Arabia Petræa in Aſia, between Egypt and Paleſtine. Long. 35. 0. E. Lat. 29. 30. N.

SELBY, a town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Mondays and three fairs, on Eaſter Tueſday, June 22, and October 10, for cattle, wool, linen, tin, and copper ware. It is ſeated on the river Ouſe, which is navigable for ſmall veſſels to York, on which account it is a town of ſome trade, and the market is good for merchandize and proviſions. It is twelve miles ſouth of York, and one hundred and eighty-two north-by-weſt of London. Long. 0. 55. W. Lat. 53. 48. N.

SELDEN (JOHN) a learned lawyer, and one of the moſt judicious critics of the ſeventh century, was the ſon of Mr. John Selden, and was born at Salvington in Suſſex on the 16th of December, 1584. He was educated at the free-ſchool at Chicheſter, whence he was ſent to Hart-Hall in the univerſity of Oxford, where he ſtaid four years. In 1612 he entered himſelf in Clifford's Inn, in order to ſtudy the law, and about two years after removed to the Inner Temple, where he ſoon acquired great reputation by his learning.

He had already publiſhed ſeveral of his works, and this year wrote verſes in Latin, Greek, and Engliſh, upon Mr William Browne's Britannia's Paſtorals. In 1614 he publiſhed his Titles of Honour, and in 1616 his Notes on ſir John Forteſcue's book *De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*. In 1618 he publiſhed his Hiſtory of Tythes, which gave great offence to the Clergy, and was animadverted upon by ſeveral writers; and for that book he was called before the high-commiſſion court on the 28th of January, 1619, and obliged to make a public acknowledgment of his ſorrow for having publiſhed it. In 1621 being ſent for by the parliament, though he was not then a member of that houſe, and giving his opinion very ſtrongly in favour of their privileges in oppoſition to the court, he was committed to the cuſtody of the ſheriff of London, but was ſet at liberty after five week confinement. In 1623 he was choſen burgeſs for Lancaſter, but amidſt all the diviſions of the nation kept himſelf neuter, proſecuting his ſtudies with ſuch application, that though he was the next year choſen reader of Lyons Inn, he refuſed to perform that office. In 1625 he was choſen burgeſs for Great Bedwin in Wiltſhire, to ſerve in the firſt parliament of king Charles I. in which he declared himſelf warmly againſt the duke of Buckingham; and on his grace's being impeached by the houſe of commons, was appointed one of the managers of the articles againſt him. In 627 and 1628 he oppoſed the court party with great vigour. The parliament being prorogued to January 20, 1629, Mr. Selden retired to the earl of Kent's houſe at Wreſt in Bedfordſhire, where he finiſhed his *Marmora Arundeliana*; and the parliament being met, he, among others, again diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his zeal againſt the court, when the king diſſolving the parliament, ordered ſeveral of the members to be brought before the King's Bench bar, and committed to the Tower. Among theſe was Mr. Selden, who inſiſting on the benefit of the laws, and refuſing to make his ſubmiſſion, was removed to the King's Bench priſon, where being in danger of his life on account of the plague then raging in Southwark, he petitioned the lord high treaſurer at the end of Trinity term, to intercede with his majeſty that he might be removed to the Gate-houſe, Weſtminſter, which was granted: but in Michaelmas term following the judges objecting to the lord treaſurer's warrant, by which he had been removed to the Gate-houſe, an order was made for conveying him back to the King's Bench, whence he was releaſed in the latter end of the ſame year; but fifteen years after the parliament ordered him 5000l. for the loſſes he had ſuſtained on this occaſion. He was afterwards committed with ſeveral other gentlemen for diſperſing a libel, but the author, who was abroad, being diſcovered, they were at length ſet at liberty. In 1634 a diſpute ariſing between the Engliſh and Dutch concerning the herring fiſhery on the Britiſh coaſt, he was prevailed upon by archbiſhop Laud to draw up his *Mare Clauſum*, in anſwer to Grotius's *Mare Liberum*, which greatly recommended him to the favour of the court. In 1640 he was choſen member for the univerſity of Oxford, when he again oppoſed the court, though he might by complying have raiſed himſelf to very conſiderable poſts. In 1643 he was appointed one of the lay members to ſit in the aſſembly of divines at Weſtminſter, and was the ſame year appointed keeper of the records in the Tower. In 1645 he was made one of the commiſſioners of the admiralty, and unanimouſly elected maſter of Trinity college, Cambridge, which laſt office he declined accepting. He died on the 14th of December, 1654, in White-Friars, at the houſe of Elizabeth, counteſs dowager of Kent, and was interred in the Temple church, where a monument is erected to his memory.

Dr. Wilks obſerves, that he was a man of uncommon gravity and greatneſs of ſoul, averſe to flattery, liberal to ſcholars, charitable to the poor, and though he had great latitude in his principles with regard to eccleſiaſtical power, yet he had a ſincere regard for the church of England. He wrote many learned works beſides thoſe already mentioned, the principal of which are, 1. *De Jure Naturali & Gentium juxta Diſciplinam Hebræorum*. 2. *De Nuptiis & Divorciis*. 3 *De Anno Civili veterum Hebræorum*. 4. *De Nummis*. 5. *De Diis Syris*. 6. *Uxor Hebraica*. 7. *Jani Anglorum Facies altera*, &c. All his works were printed together in 1726, in three vols. folio.

SELEMNUS, in fabulous hiſtory, a beautiful ſhepherd, with whom the nymph Argyra fell ſo deeply in love, that ſhe aroſe from the bottom of the ſea to lie with him; but his beauty being at length decayed by time, ſhe ceaſed viſiting him, when dying with grief, Venus metamorphoſed him into a river of Achaia, granted him the favour of forgetting that nymph, and gave his waters the virtue of making thoſe who bathed in them forget the object of their affections.

SELEUCUS I. ſurnamed Nicanor, or the Victorious, king of Syria, was the ſon of Antiochus and Laodicea. He was one of Alexander the Great's moſt famous generals, after whoſe death he ſettled at Babylon, but was driven from thence by Antigonus, and retired to Ptolemy in Egypt. At length having paſſed through Perſia, and received a reinforcement from Sandrocotus, king of the Gangarides, he entered into a league with Ptolemy, Caſſander, and Lyſimachus againſt Antigonus king of Aſia Minor, whom they defeated and killed in the battle of Ipſus, fought in the 301ſt year before the Chriſtian æra. Seleucus divided among the conquerors thoſe provinces they had obtained by their victory, and began the kingdom of Syria, which from his name was called the kingdom of the Seleucides. Some time after he made war on Demetrius, received the eunuch Philetærus under his protection, and killed in battle Lyſimachus, that eunuch's enemy, in the 281ſt year before the Chriſtian æra. After that victory he reſolved to conquer Thrace and Macedon, but was aſſaſſinated in the city of Argos by Ptolemy Ceraunus in the 280th year before the ſame æra, at ſeventy eight years of age, after his having reigned thirty-two years, and built ſixteen cities to immortalize his memory, and that of thoſe who were dear to him. Seleucus was a mild, courageous, and politic prince, endowed with many noble qualities, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Antiochus Sotor.

SELIM I. emperor of the Turks, was the ſecond ſon of the emperor Bajazet II. againſt whom he revolted, and obliged him to reſign his crown to him, to the prejudice of Achmet, his elder brother, who having loſt a battle, was taken priſoner and put to death by Selim's order. He alſo cauſed Corchut, his other brother, who was a peaceable prince, and the protector of learned men, to be murdered. In 1514 Selim made war on the Perſians, when a great battle was fought on the 26th of Auguſt, in which he loſt about 50,000 men. In 1616 he marched againſt Campſon, ſultan of Egypt, whom he defeated in battle, and by that victory became maſter of Syria. The following year he gained two great victories over Thomumbei, Campſon's ſucceſſor; took him priſoner; cauſed him to be murdered on the 13th of April, and made himſelf maſter of Grand Cairo, Alexandria, and all Egypt, which he reduced into a province. Thus ended the dominion of the Mammelucs in Egypt, after it had laſted about 267 years. Selim, elated with his great ſucceſs, then propoſed to carry his arms into Europe againſt the Chriſtians; but death put a ſtop to his projects at Ciuri in Thrace, on the 21ſt of September, 1520, when he was forty-ſix years of age, in the very place where he fought againſt and put to death his father. He was ſucceeded by his only ſon Soliman II.

SELIM II. emperor of the Turks, the ſon of Soliman II. and the grandſon of Selim I. ſucceeded his father in 1566. The following year he concluded a truce for eight years with the emperor Maximilian II. and in 1570 declared war againſt the Venetians, from whom he conquered the iſland of Cyprus, by his general Muſtapha, in 1571; but loſt it again on the 7th of October in the ſame year, by the famous battle of Lepanto, in which Haly Baſſa was ſlain, with 35,000 of the Infidels, which threw Conſtantinople into the greateſt conſternation. Selim afterwards concluded a peace with the Venetians, and died of an apoplexy in 1574. This prince, who delivered himſelf up to pleaſure and debauchery, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon Amurath III.

SELINGINSKOY, or SELINGA, a town of the empire of Ruſſia, in Great Tartary, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, in the province of Siberia. It is on the road from Tobolſkoy to China, and is the neareſt fortreſs the Ruſſians have to the Chineſe dominions. Long. 95. 16. E. Lat. 50. 10. N.

SELINGSTADT, a town of Germany in the electorate of Mentz, ſeated on the ſouth ſide of the river Maine, ſeven miles ſouth-weſt of Francfort. Long. 8. 49. E. Lat. 50. 10. N.

SELIVREA, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Romania, ſeated on the ſea of Marmora. It is almoſt ruined, and is thirty-five miles weſt of Conſtantinople. Long. 28. 7. E. Lat. 41. 3 N.

SELKIRK, a town of Scotland in the county of Tweedale. It is a pretty large place, and is ſeated in a fertile valley, where there is very good paſture for ſheep, thirty-two miles ſouth of Edinburgh. Long. 2 45. W. Lat. 55. 26. N.

SELLES, a town of France in Berry, with a handſome caſtle and an ancient abbey. It is ſeated on the river Cher, over which there is a fine bridge, twenty-two miles eaſt of Amboiſe, and one hundred and five from Paris. Long. 1. 40. E. Lat. 47. 15 N.

SELTZ, a town of France in Lower Alſace, and the dioceſe of Spire, ſeated on the Rhine, two hundred and ſeventy miles eaſt of Paris. Long 8. 12. E. Lat. 48 53. N.

SEMELE, in fabulous hiſtory, the daughter of Cadmus king of Thebes, and the mother of Bacchus, being beloved by Jupiter, who had rendered her pregnant, Juno enraged, accoſted her in the form of Beroe, a decripid old woman, that princeſs's nurſe, and inſinuating that ſhe might be deceived in her lover, perſuaded her to deſire him, when he next

courted the rights of love, as a proof of his divinity, to descend in the pomp of all his majesty, and encompassed by those celestial charms with which he embraced Juno. To this Semele consented, and having prevailed on Jupiter to swear by the river Styx, that he would grant her request, made her demand. The god with reluctance complied, when the unhappy fair one, unable to bear the dazling effulgence of the lightning with which he was encompassed, perished in his arms. On which Jupiter, to preserve his offspring, took it from her blasted womb, and inclosed it in his thigh, where it lay the full time, and when the infant came into the world he was called Bacchus.

SEMELIER (JOHN LAWRENCE LE) a learned priest of the Christian doctrine, was born at Paris, and taught divinity in his order with reputation. He died at Paris on the 2d of June, 1725, aged sixty-five. He wrote in French, 1. Conferences on Marriage, the best edition of which is that of Paris in 1715, in five vols duodecimo, which was revised and corrected by many doctors of the Sorbonne. 2. Conferences on Usury and Restitution, four vols. duodecimo. 3. Conferences on Sins, three vols. duodecimo.

SEMENDRIA, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Servia, where a Turkish sangiac resides. It is defended by a good citadel. It is seated on the river Danube, twenty five miles south-east of Belgrade. Long. 22. 15. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

SEMINARA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in Ulterior Calabria. It is fifty-five miles north-east of Reggio. Long. 16. 8. E. Lat 38. 36. N.

SEMIRAMIS, a famous queen of the Assyrians, succeeded her husband Ninus, as queen regent, during the minority of her son Nynias. She extended her dominions, and built or completed the walls and gardens of Babylon, which were esteemed the wonder of the world. It is said that she tarnished the glory of her great actions by her lewdness, and that having sollicited her son Nynias to commit incest with her, that prince caused her to be put to death, about the 1200th year before the Christian æra. Others say that Semiramis laid the foundations of the kingdom of Babylon, some years before the famous Trojan war. But we have nothing certain either with respect to the history of Semiramis, or the time in which she lived.

SEMLIN, or ZEMLIN, a town of Sclavonia, seated on the west side of the rivers Danube and Save, opposite to Belgrade, seventy miles south-east of Effeck, and subject to the house of Austria. Long. 21. 15. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

SEMPACH, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, remarkable for a battle fought there in 1396, when archduke Leopold was defeated and killed by the Swiss. Long. 8. 15. E. Lat. 47. 12. N.

SEMUR, a town of France in Burgundy, and capital of the Auxois. It is divided into three parts; the Town, which contains a magnificent church; the Donjon, which serves as a citadel to the town; and the Castle, which makes the third part. It has a good manufacture of cloth. It is seated on the river Armanzon, over which there are two handsome bridges; seventeen miles east of Avelon, and one hundred and thirty-five south-east of Paris. Long. 4. 15. E. Lat. 47. 24. N.

SEMUR-EN-BRIENNOIS, a town of France in Burgundy, and capital of the Briennois. It is two miles from the river Loire, and one hundred and seventy-five from Paris. Lon. 4. 5. E. Lat. 46. 14. N.

SENDOMIR, or SANDOMIR. See SANDOMIR.

SENECA (LUCIUS ANNÆUS) a rhetorician born at Cordoua in Spain, some of whose Orations are still extant, and falsely attributed to his son Seneca the philosopher. Seneca the orator married a Spanish lady named Elbia, by whom he had three sons, Seneca the philosopher, Annæus Novatus, and Annæus Mela, the father of Lucan.

SENECA (LUCIUS ANNÆUS) the philosopher, was the son of the former, and was born at Cordoua, about the year 13. He was taught eloquence by his father, and by Hyginus, Cestius, and Asinius Gallus; and philosophy by Socion of Alexandria, and Photinus, two celebrated Stoic philosophers. He at length gave proofs of his wit and eloquence in several causes; but quitted the bar for fear of offending Caligula, by the freedom of his expressions. Some time after, being suspected of having behaved with too much familiarity towards the widow of Domitius, his benefactor, he was banished to the island of Corsica, where he wrote his books of Consolation, addressed to his mother, and some other works. Agrippina having married the emperor Claudius, recalled Seneca from his exile, and intrusted him with the education of her son Nero, whom she proposed to raise to the empire. While that young prince followed Seneca's instructions and advice, he obtained universal admiration; but when Poppæa and Tigellinus got the ascendancy over his mind, he became a disgrace to human nature. Seneca's virtue then appeared to him as a perpetual censure of his vices, and therefore he ordered Cleonice, one of his freedmen, to poison him; but not being able to succeed, either through that domestic's repentance, or the distrust of Seneca, who lived only on fruit, and drank nothing but water, Nero involved him in Piso's conspiracy, to which Seneca was privy, and was charmed with finding that opportunity of getting rid of him. Seneca, to whom the emperor left the choice of his death, caused his veins to be opened, and while he was bleeding exhorted and comforted his weeping friends; till being wearied out by the slowness of his death, he desired Statius Annæus, his physician and friend, to give him poison, which not taking effect, from his veins being exhausted, they were obliged to stifle him with the vapour of a hot bath. Thus died Seneca, in the year 65, and in the 12th year of Nero's reign. He had been honoured with the posts of quæstor and prætor. Tacitus, on mentioning his death, observes that as he entered the bath, he took of the water, and with it sprinkled some of his nearest domestics, saying, that he offered those libations to Jupiter the Deliverer. These words are an evident proof that Seneca was not a Christian, as some have imagined him to have been, and that the thirteen Epistles from Seneca to St. Paul, and from St. Paul to Seneca, are supposititious pieces. There are several of his works on moral philosophy, according to the principles of the Stoics, still extant; the principal of which are, 1. *De Irâ.* 2. *De Consolatione.* 3. *De Providentiâ.* 4. *De Tranquilitate Animi.* 5. *De Constantiâ Sapientis.* 6. *De Clementiâ.* 7. *De Brevitate Vitæ.* 8. *De Vitâ beatâ.* 9. *De Otio Sapientis.* 10. *De Beneficiis:* and 11. Many Moral Letters. In all these works there are found much wit and genius; but the style is affected, and very different from that which prevailed among the Latins in the time of Augustus. With respect to the Latin tragedies which bear Seneca's name, they are composed in an inflated style, and are neither written by Seneca the orator, nor by Seneca the philosopher; but by different authors. The best edition of these tragedies is that published by Gronovius.

SENEF, a village of the Netherlands in Brabant, five miles from Nivelle, and famous for a battle in which the French gained the victory over the prince of Orange, in 1674. Lon. 4. 10. E. Lat. 50. 26. N.

SENEGAL, or SENEGA, a kingdom of *Africa*, in Negroland, seated on a river of the same name, which some suppose to be a branch of the Niger; but this is very uncertain. However, it overflows like the Nile, and much about the same time of the year. It is forty days before it comes to the height, when the river overflows its banks, and the channel is difficult to find by those who go up it in boats. The French once sent thirty men up this river, who rowed one thousand miles, undergoing great hardships, insomuch that only five returned back alive; their boat once stuck fast on the tops of trees, and they got it off with a great deal of difficulty. The kingdom of Senegal was formerly very considerable, but it is now reduced into a very narrow compass; it is populous and full of trees, but the soil is sandy and barren; for which reason they never sow till the rainy season comes on, in June; and they get in their harvest in September. The French had a fort and factory in an island at the mouth of this river, and they were entire masters of the gum trade. It is called Fort-Louis, and was taken by the English on the 1st of May, 1758, and ceded to Great Britain by the peace of 1763.

SENEZ, a poor town of France in Provence, with a bishop's see. It is seated among the mountains, in a rough barren country, ten miles from Castellane, and three hundred from Paris. Long. 6. 15. E. Lat. 44. 10. N.

SENLIS, an ancient town of the Isle of France, and capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the declivity of a hill on the river Nonette, near a large forest, five miles from Chantilly, and twenty-seven north-east of Paris. Long. 2 40. E. Lat. 49. 13. N.

SENNACHERIB, king of Assyria, succeeded Salmanassar about the 717th year before the Christian æra. He conquered Egypt, and took that kingdom from Sethon priest of Vulcan, and after he had ravaged Judea, sent to threaten king Hezekiah, and to ridicule his confidence in the protection of God. At length he laid siege to Jerusalem with a prodigious army; but during the night God sent an angel who slew 185,000 of his men; upon which Sennacherib, being filled with horror, fled into his own dominions, and was killed in a temple at Nineveh by his two eldest sons, about the 709th year before the birth of Christ. He was succeeded by Asarhaddon his youngest son.

SENNAR, a town of Africa, and capital of a kingdom of the same name in Nubia. It is near five miles in circumference, and is very populous, containing near 100,000 inhabitants. It stands to the west of the river Nile, upon an eminence. The houses are only one story high, and ill built, with flat roofs, which however are very convenient in that hot country. The king's palace is surrounded with high walls of brick baked in the sun, but consists of nothing

but a confuſed heap of buildings. Their bread is made of a ſmall grain called dora, which is good when new. The commodities of this country are elephant's teeth, tamarinds, civet, tobacco, and gold duſt. They have a market every day in the middle of the town, where they ſell all ſorts of proviſions and goods; and here alſo they expoſe the ſlaves to ſale, the men and boys on one ſide, and the women on the other. They are ſold very cheap, and the Egyptian merchants buy a great number of them every year. The heats are ſo inſupportable from January to the end of April, that a man can hardly breathe; and then they are ſucceeded with plentiful rains, which continue three months, and often cauſe a great mortality. The inhabitants are of the Mahometan religion. The women of quality are covered with a garment of ſilk, or very fine callico, with large ſleeves that hang down to the ground. Their hair is plaited and ſet off with rings of ſilver, copper, braſs, and ivory. They have likewiſe rings in their noſtrils, fingers, and other parts. The ordinary women and girls are naked from the waiſt upwards as well as the men, and are all black. The merchandizes brought into this kingdom are ſpices, paper, braſs, iron ware, braſs-wire, vermillion, and beads. Long. 29. 0. E. Lat. 14. 30. N.

SENNE, a river of the Auſtrian Netherlands, which riſes in Hainault, and runs north into Brabant, paſſing by Halle and Bruſſels, and falling into the river Denier below Mechlin.

SENS, an ancient town of France, in the government of Champagne, and capital of the Senonois, with an archbiſhop's ſee. The front of the metropolitan church is embelliſhed with different figures, and on it are two large ſquare towers. The windows are of painted glaſs, and are very beautiful. There are ſeveral convents, and two abbeys; but neither of them ſo conſiderable as one in the ſuburbs. It is ſeated in a fertile country, abounding in all the neceſſaries of life, ſixty miles ſouth-eaſt of Paris. Long. 3. 23. E. Lat. 48. 6. N.

SEPULVEDA (JOHN GENES DE) a famous Spaniſh writer, born at Cordova in 1491. He became hiſtoriographer to the emperor Charles V. and quarrelled with that worthy prelate Bartholomew de Las Caſas, on the ſubject of the ill-treatment and cruelties exerciſed by the Spaniards againſt the Indians. Sepulveda authorized theſe barbarities, and even wrote a book to prove that they are permitted by divine and human laws, and by the right of war; but a morality ſo contrary to Chriſtianity, and every principle of humanity, ought to point him out as a very bad divine, and as one whoſe venal pen was without the leaſt degree of modeſty, ſold to thoſe who reſolved not to ſuppreſs theſe cruelties, becauſe they reaped advantage from them. He was canon of Salamanca, and alſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf by being one of the moſt famous interpreters of Ariſtotle. He alſo wrote ſeveral treatiſes, 1. *De Regno & Regis Officio.* 2. *De Appetendâ Gloriâ.* 3. *De Honeſtate Rei militaris.* 4. *De Fato & libero Arbitrio contra Lutherum.* 5. Latin Letters, &c. He died at Salamanca in 1572, in the eighty-ſecond year of his age.

SERAPIS, among the Pagans, an Egyptian deity, whoſe worſhip was introduced at Rome, where this god and Iſis had a joint temple, the prieſts of which were called *Iſiaci*. Theſe prieſts abſtained from pork and mutton, wore a linen veſt, and paper ſhoes, and eat no ſalt. Serapis, who with the Egyptians, was the ſame with Oſiris, was probably at firſt no more than one of their hieroglyphic figures, though he was afterwards adored by that people, and in the opinion of many of the learned, the different manner in which Serapis was repreſented, gave riſe to ſeveral different deities among the Greeks and Romans, as Saturn, Jupiter, Neptune, Pluto, Apollo, Bacchus, and Æſculapius.

SERAVALLE, a town of Italy in the duchy of Milan, on the confines of Genoa, and twenty-four miles north of that city. Long. 19. 50. E. Lat. 44. 50. N.

SERBELLONE (GABRIEL) knight of Malta, grand prior of Hungary, and one of the greateſt warriors of the ſixteenth century, was deſcended from an ancient and illuſtrious family in Italy. He gave proofs of his valour by defending Strigonia againſt the Ottoman forces; ſignalized himſelf at the famous paſſage of the Elbe, and was lieutenant-general in the battle fought immediately after, in which Charles V. triumphed over the duke of Saxony, who was at the head of the German proteſtants. He afterwards diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the wars in Italy; had a great ſhare in obtaining the victory of Lepanto in 1571, and was made viceroy of Tunis, where he was beſieged by the Turks, who after being repulſed in fourteen aſſaults, at laſt took the place, and carried him priſoner to Conſtantinople; but he was afterwards exchanged for ſix and thirty Turkiſh officers, who had been taken at the battle of Lepanto. In 1576 he governed the Milaneſe in quality of lieutenant-general, and died in 1580. He was an excellent military architect, and employed his ſkill in fortifying ſeveral important places.

SERBELLONE (FABRICIUS) a man remarkable for his inhumanity, was brother to the former, and general of the pope's forces in the country of Avignon, during the civil wars under Charles IX. He was at firſt captain of an independent company, and governor of Pavia for the emperor Charles V. afterwards he exerciſed the office of commiſſary-general of the army in Piedmont, and in 1560 was governor of the ſtate of Avignon, and general of the army of pope Pius IV. He warmly ſupported the popiſh party againſt the proteſtants, and by the moſt diabolical cruelty rendered himſelf odious to the latter, at the ſacking of Orange, in which he was furiouſly aſſiſted by the French troops. He inveſted that city when the garriſon was gone out. During the aſſault, the Catholics who remained in Orange opened a gate to him, by which he entered, and his ſoldiers at firſt killed all whom they found in arms; which being done, they, with the moſt refined cruelty, employed their induſtry in contriving that thoſe who had been ſo unhappy as to eſcape their firſt rage, might ſuffer a lingering death. They threw them down upon ſtakes, halberts, ſwords, and pikes: they hung them up in chimneys, and burnt them by ſlow fires; they took pleaſure in cutting off their ſecret parts; and their fury ſpared neither infants, nor old men; ſick people, or the reapers, though they had no other weapons than their ſickles. The women and maids were not ſuffered to eſcape after they had loſt their honour; they were proſtituted to the rabble; then ſet up as marks to be ſhot at, and hung out at the windows. Thoſe ladies who choſe to die rather than ſatiate the luſt of the conquerors, were expoſed naked to public deriſion, and ſome of both ſexes were larded with ſlips of paper cut out of the Geneva Bible; and even thoſe very papiſts who opened the gates, were at laſt cut to pieces. Serbellone enjoyed the ſame poſts under pope Pius V. and died about the end of the year 1566.

SERCELLI, a ſea-port town of Algiers, on the coaſt of Barbary in Africa, a little to the weſt of the city of Algiers. Long. 4. 0. E. Lat. 37. 0. N.

SEREGIPPE-DEL-REY, a town of South America in Braſil, and capital of a government of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Vazabaries, on the Atlantic ocean, one hundred and twenty miles north-eaſt of St. Salvadore, and is ſubject to Portugal. Long. 37. 30. W. Lat. 11. 7. S.

SERENUS SAMMONICUS, a celebrated phyſician in the reigns of the emperors Severus and Caracalla, in about the year 200. He wrote ſeveral treatiſes on hiſtory and the works of nature; but there is only one of them extant, which is a very indifferent poem on the Remedies of Diſeaſes. He was murdered at a feſtival by the order of Caracalla. He had a library that contained 62,000 volumes, which Quintus Serenus Sammonicus, his ſon, gave to Gordian the Younger, to whom he was preceptor.

SERFO, or SERFANTE, an iſland of the Archipelago, fifty miles north-weſt of Naxia, and ſeventy-five from the eaſtern coaſt of the Morea, to the ſouth-eaſt of the gulph of Engia, being eight miles in length and five in breadth. It is full of mountains and rocks, in which are mines of iron and load-ſtones. The inhabitants are ſo proud of their fine onions, that it never enters their heads to catch the partridges which devour their corn and grapes. They are extremely indolent, as well as their anceſtors. They are all Greeks, and have but one town, called St. Nicholo, which is a poor place. The women are very fond of ſtrangers, and in their dances they uſe all ſorts of laſcivious poſtures, in order to tempt them. Long. 25. 1. E. Lat. 37. 10. N.

SERGIUS I. a native of Palermo, was elected pope after the death of Conon in 687. He quarrelled with the emperor Juſtin the Younger, and ordained the ſinging of the *Agnus Dei* in public worſhip. He died on the firſt of September, 701, and was ſucceeded by John VI.

SERGIUS II. a Roman, was elected pope after the death of Gregory IV. on the 10th of February, 844, and died on the 27th of January, 847. He was ſucceeded by Leo IV.

SERGIUS III. a prieſt, was elected by a part of the Romans to ſucceed pope Theodore, who died in 898; but John the Ninth's party prevailing, he was driven from Rome, and kept himſelf concealed during ſeven years. At length however he was recalled, and placed in the papal chair in the room of pope Chriſtopher, by the faction of the marquis Adalbert, or Albert. Sergius conſidering John IX. as an uſurper who had been preferred before him, and looking upon the three popes who ſucceeded John in the ſame light, degraded the memory of pope Formoſus, and approved the proceedings of Stephen VI. who had cauſed Formoſus's body to be dug up out of his grave, and ſhamefully abuſed. Sergius led a very ſcandalous life with a woman of quality named Marozia, and died in 911. He was ſucceeded by Anaſtaſius II.

SERGIUS IV. ſucceeded pope John XXVIII. on the 17th of June, 1009. He ſhewed great liberality to the poor, and died in 1012. He was ſucceeded by Benedict VIII.

SERGIUS, patriarch of Conſtantinople, was born in Syria. He poſſeſſed the ſee of Conſtantinople in 610; was declared the chief of the Monothelites in 629, and perſuaded the emperor Heraclius that there is but one will, and one operation in Jeſus Chriſt. This opinion that prince authoriſed by an edict, which Sergius cauſed to be approved by a ſynod held at Conſtantinople, and to ſpread through ſeveral dioceſes. He even engaged pope Honorius to embrace and countenance his doctrine, and died in 639. He was condemned in the ſixth general council held in 681, and in ſeveral other councils.

He ought not to be confounded with another patriarch of Conſtantinople of the ſame name, who ſucceeded Siſinnius in 999, and defended the ſchiſm of Photius againſt the Roman church.

SERLIO (SEBASTIAN) a famous architect of the ſixteenth century, born at Bologna, was the author of a book on architecture which is much eſteemed. He flouriſhed in the year 1544, and died in the ſervice of king Francis I. who had prevailed on him to ſettle in France.

SERMENT (LOUISA ANASTASIA) a lady celebrated for her erudition, her taſte for polite literature, and philoſophy, was born at Grenoble. Mr. Quinault and other learned men frequently conſulted her on their works. She was received into the Academy of the Ricovrati at Padua, and died at Paris about the year 1692, at about fifty years of age. She was the author of ſome ſmall works, which are written with great purity and elegance of ſtyle.

SERPA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. It is ſeated on a rocky eminence, three miles from the river Guadiana, and forty ſouth of Evora. As it is a frontier town they have fortified it, and keep a ſmall garriſon therein. The country about it is very agreeable, and planted with groves of fig and olive trees. Long. 8. 20. W Lat. 37. 45. N.

SERRES (JOHN DE) in Latin *Joannes Serranus*, a famous Calviniſt, who was one of the moſt laborious writers of the ſixteenth century, ſtudied at Lauſanne, and acquired great reputation. He eſcaped at the maſſacre on St. Bartholomew's day, and in 1582 was miniſter at Niſmes. King Henry IV. employed him in ſeveral important affairs, and aſked him, whether he might be ſaved in the Romiſh church, to which he anſwered in the affirmative. He afterwards wrote ſeveral pieces againſt popery, and at length undertook to reconcile the two communions, in a large work intitled, *De Fide Catholica, ſive de Principiis Religionis Chriſtianæ Communi omnium Chriſtianorum Conſenſu ſemper & ubique rati*. But that work was deſpiſed by the papiſts, and treated with great contempt by the Calviniſts of Geneva. He died in 1598, aged fifty, after he had written many other works, the principal of which are, 1. *Statu Religionis & Reipublicæ in Franciâ*. 2. The Hiſtory of France, three vols. 3. Memoirs of the third Civil War, and the laſt Commotions in France under Charles IX. 4. A Collection of memorable Things which happened in France under the Reigns of Henry II. Francis II. Charles IX. and Henry III. octavo. This work is known by the title of *L'Hiſtoire des cinq Rois*; from its being continued till the year 1597, under the reign of Henry IV. 5. An edition of Plato in Greek and Latin, with Notes. 6. A Treatiſe on the Immortality of the Soul, &c.

SERTORIUS (QUINTUS) a famous Roman captain, born at the city of Nurcia. After he had diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the bar by his eloquence, he followed Marius into Gaul, where he was quæſtor, and loſt an eye in his firſt battle. He afterwards joined Cinna and Marius, whom he aſſiſted in their taking Rome, in the 87th year before the Chriſtian æra: but upon Sylla's return, he eſcaped into Spain, where he made himſelf maſter of Luſitania, and bravely defended himſelf againſt Metellus, Pompey, and the other Roman generals who were ſent againſt him. At length he was aſſaſſinated at a feaſt in Hueſca, by Marcus Perpenna, prætorian of his party, in the 73d year before the Chriſtian æra. It is ſaid, that in order to obtain the veneration of the Luſitanians, he pretended in all his affairs to conſult a white hind which he had made tame.

SERVIA, a province of Turky in Europe, bounded on the north by the rivers Danube and Save, which ſeparate it from Hungary; on the eaſt by Bulgaria, on the weſt by Boſnia, and on the ſouth by Albania and Macedonia. It is about one hundred and ninety miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and ninety-five in breadth from north to ſouth, and is divided into four ſangiacates, two of which were ceded to the Chriſtians in 1718, who united them into one. This continued till 1739, when the Turks were victorious, and then they were abandoned to the Turks by the treaty of Belgrade. The names of them are, Belgrade, Semendriah, Scupia, and Cratowo. Belgrade is the capital town.

SERVETUS (MICHAEL) a learned Spaniard, famous for his ſuffering martyrdom for oppoſing the doctrine of the Trinity, was born at Villaneuva in Arragon in 1509. His father who was a notary, ſent him to ſtudy the civil law at the univerſity of Toulouſe; and the Reformation then making a great noiſe in France, he there firſt began to read the ſcriptures, and was ſoon convinced that the church wanted reforming, and, among the reſt, thought the Trinity was one of the doctrines that ought to be rejected. Having ſpent two or three years at Toulouſe, he went to Baſil, where he had ſome conferences with Œcolampadius, and at his departure left a manuſcript, entitled *De Trinitati Erroribus*, with a bookſeller, who ſent it after him to Haguenau, where Servetus got it printed in 1531. The next year he alſo printed in the ſame town *Dialogorum de Trinitate*, in an advertiſement to which he obſerves, that his former book on the Trinity was imperfect and confuſed, and written as it were by a child for the uſe of children. Thus Servetus publiſhed two books againſt the doctrine of the Trinity in leſs than two years, without ſcrupling to put his name to them. He was very young, extremely zealous in promoting his new opinions, and perhaps unacquainted with the principles of the reformed. He doubtleſs thought that he had the ſame right to publiſh his ſentiments, on his ſeparating from the church of Rome, as Luther and Calvin, and that he might write as freely againſt the doctrine of the Trinity as they did againſt tranſubſtantiation.

Servetus not underſtanding the German language, left Germany, and went to Baſil, and from thence to Lyons, where having reſided two or three years, he went to Paris, and ſtudied phyſic under Sylvius, Fernelius, and other profeſſors; and having taken up his degree of doctor of phyſic in that univerſity, went to practiſe in ſome other place: he reſided two or three years in a town near Lyons, and in the mean time corrected the proofs of a Latin Bible that was printing in the laſt mentioned city, and alſo added a preface and ſome marginal notes under the name of Villanovanus, for he was called in France Villeneuve, from Villaneuva, the place of his birth. Servetus then removed to Vienne in Dauphiny, where he ſtaid ten or twelve years.

In the mean while Servetus's books againſt the Trinity had raiſed a great tumult among the German divines, and ſpread his name through Europe; but in Italy they were approved by many who had thoughts of forſaking the church of Rome. All this while Calvin, who was at the head of the church of Geneva, carried on a conſtant correſpondence with Servetus by letters; and he himſelf tells us that for the ſpace of ſixteen years he endeavoured to reclaim that phyſician from his errors. Servetus wrote to that reformer from Lyons and Dauphiny, and not only conſulted him about ſeveral points, but ſent him a manuſcript to have his judgment upon it. Calvin however made an ungenerous, and even baſe, uſe of this confidence, for he not only anſwered him by ſharp and angry letters, but afterwards produced his private letters and manuſcript againſt him at his trial.

Servetus continued ſo fond of his antitrinitarian notions, that in 1553 he publiſhed another work in favour of them, intitled *Chriſtianiſmi Reſtitutio*, &c. which is probably the book he ſent to Calvin. Servetus did not put his name to the work, but Calvin informed the Roman catholics in France that he was the author of it. Upon this Servetus was impriſoned at Vienne, and would certainly have been burnt alive had he not made his eſcape, for this cruel ſentence was paſſed againſt him, and his effigies, after being carried to the place of execution, and faſtened to a gibbet, were burned, with five bales of his books. Servetus was in the mean time retiring to Naples, where he hoped to practiſe phyſic with the ſame high reputation as he had done at Vienne; but though he knew that Calvin was now his mortal enemy, he had the imprudence to take Geneva in his way. When Calvin being informed of his arrival, acquainted the magiſtrates with it, upon which he was ſeized and caſt into priſon, and a proſecution commenced againſt him for hereſy and blaſphemy. Though that reformer was doubtleſs perſuaded that he was actuated by a pure zeal for the cauſe of God, and the good of the church, he purſued him with a malevolence that was manifeſtly perſonal. The articles of accuſation were numerous, and not confined to his book called *Chriſtianiſmi Reſtitutio*, but all his other writings were ranſacked for every thing that could be ſtrained to a bad ſenſe. Thus one of his accuſations was, that he had publiſhed at Lyons an edition of Ptolemy's geography, with a preface and ſome notes, and that in his preface he ſays that "Judæa has been falſely cried up for beauty, richneſs, and "fertility, ſince thoſe who have travelled in it have found it "poor, barren, and deſtitute of beauty;" whence they inferred that he reflected upon Moſes, as writing rather like a panegyriſt than an hiſtorian. Another article was, that he had corrupted the Latin Bible he was hired to correct at Lyons, with impertinent, trifling, whimſical, and impious notes; but the main article was, that in the perſon of Mr. Calvin,

Calvin, miniſter of the word of God, he had defamed the doctrine preached at Geneva.

In the mean time the magiſtrates, ſenſible that the death of Servetus was an affair of the utmoſt conſequence, did not chuſe to paſs ſentence without conſulting the magiſtrates of the proteſtant cantons of Swiſſerland, to whom they ſent Servetus's book printed at Vienne, and alſo the writings of Calvin, with Servetus's anſwers, deſiring the opinion of their divines upon the affair. They all voted againſt him, in conſequence of which the unfortunate Servetus was condemned, and burnt alive on the 27th of October, 1553, at forty four years of age.

Calvin is juſtly reproached with having behaved with too much paſſion and rancour in the condemnation and burning of Servetus; and the book he publiſhed in juſtification of his conduct, and to ſhew that princes and magiſtrates may lawfully put heretics to death, furniſhes the papiſts with a ſtrong argument *ad hominem*, againſt the proteſtants, when they reproach them with capitally puniſhing the Calviniſts in France. There are ſerveral of Servetus's works extant, the ſcarceſt of which are, 1. *De Trinitatis Erroribus, Libri* VII. 2. *Dialogorum de Trinitate, Libri* II. 3. *De Juſtitiâ Regni Chriſti Capitula* IV. Theſe works are very ſcarce, becauſe both Calvin and the papiſts took great pains in burning all the copies they could find.

SERVIUS TULLIUS, the ſixth king of the Romans, was the ſon of Ocriſia, a female ſlave, deſcended from a good family at Corniculum in the country of the Latins. It is ſaid that being aſleep in his cradle, there was ſeen a flame of fire ariſing above his head, which was conſidered as a preſage of his future glory. Servius Tullius became in reality the ſon-in-law of Tarquin the Ancient, in whoſe palace he was educated, and ſucceeded him in the 577th year before the Chriſtian æra. He conquered the Veii and Tuſcans; was the firſt who cauſed the Roman people to be numbered, who then amounted to eighty-four thouſand; divided them into tribes; regulated the militia, and enlarged the city, by including within it the mounts Quirinalis, Viminalis, and Eſquelinus. He cauſed a temple to Diana to be built on mount Aventine, and gave his daughter Tullia in marriage to Tarquin the Proud, whom he had appointed his ſucceſſor. But that prince impatiently longing to obtain the crown, cauſed Servius Tullius to be aſſaſſinated, in the 533d year before the Chriſtian æra, and then aſcended the throne. Tullia was ſo far from being ſhocked at this horrid murder, that ſhe cauſed her chariot to be driven over her father's dead body as it lay ſmeared with blood in the midſt of the ſtreet.

SERVIUS (HONORATUS MAURUS) a celebrated Latin grammarian, who lived in the fourth century, under the reigns of the emperors Conſtantine and Conſtans, and wrote an excellent Commentary on Virgil, which is ſtill extant, the beſt edition of which is that printed with the edition of Virgil by Maſvicius in 1717, quarto.

SESANE, a town of France in the province of Champain, thirty miles weſt of Chalons. Long. 3. 50. E. Lat. 48. 40. N.

SESIA, a river of Italy, which runs from the north weſt to the ſouth-eaſt, through the province of Verteil in Piedmont, and paſſing by the city of Vercelli, falls into the Po below Caſal.

SESOSTRIS, king of Egypt, and one of the greateſt conquerors upon earth, lived ſome ages before the Trojan war. He undertook the conqueſt of Aſia, and having made his brother Armais or Danaus regent of Egypt, defeated the Aſſyrians, Medes, and Scythians, and conquered Phœnicia, Syria, and all the provinces of Aſia Minor, together with Thrace and Colchis, leaving every where inſcriptions placed on columns, as laſting monuments of his victories: but being informed that his brother Armais reſolved to uſurp the ſovereign power he put a ſtop to his conqueſts, and ſpeedily returned to Egypt, where he reigned thirty-three years, after he had driven Armais from thence. Strabo aſſerts that he undertook to join, by means of a canal, the Red Sea to the Nile.

SESSA, an ancient town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the province of Lavoro, with a biſhop's ſee, and title of a duchy. It was formerly very conſiderable, and is twenty miles north eaſt of Capua, and thirty-two north-eaſt of Naples. Long. 14. 36 E. Lat. 41. 16 N.

SESTOS, a fortreſs or caſtle of Turky in Europe, ſeated at the entrance of the Helleſpont or Dardenelles. It was formerly the principal city, which was deſtroyed, and this caſtle built in its room. Abydos is oppoſite thereto, where there is another caſtle, and now the only name among the Turks is the Caſtles. It is twenty-four miles weſt of Galipoli. Long 27. 31. E. Lat. 40. 10. N.

SETIMO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, ſeated on the river Po, eight miles north of Turin. Lon. 8. 27. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

SETINES, the modern name of Athens, a town of antient Greece in Europe, and the capital of Achaia, now called Livadia; which is a province of Turky. There are few cities in the world that can diſpute antiquity with Athens, nor even Rome itſelf did not begin to appear till 88 years after it. It is ſeated in a very good and wholeſome air. The citadel, formerly called Acropolis, is built on a craggy rock, and there is no entrance, except on the weſt ſide, which is likewiſe pretty difficult. There are here the magnificent remains of ſeveral pagan temples, and other public ſtructures, which give ſome idea of its ancient ſplendor. The Greek language ſpoken here is more pure and free from mixture, than in the iſlands. This town is very inconſiderable to what it was formerly, there being now no more then 15,000 inhabitants, who are moſt of them Chriſtians of the Greek church. It was taken by the Turks in 1455, and by the Venetians in 1464, and 1687; but they were obliged to abandon it. It is ſeated on the gulph of Engia, one hundred miles north-eaſt of Miſitra, or Lacedæmonia, and two hundred and thirty five ſouth-by-weſt of Conſtantinople. Long. 24. 15 E. Lat. 38. 5. N.

SETTE, a ſea-port town of France, in Languedoc, ſeated on a bay of the Mediterranean, fourteen miles ſouth-weſt of Montpellier. Long. 3. 36 E. Lat. 43. 26 N.

SETTLE, a town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Tueſdays; and five fair, on Tueſday before Palm-Sunday, Thurſday before Good Friday, and every other Friday till Whit-Sunday, for horned cattle; on April 26, for ſheep; on Auguſt 18, till 21, and on the firſt Tueſday after October 27, for horned cattle, leather, wool, lambs, &c. It is ſeated on the river Ribble, and is a pretty good town, having at the end a ſtone bridge acroſs the river. It is twenty-eight miles eaſt of Lancaſter, and 238 north-north-weſt of London. Long. 2. 8 W. Lat. 54. 6. N.

SETUBAL or ST. UBES. See (UBES, ST.)

SEVEN-OAKS, a town of Kent, with a market on Saturdays; and two fairs, on July 10, and October 17, for hops and toys. It is a pretty good town, with an hoſpital, and a free-ſchool. It is ſix miles north-weſt by-north from Tunbridge, ſixteen weſt of Maidſtone, and twenty-four ſouth-eaſt-by-ſouth of London. Long 0. 9 E. Lat. 51. 20. N.

SEVER (ST.) a town of France, in Gaſcony, with a famous abbey of Benedictines. It is ſeated on the river Adour, twenty miles eaſt of Dax, fifteen north-weſt of Aire, and ſixty-five ſouth by-eaſt of Bourdeaux. Long. 0. 40. W. Lat. 43. 50. N.

SEVERIA, a province of the Ruſſian empire, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the north by the duchies of Smolenſko and Moſkow, on the eaſt by the province of Vorotinſki and by the country of the Coſſacks, on the ſouth by the ſame, and on the weſt by the duchy of Czernigova. It is a country over-run with wood, and Novogrodec is the capital.

SEVERINA (ST.) a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Lower Calabria, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a craggy rock, near the river Neeto, eight miles from the ſea. Long 17. 20. E. Lat. 39. 15. N.

SEVERINO (ST.) a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and marquiſate of Ancona, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated between two hills, on the river Potenza, eight miles north-weſt of Tolentino. Long. 13. 20. E. Lat. 43. 10. N.

SEVERN, a river which riſes in Montgomeryſhire, and runs eaſt till it enters Shropſhire, where, having paſſed by Shrewſbury, it turns ſouth, paſſes by Bridgnorth, Worceſter, and Glouceſter, and diſcharges itſelf into the Briſtol channel. It is a very ſwift ſtream, and is navigable for boats from Welch-pool in Montgomeryſhire, receiving forty rivers in its courſe.

SEVERO, a ſmall populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitinato, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a plain, twenty-ſeven miles weſt of Manfredonia, and ſeventy-five north-eaſt of Naples. Long. 15. 24. E. Lat. 41. 40. N.

SEVERUS (LUCIUS SEPTIMUS) emperor of Rome, was born at Leptis, in Africa, in the year 146. On account of his valour he was raiſed to the higheſt poſts in the empire, when he cauſed himſelf to be declared emperor in Pannonia, in 193, under the pretence of revenging the death of Pertinax: he was afterwards received into Rome: he defeated Julian and Niger, his competitors; conquered the Medes, Arabians, and ſeveral other nations, and puniſhed the rebellious Jews in a very rigorous manner. He at length marched againſt Albinus, whom he routed in a great battle near Lyons, on the 19th of February, 197. After this victory Severus treated Albinus's wife, children, and friends, with great cruelty. He raiſed the fifth perſecution againſt the Church; and the Caledonians, or Scots, invading the Roman provinces in Britain, Severus came over in perſon, accompanied by his ſons Caracalla and Geta, with a numerous army, and having penetrated into the country of the Caledonians, and defeated them in ſeveral bloody engagements, in which he loſt 50,000 men, he erected a wall

which extended from the entrance of the Solway frith to the German ocean, in order to confine them within their ancient limits, the remains of which are ſtill to be ſeen. He created both his ſons cæſars, and aſſociates in the empire. But Caracalla, impatiently waiting for the imperial diadem, formed the deſign of murdering his father, and as he was one day marching on horſeback behind him, placed his hand on his ſword, in order to kill him, which Severus perceiving, diſſembled his reſentment; but his horrour at the blackneſs of this crime, threw him into a fit of melancholy, of which he died at York, about a year after, on the 4th of February, 211, aged ſixty-ſix. He was a prince of great wit and bravery. He was fond of learned men; was ſkilled in hiſtory and the mathematics, and wrote his own life. He was ſucceeded by his ſons Caracalla and Geta.

SEVERUS ALEXANDRINUS, emperor of Rome. See ALEXANDRINUS.

SEVERUS (CORNELIUS) a Latin poet, who lived under the reign of Auguſtus, about the 24th year before the birth of Chriſt. A beautiful edition of the remains of this poet was printed at Amſterdam in 1703, in duodecimo, with ſeveral other pieces attributed to him.

SEVERUS (SULPITIUS) a celebrated eccleſiaſtical hiſtorian, at the beginning of the 5th century, was born at Agen, in the province of Aquitain, and was illuſtrious for his birth, his eloquence, and ſtill more for his virtue. Having appeared with great reputation at the bar, he married advantageouſly; but ſoon loſt loſt his wife, on which he renounced the world, and became a prieſt, and never roſe higher than that order, for thoſe who have maintained that he was promoted to a biſhoprick, were miſtaken. He lived ſome time at Toulouſe, and afterwards at Barcelona, and died in the year 420. He wrote, 1. An Abridgment of the Sacred Hiſtory from the Creation of the World, in which he comprehended the three firſt centuries of the Chriſtian church. 2. The Life of St. Martin, Biſhop of Tours. 3. A Dialogue, &c. He wrote with greater purity and elegance than any of the ancient Latin eccleſiaſtical authors, except Lactantius.

He ought not to be confounded with Sulpitius Severus, biſhop of Bourges, who died in 591: nor with Sulpitius the Debonair, or the Pious, who was alſo biſhop of Bourges, and died in 647.

SEVIGNE (MARY DE RABUTIN, marquiſe DE) a lady celebrated for her wit and her wiſdom, was born in 1626, and was not more than a year old, when her father was killed at the deſcent of the Engliſh upon the iſle of Rhee. In 1644 ſhe was married to the marquis de Sevigné, who fell in a duel in 1651, and having a ſon and daughter by him, ſhe from thence forward devoted herſelf to the care of their education, and by her means they became moſt accompliſhed perſons. This illuſtrious lady was acquainted with all the wits and learned men in France of her time, and is ſaid to have decided the famous diſpute between Perrault and Boileau, on the preference of the ancients to the moderns, by ſaying, "The ancients are the fineſt, and we "the prettieſt." She died in 1696, and left a valuable Collection of Letters, the beſt edition of which is that of Paris in 1754, in eight volumes, duodecimo. "Theſe letters, ſays Voltaire, filled with anecdotes, written with freedom, and in a natural and animated ſtyle, are an excellent criticiſm upon the ſtudied letters of wit, and ſtill more upon theſe fictitious letters, which aim at imitating the epiſtolary ſtyle, by a recital of falſe ſentiments, and feigned adventures of imaginary correſpondents." In 1756 was publiſhed at Paris a work intitled *Sevigniana*, which is only a collection of literary and hiſtorical anecdotes, moral apophthegms, and fine ſentiments ſcattered through theſe letters.

SEVILLE, an ancient, large, rich, populous, and very handſome city of Spain, and the capital of Andaluſia. It is ſeated in a large plain, near the river Guadalquivir, and takes up more ground than Madrid, though it has not ſo many inhabitants; there being only 20,000 families in the city, and 3000 in the ſuburbs. It is of a round form, and its fortifications conſiſt of ſtrong walls, flanked with high towers. The Moors built an aqueduct, which is ſtill to be ſeen, and is ſix miles in length. The cathedral church is the largeſt in Spain, and ſtands in the middle of the town; its roof is extremely high, and ſupported on each ſide by two rows of ſtately columns; it is ſeventy-five feet in length, and eighty in breadth, and its chapels are built in the antique manner. The ſteeple is of very curious workmanſhip, and extremely high, conſiſting of three towers, one above another, with galleries and balconies. Beſides the cathedral, there are ſeveral others, particularly thoſe belonging to religious houſes. They reckon 85 benefices, and 3500 chaplains. The convent of St. Francis is the moſt curious, and is adorned with a very handſome public ſquare, in the midſt of which there is a fine fountain. It contains 160 monks, beſides 140 ſtrangers of the ſame order, and the church is built in the Gothic taſte. The cloiſter is ſupported by marble pillars, and embelliſhed with good paintings. The univerſity of Seville conſiſts of many colleges, where the profeſſors live at their eaſe, as they enjoy rich penſions. Near the cathedral is the royal palace, called Alcazar, which was partly built by the Moors, and partly in the modern taſte by king Pedro; it is a mile in extent, and is flanked with large, ſquare, ſtrong towers, built with ſtones, taken from the ancient temple of Hercules: ſome connoiſſeurs ſay, this ſtructure has not its equal in Europe. The exchange where the merchants meet is a ſquare building, of the Tuſcan order, each front being one hundred feet in length, and three ſtories high. The ſuburb ſtands on the other ſide of the river, over which there is a long bridge, ſupported by boats; in this the houſe of the inquiſition is placed, and in it there are public walks, where moſt of the inhabitants go to take the air. The town-houſe is adorned with a great number of ſtatues, and has a large ſquare before it, with a fine fountain in the middle. There are 120 hoſpitals, richly endowed. The ſituation of Seville, near the ſea, renders it one of the moſt trading and rich cities of Spain. The Eaſt and Weſt India companies have their houſes here, where they are obliged to regiſter themſelves and their merchandizes; their ſhips indeed ſtop in the harbour of Cadiz, but their loading is carried from thence to Seville. And there all the gold and ſilver is coined, there being above ſix hundred men employed in the mint. The common people are unpolite, but the gentlemen and principal citizens are quite otherwiſe. The country about it is extremely fertile in corn, wine, and every thing elſe that contributes to the pleaſure of life; and there is vaſt plenty of oil, for to the weſt of the river there is a grove of olive-trees, thirty miles in length. It is forty-five miles from the ſea, and two hundred and twelve ſouth-by-weſt of Madrid. Long. 5. 50. W. Lat. 37. 15 N.

SEVIN (FRANCIS) a member of the Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres, and keeper of the manuſcripts in the French king's library, was born in the dioceſe of Sens. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his abilities, his learning, and zeal for the progreſs of the ſciences, and in 1728, by the king's order, travelled to Conſtantinople to ſearch there for manuſcripts. He brought about ſix hundred from thence, and died at Paris in 1741. He wrote a curious Diſſertation on Menes or Mercury, the firſt King of Egypt, and ſeveral pieces in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inſcriptions.

SEWELL (GEORGE) an eminent phyſician, elegant writer, and excellent poet, was the eldeſt ſon of Mr. John Sewell, treaſurer and chapter-clerk of the college of Windſor, and was educated at Eton ſchool, and at Peter-houſe in Cambridge, where he took the degree of bachelor in phyſic. In order to complete his knowledge in medicine, he went to Leyden, and ſtudied under the celebrated Boerhaave, and on his return practiſed phyſic in this metropolis with good ſucceſs. Towards the latter part of his life he retired to Hampſtead, where he continued to purſue the buſineſs of his profeſſion till the time of his death, which happened in the year 1726. He wrote ſeveral Eſſays in the Spectators and Tatlers, and was concerned in the tranſlation of Ovid's Metamorphoſes, with Dr. Garth, and others. He likewiſe wrote, 1. The Life of Mr. John Philips, author of the Poem on Cyder. 2. A Vindication of the Engliſh Stage, exemplified in the Cato of Mr. Addiſon, in a letter to a nobleman, in octavo. 3. Sir Walter Raleigh, a tragedy, and ſeveral Miſcellaneous Poems.

SEXTUS EMPIRICUS, a famous Phyrrhonian philoſopher, lived in the 2d century, under the reign of Antoninus the Debonair. He was a phyſician of the ſect of the Emperics, and is ſaid to have been one of the preceptors of Antoninus the Philoſopher. There are ſtill extant his Pyrrhonian Inſtitutions, and a large work againſt the Mathematicians, &c. The beſt edition of Sextus Empiricus is that of Fabricius in Greek and Latin, printed at Leipſic in 1718, folio.

SEYDA, the mother of Roſtan, and regent of Perſia during that prince's minority, was one of the moſt able and courageous princeſſes of her time. She governed the kingdom with great honour, and delivered it in a moſt flouriſhing ſtate to the prince her ſon, who paying no regard to her merit, ſtripped her of all her authority. Seyda, irritated at ſuch monſtrous ingratitude, retired from court, and ſoon returned at the head of an army, to demand of her ſon the reaſon of his unworthy proceedings. Having fought him, and made him priſoner, ſhe re-aſcended the throne, which ſhe continued to render illuſtrious by her virtues. Always generous and magnanimous, ſhe reſtored to Roſtan his eſtates with his liberty; but had the prudence to keep the adminiſtration of affairs in her own hands; and while ſhe lived Perſia enjoyed peace both at home and abroad: but her death, which happened about the year 1042, deprived that kingdom of its firmeſt ſupport. For ſoon after Mahmoud, ſultan of Ghazna in India, attacked Roſtan, and deprived him of a crown which he was unworthy to wear.

SEYMOUR

SEYMOUR (JANE). See JANE SEYMOUR.

SEYMOUR (EDWARD) duke of Somerſet, lord-protector of the kingdom, in the reign of Edward VI. was the eldeſt ſon of ſir John Seymour of Wolf-hall, in the county of Wilts, knight. He was educated in the univerſity of Oxford; whence returning to his father at court, when martial atchievements were encouraged by king Henry VIII. he applied himſelf early to the profeſſion of arms; ſpent his youth in the wars; and accompanying the duke of Suffolk in his expedition to France in 1533, was knighted by that nobleman. Upon his ſiſter's marriage with the king, in 1536, he was created viſcount Beauchamp, and the next year earl of Hertford. In 1540 he was ſent to France to diſpute the limits of the Engliſh borders, and upon his return was elected knight of the Garter. In 1542 he attended the duke of Norfolk in his expedition into Scotland; and the ſame year was made lord great chamberlain of England for life. In 1544, being made lieutenant-general of the North, he embarked for Scotland with two hundred ſail of ſhips, on account of the Scots refuſing to marry their young queen to prince Edward, and landing in the Firth, took Leith and Edinburgh, and after plundering and burning them, marched by land into England. In Auguſt the ſame year, he went to the aſſiſtance of the king at the ſiege of Boulogne, with ſeveral troops of Almains and Flemings; and after it was taken, defeated an army of 14,000 French, who lay encamped near it.

By the will of Henry VIII. he was appointed one of the ſixteen executors of his majeſty, and governors of his ſon, till he ſhould be eighteen years of age. Upon the prince's acceſſion to the crown, it was propoſed in council, that one of the ſixteen ſhould have the chief direction of affairs, though reſtrained from acting without the conſent of the major part of the reſt. This was warmly oppoſed by the lord-chancellor Wriotheſly, who thought the precedence in ſecular affairs belonged to him by his office: but the earl of Hertford had ſo prepared his friends that it was voted, that he ſhould be declared governor of the king's perſon, and protector of the kingdom; but that he ſhould not act without the advice and conſent of the reſt. Upon this two diſtinct parties were formed; the one headed by the new protector, and the other by the lord-chancellor; the favourers of the reformation declaring for the former, and its enemies for the latter. On the 10th of February, 1547-8, the protector was appointed lord-treaſurer, and the next day created duke of Somerſet; on the 17th he obtained a grant of the office of earl marſhal for life, and on the 12th of March following had a patent for the office of protector and governor of the king and his realms, by which he had a negative in the council, but they had none on him, and he could either bring his own friends into it, or ſelect a cabinet council out of it at pleaſure. In Auguſt 1548 he took out a commiſſion to be general, and marched into Scotland, on the 10th of September, gained a complete victory at Muſſelburgh, and on the 29th of that month returned to England full of honour, having with the loſs of only ſixty men in the whole expedition taken eighty pieces of cannon, bridled the two chief rivers of the kingdom by garriſons, and gained ſeveral ſtrong places. This ſucceſs raiſed his reputation, and the nation had great expectations from his government; but the breach between him and his brother the lord high-admiral of England, loſt him this advantage, and his being beheaded in March 1548, cauſed him to be greatly cenſured.

In September 1549 a ſtrong faction was formed againſt him by Wriotheſly, earl of Southampton, and Dudley, earl of Warwick, the former hated him on account of his cauſing him to be deprived of the office of lord-high-chancellor, and the latter expected to have the principal adminiſtration of affairs upon his removal. His partiality to the commons provoked the gentry; his conſenting to his brother's execution, and his palace in the Strand, now called Somerſet-houſe, erected on the ruins of ſeveral religious ſtructures, diſguſted the people, and many of the clergy hated him, not only for promoting the Reformation, but on account of his enjoying many of the beſt manors of the biſhops. The firſt diſcovery of their deſigns, induced him to remove the king to Hampton Court, and then to Windſor; but finding the party againſt him too formidable for him to oppoſe, he ſubmitted to the council, and on the 14th of October was committed to the Tower. About this time he had great reſpect ſhewn to him by the celebrated reformers Calvin and Peter Martyr. The former wrote to him, ſays Mr. Walpole, an epiſtle of godly conſolation, compoſed before the time and knowledge of his diſgrace, but being delivered to him in the Tower, his grace tranſlated it from French into Engliſh, and it was printed in 1550. Peter Martyr wrote to him an epiſtle in Latin about the ſame time, which pleaſed the duke ſo much, that at his deſire it was tranſlated into Engliſh by Thomas Norton, and alſo printed in 1550. He himſelf wrote, during his firſt impriſonment, a piece intitled, A ſpiritual and moſt precious Pearl, teaching all Men to love and embrace the Croſs, as a moſt ſweet and neceſſary Thing, printed likewiſe in 1550. In January following he was fined 2000*l.* a-year, with the loſs of all his offices and goods. However, in a month after he obtained a full pardon, and ſo managed his intereſt with the king, that the next April he was brought both to the court and council: and to confirm the reconciliation between him and the earl of Warwick, he married the lady Jane, his daughter, to the lord viſcount Liſle, the earl's ſon. But their friendſhip was of ſhort duration, for in October 1551, Warwick, now created duke of Northumberland, cauſed the duke of Somerſet to be ſent to the Tower, alledging his having formed a deſign of raiſing the people; and that when himſelf, the marquis of Northampton, and the earl of Pembroke, had been invited to dine at the lord Paget's, Somerſet determined to have ſet upon them by the way, or to have killed them at dinner. On the firſt of December he was brought to his trial, and was found guilty of felony in intending to impriſon the duke of Northumberland. He was beheaded on Tower-hill, on the 22d of January, 1551-2, and died with great ſerenity. It was generally believed that the conſpiracy for which he ſuffered, was a mere forgery; and indeed the not bringing the witneſſes into court, but only the depoſitions, and the parties themſelves ſitting as judges, gave great occaſion to condemn the proceedings againſt him. Beſides, his four friends, who were executed for the ſame cauſe, ended their lives with the moſt ſolemn proteſtations of their innocence.

"Though his adminiſtration, ſays Mr. Granger, was not without blemiſhes, his conduct was generally regulated by juſtice and humanity. He repealed the ſanguinary and tyrannical laws of Henry VIII. and by gentle and prudent methods promoted the great work of the Reformation. Such was his love of equity, that he erected a court of requeſts in his own houſe, to hear and redreſs the grievances of the poor. His attachment to the reformed religion, but much more his envied greatneſs, drew upon him the reſentment of the factious nobility, at the head of whom was his own brother the lord-admiral, and John Dudley, earl of Warwick, afterwards duke of Northumberland. He cauſed the former to be beheaded, and was ſoon after brought to the block himſelf, by the intrigues of the latter, to whoſe crooked politics and ambitious views, he was the greateſt obſtacle." *Granger's Biographical Hiſtory.*

SEYMOUR (ANNE, MARGARET, and JANE) three ſiſters, illuſtrious for their learning in the 16th century, were the daughters of Edward Seymour, duke of Somerſet, protector of England, and the nieces of Jane Seymour, the wife of king Henry VIII. They compoſed an hundred and four Latin diſtichs on the death of Margaret de Valois, queen of Navarre, the ſiſter of Francis I. which were tranſlated into French, Greek, and Italian, and printed at Paris in 1551, under the title of *Tombeau de Marguerite de Valois, Reine de Navarre.* See GREY (Lady JANE).

SEYNE, a town of France, in Upper Provence, ſeated on a ſmall river that falls into the Durance, and is the chief place of a vigurie.

SEYSSEL, a town of France, in Burgundy, divided into two by the river Rhone, where it begins to be navigable. Lon. 7. 45. E. Lat. 45. 56. N.

SEZANNE, a town of France, in Brie, and in the dioceſe of Troyes. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, in a plain, on the confines of Champain, twenty-ſeven miles north-weſt of Troyes, and ſixty-five ſouth-eaſt of Paris. Long. 3. 58. E. Lat. 48. 43. N.

SFORZA (JACOMUZZO) ſurnamed the Great, was the ſtem from which aroſe the illuſtrious houſe of Sforza, that has had ſix dukes, and was allied to moſt of the ſovereigns of Europe. He was born on the 28th of May, 1369, at Cotignola, a ſmall town of Romania, and his true name was Jacomuzzo Mutio Attendulo. Different accounts have been given of his birth, but Leandro Alberti aſſerts, on the teſtimony of Pietro de Carento, a writer born at Cotignola, that Jacomuzzo Sforza was the ſon of a peaſant, and that one day ſeeing a company of ſoldiers paſs by the village, he threw a plough-ſhare into a tree, ſaying, "If it ſtays in "the tree, it ſhall be a ſign that I am fit for war, and if "it falls to the ground, it ſhall be a ſign that I muſt cul-"tivate the earth." When the plough-ſhare ſtopping in the tree, he inſtantly enliſted for a ſoldier. He paſſed thro' all the degrees of military diſcipline; obtained the command of 7000 men, and became the greateſt warrior in Italy. He had the ſurname of Sforza, which ſignifies Force, from his never talking of any thing, but ſacking and ravaging of places, and doing whatever he pleaſed by force. He fought for a long time for Jane II. queen of Naples, was made conſtable of that kingdom, gonfalonier of the Holy Church, and was created count of Cotignola by pope John XXIII. in conſideration of 14,000 ducats which the church of Rome was indebted to him. At length he conſtrained

ſtrained Alphonſo, king of Arragon, to raiſe the ſiege of Naples; took ſeveral places which had revolted in Abruzzo and Terra Laboro; but in purſuing the enemy was drowned at the paſs of the river Aterno, on the 3d of January, 1424, at fifty-four years of age.

The wealth and influence he acquired by marriage, appear as extraordinary as the rapidity of his military promotions: for he married Antonietta Salembini, who brought him ſeveral fine eſtates; and by her he had Baſio Sforza, count of Santa-Fior, governor of Orvietto for pope Martin V. and a good warrior, who was the ſtem of the counts of Santa-Fior. He next married Catharina Alopa, the ſiſter of Rodolphus, great chamberlain to the king of Naples; he was next married to Maria Marzana, the daughter of James duke of Saſſa, by whom he had Charles Sforza, archbiſhop of Milan. Before theſe marriages he was in love with a young woman, named Lucia Trezana, whom he married after having had ſeveral children by her, among whom were, Francis Sforza, the ſubject of the next article, and Alexander Sforza, lord of Peſaro.

SFORZA (FRANCIS) duke of Milan, and the natural ſon of the above Jacomuzzo Sforza, was born on the 23d of July, 1401. He was bred to arms by his father, and early diſtinguiſhed himſelf. He was but twenty-three years of age when he defeated the troops of Braccio, who diſputed with his father the paſſage of the Aterno. When his father being drowned in that river, he, though illegitimate, ſucceeded to all his wealth. He gained ſeveral advantages over the Arragonians, contributed greatly to make them raiſe the ſiege of Naples, and to the victory obtained on the 6th of June, 1425, near Aquila, over the troops of Braccio, where that general was ſlain. After the death of queen Jane, which happened in 1435, he attached himſelf to Renatus, duke of Anjou, whom ſhe had made her heir. Notwithſtanding the misfortunes of that prince, Francis Sforza, who was as able a politician as he was a general, found means to ſupport him, and rendered him maſter of ſeveral places in the marquiſate of Ancona, which occaſioned that prince's being excommunicated by pope Eugenius IV. who formed a league againſt him, and drove him, in 1444, from the marquiſate of Ancona; but Sforza ſoon re-eſtabliſhed his affairs by a great victory, in which cardinal Fermo, the pope's legate, and ſeveral other great men, were made priſoners. Soon after, the pope, the Venetians, and Florentines, choſe him general in a war againſt the duke of Milan. He had already commanded the army of the Venetians againſt that prince, and had married his daughter. This was Philip Maria Viſconti, who dying in 1447, the Milaneſe made Francis Sforza his ſon-in-law, their general againſt the Venetians; but after performing many great actions in their favour, he turned his arms againſt them, beſieged Milan, and forced them, in 1450, to receive him for their duke, notwithſtanding the juſt claim of Charles duke of Orleans, the ſon of Valentine of Milan. Lewis XI. king of France, who had an averſion to the duke of Orleans, in 1464 conferred on Francis Sforza all the claims which France had on Genoa, and gave him Savona, which the dukes of Milan ſtill enjoy. Sforza, with this ſupport, rendered himſelf maſter of Genoa, and died in 1466.

Such amazing ſucceſs had this baſtard ſon of a man born a peaſant. He had for his ſecond wife the natural daughter of Philip Maria duke of Milan, by whom he had Galeas, Maria, and Lewis Maria, dukes of Milan; Philip Maria count of Pavia, Sforza Maria duke of Bari, who married Leonora princeſs of Arragon, Aſcagna Maria biſhop of Pavia and Cremona, and cardinal; Hippolita married to Alphonſo of Arragon, duke of Calabria, then king of Naples; and Elizabeth married to William, marquis of Montferrat. He had alſo ſeveral natural children, and among others Sforza, the ſtem of the counts of Burgo Novo, and John Maria archbiſhop of Genoa.

SFORZA (GALEAS MARIA) duke of Milan, the eldeſt ſon of the former, was born on the 14th of January, 1444, and was ſent into France, to the aſſiſtance of Lewis XI. He ſucceeded Francis Sforza his father in the duchy of Milan, in 1466; but his debaucheries, and his extreme ferocity, occaſioned his being aſſaſſinated in the church, on St. Stephen's day, on the 26th of December, 1476. His ſecond wife was Bonna, the daughter of Lewis duke of Savoy, by whom he had John Galeas Maria, the ſubject of the following article; Blanche Maria, who married the emperor Maximilian, and ſeveral other children.

SFORZA (JOHN GALEAS MARIA) duke of Milan, and ſon of the former, was left under the tutelage of his mother, and Cecus Simoneta, ſecretary of ſtate. But Ludovico Maria Sforza, his uncle, ſurnamed the Moor, obliged the ducheſs to fly from Milan, beheaded Simoneta, who was ſeventy years of age, and having ſeized the government, cauſed a ſlow poiſon to be given to his nephew, of which he died at Pavia, on the 21ſt of October, 1494, a few days after the entrance of king Charles VIII. into that city. The young prince had married Iſabella of Arragon, the daughter of Alphonſo king of Naples, by whom he had Francis Sforza, who, to ſave him from the fury of his uncle, was ſent into France by the ducheſs his mother, and died in the abbey of Marmontier, in 1511, and Bonna married to Sigiſmond king of Poland.

The crimes of Ludovico Maria Sforza, ſurnamed the Moor, or the Ethiopian, did not remain unpuniſhed; for being delivered up to Lewis de la Tremouille, he was carried into France, and Lewis XII. confined him at Loches in an iron cage, in which he died in 1510. He had married Beatrix of Eſt, the daughter of Hercules, marquis of Ferrara, by whom he had Maximilian Sforza, who was made duke of Milan in 1512, by the emperor Maximilian; but that emperor not being able to ſupport him, he ceded the city of Milan to king Francis I. and went into France, where he had a penſion of 30,000 golden crowns a-year, and died at Paris in 1530. He had another ſon, called Francis Sforza, the third of that name, who was alſo reſtored to the duchy of Milan in 1529, by the emperor Charles V. but died on the 24th of October, 1535, without leaving any poſterity. After his death Charles V. ſeized on the duchy of Milan, which paſſed to that emperor's ſucceſſors.

SFORZA (CATHARINE) the natural daughter of Galeas Maria Sforza, duke of Milan, who was aſſaſſinated in 1476, and the wife of Jerome Riario prince of Forli, to whom ſhe brought the lordſhip of Imola, is conſidered as one of the greateſt heroines of her time. The ſubjects of the prince her huſband having revolted, and he being aſſaſſinated by Francis Urſus, chief of the rebels, ſhe and her children were confined in priſon. The fortreſs of Rimini, in which was a good garriſon that ſtill held out for her, would not ſurrender, without her orders, and this induced that princeſs to diſſemble with her enemies. She declared in ambiguous terms, that in order to oblige the garriſon to ſurrender, it was neceſſary that ſhe ſhould be permitted to enter the fortreſs, in order that ſhe might ſpeak with the greater freedom to the governor and ſoldiers, leaving, however, her children as hoſtages to Urſus, and the other conſpirators. This requeſt was immediately granted; but ſcarce had ſhe entered the fortreſs, when finding herſelf in a place of ſafety, ſhe ordered the rebels to lay down their arms, threatening them with death if they diſobeyed. The conſpirators diſappointed of their hopes, threatened to kill all her children before her face, but ſhe boldly replied, that ſhe was capable of bearing others. During this diſpute ſhe received conſiderable ſuccours, that were ſent her by Lewis Maria Sforza, duke of Milan, her uncle, and ſoon after recovered, by her prudence and courage, the ſovereign power which the rebels had attempted to deprive her of, by the murder of her huſband. She remained governeſs of her children, the eldeſt of whom, named Octavian Riario, ſettled himſelf firm in the government during the wars of Francis I. in Italy, in 1494, and the following years. She married to her ſecond huſband John the Medicis, the father of Coſmo ſtyled the Great. The duke of Valentinois, baſtard to pope Alexander VI. having beſieged her in the city of Forli in 1500, ſhe boldly defended herſelf, and did not ſurrender till ſhe was driven to the laſt extremity. She was then carried priſoner to the caſtle of St. Angelo, but was ſoon after ſet at liberty, though her eſtates were not reſtored; for the duke de Valentinois was inveſted with them; and after the death of Alexander VI. they were united to the holy ſee.

SHADWELL (THOMAS) poet laureat, and an eminent dramatic writer, was born at Stanton-hall, in Norfolk, in 1640. He was educated at Caius college in Cambridge, and from thence removed to the Middle Temple to ſtudy the law, where having ſpent ſome time, he travelled abroad. Upon his return to England he became acquainted with the moſt celebrated perſons of wit and diſtinguiſhed quality in that age, and applied himſelf to the then faſhionable ſtudy of polite literature, and more particularly to dramatic poetry, in which he had great ſucceſs, and upon the revolution was made poet laureat and hiſtoriographer to king William and queen Mary, which employments he enjoyed till his death. Mr. Dryden, who had warmly eſpouſed the oppoſite intereſt, was at the revolution diſmiſſed from his poſt of poet laureat, and Mr. Shadwell ſucceeding him in it, he treated the latter with the utmoſt contempt, and in his Mac Flecknoe has tranſmitted his antagoniſt to poſterity in a very diſadvantageous light; but notwithſtanding his poetical abilities were greatly inferior to thoſe of Mr. Dryden, many of the beſt wits of that age have given their teſtimony in favour of his comedies. He died ſuddenly on the 20th of November, 1692, in the fifty-ſecond year of his age, as we are informed by the inſcription upon the monument, erected to his honour in Weſtminſter abbey, by his ſon Dr. Thomas Shadwell. This monument is adorned with his buſt, crowned with a chaplet of bays, and

other decorations. He wrote ſeventeen Dramatic Pieces, and ſeveral Poems, among which is a tranſlation of the tenth Satire of Juvenal. Mr. Brady repreſents him as a man of great honeſty and integrity, and ſays, that he had a real love of truth and ſincerity, an inviolable fidelity and ſtrictneſs to his word, an unalterable friendſhip wherever he profeſſed it; had all the accompliſhments which adorn a complete gentleman, and ſuch a ſenſe of religion, that he never took his doſe of opium, but he ſolemnly recommended himſelf to God by prayer.

SHAFTESBURY, a town in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Saturdays; and three fairs, on the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, June 24, and November 22, for all ſorts of cattle. It is ſeated upon a high hill, in the form of a bent bow, and has but little water. But this inconveniency is in part recompenſed by a very wholeſome air, and a delightful proſpect. It had formerly ten pariſh churches, which are now reduced to three, and there are about five hundred houſes, built of free-ſtone. It is a great thoroughfare, and the market is conſiderable for corn, fleſh, and live cattle. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, bailiffs, common-council-men, and ſends two members to parliament, who are choſen by the inhabitants, paying ſcot and lot. It is nineteen miles weſt-by-ſouth of Saliſbury, and one hundred and three weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 2. 20. W. Lat. 51. 0. N.

SHAFTESBURY (ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER) earl of). See COOPER.

SHAKESPEARE (WILLIAM) the moſt celebrated dramatic poet England has produced, was the ſon of John Shakeſpeare, gent. a conſiderable dealer in wool, and was born at Stratford upon Avon, in Warwickſhire, in April 1564. He ſtudied for ſome time at a free-ſchool; but his father having ten children, the largeneſs of his family forced him to withdraw him from thence, in order to have his aſſiſtance in his own buſineſs, that he might contribute to the ſupport of the reſt of the family. It has been diſputed, whether he made much proficiency in the learned languages after this time. Mr. Rowe ſuppoſes, from the few paſſages that look like an imitation of the ancients, that he had never read them; while Mr. Pope, and Mr. Warburton, are of a contrary opinion.

Upon his quitting the grammar ſchool he ſeems to have applied himſelf entirely to the way of life propoſed to his father, and in order to ſettle in the world, married at ſeventeen years of age the daughter of Mr. Hatchway, a ſubſtantial yeoman near Stratford. In this domeſtic obſcurity he continued ſome time, till falling into bad company, he was ſeveral times prevailed on to ſteal deer from a park belonging to ſir Thomas Lucy of Charlcot, near Stratford; for which being proſecuted by that gentleman, as he thought, too ſeverely, he wrote a ballad againſt him, which was ſo very ſevere, that it redoubled the proſecution againſt him to that degree, that he was obliged to leave his family, and ſhelter himſelf in London. This ſir Thomas Lucy was, it is ſaid, afterwards ridiculed by Shakeſpeare, under the character of Juſtice Shallow. On Shakeſpeare's arrival at London he was without money and friends, and being a ſtranger, knew not to whom to apply for ſupport. At that that time, coaches not being in uſe, gentlemen were accuſtomed to ride to the play-houſe, and Shakeſpeare being driven by the laſt neceſſity, went to the play-houſe door, and picked up a little money by taking care of the gentlemen's horſes who came to the play. He even became eminent for his ſkill in that mean employment; and being taken notice of for his diligence, had ſoon more buſineſs than he himſelf could manage, and therefore hired boys under him, who were known by the name of Shakeſpeare's Boys. At length ſome of the players accidentally diſcourſing with him, were ſo pleaſed with his converſation, that they recommended him to the houſe, where he was at firſt admitted in a low ſtation; but his admirable wit, and the natural turn of it to the ſtage, ſoon diſtinguiſhed him, if not as an extraordinary actor, yet as an excellent writer: his name is printed, amongſt thoſe of the other players, before ſome old plays, without mentioning the parts he acted: and Mr. Rowe ſays, that, though he carefully enquired, he could only find that the top of his performance was the ghoſt in his own Hamlet. He was highly eſteemed by queen Elizabeth, who had ſeveral of his plays acted before her, and was ſo well pleaſed with the admirable character of Falſtaff in the two parts of Henry IV. that ſhe commanded him to continue it in one play more, and to make him in love, which is ſaid to have occaſioned his writing the Merry Wives of Windſor. He alſo received many great and uncommon marks of favour and friendſhip from the earl of Southampton. To that nobleman he dedicated his Poem of Venus and Adonis, and his lordſhip at one time gave him a thouſand pounds to enable him to go through with a purchaſe, which he heard he had a mind to. Shakeſpeare's friendſhips with private perſons are now not known, only it is certain, that his acquaintance with Ben Jonſon began with an inſtance of his good nature. Mr. Jonſon, who was at that time altogether unknown to the world, had offered one of his plays to the ſtage, in order to have it acted, and the perſon into whoſe hands it was put, after having turned it careleſsly over, was juſt upon returning it to him, with an ill-natured anſwer, when Mr. Shakeſpeare luckily caſt his eye upon it, read it through, and recommended Mr. Jonſon and his writings to the public. We find Shakeſpeare's name among the actors in Ben Jonſon's Sejanus, which made his firſt appearance in 1603, and that very year a licence under the privy ſeal was granted by king James I. to him, Burbage, Philippes, and ſeveral others, authorizing them to exerciſe the art of playing comedies, tragedies, &c. as well at their uſual houſe, called the Globe, in Southwark, as in any other parts of the kingdom, during his maj-ſty's pleaſure.

The latter part of Shakeſpeare's life was ſpent in eaſe, retirement, and the converſation of his friends. He had the good fortune to gather an eſtate equal to his wants, and in that to his wiſhes, and is ſaid to have ſpent ſome years before his death, at his native town of Stratford upon Avon, where his pleaſurable wit and good nature engaged him in the acquaintance of the gentlemen in the neighbourhood. He died in 1616, in the fifty-third year of his age, and was interred in the chancel of the great church at Stratford, where a monument was erected to him, with the following inſcription,

" Good friend, for Jeſus ſake forbear,
" To dig the duſt incloſed here,
" Bleſt be the man that ſpares theſe ſtones,
" And curſt be he that moves my bones."

An elegant monument has been alſo erected to his memory in Weſtminſter abbey, on which there is a noble epitaph, taken from his own Tempeſt, which is excellently appropriated to him, whoſe works, the tranſcripts of the human heart, will never be forgot till that epitaph is fulfilled. —— When

" The cloud capt towers, the gorgeous palaces,
" The ſolemn temples, the great globe itſelf
" And all which it inherit ſhall diſſolve,
" And like the baſeleſs fabric of a viſion
" Leave not a wreck behind."

His dramatic writings were firſt publiſhed together in folio, in 1623, ſince which they have had many editions, and have been republiſhed by Mr. Rowe, Mr. Pope, Mr. Theobald, ſir Thomas Hanmer, Mr. Warburton, and Samuel Johnſon, LL. D.

SHANNON, the largeſt river of Ireland, which riſes in the county of Leitrim, runs from north to ſouth, dividing the provinces of Leinſter and Connaught, and then turning ſouth-weſt runs through the province of Munſter, paſſes by the city of Limerick, and diſcharges itſelf in the weſtern ocean, between the counties of Clare and Limerick.

SHARP (JAMES) archbiſhop of St. Andrew's, was born of a good family in Bamſſhire, in 1680, and ſtudied at the univerſity of Aberdeen. The learned men of that ſeminary ſhewing great zeal againſt the Scotch covenant made in 1638, ſuffered many inſults and indignities, and among the reſt Mr. Sharpe, who, on that account, retired into England, and was in a fair way of obtaining promotion; but the civil wars and his ill ſtate of health induced him to return to his native country. Happening by the way to fall into company with the lord Oxenford, that nobleman was ſo pleaſed with his converſation, that he took him to his country ſeat, where he became known to ſeveral of the nobility, particularly to John Leſley, earl of Rothes, who patronized him, and procured him a profeſſorſhip of philoſophy in St Leonard's college, in the univerſity of St. Andrew's. After ſome ſtay there he was appointed miniſter of the town of Carail. About this time the covenanting preſbyterians in Scotland ſplit into two parties, called Public Reſolutioners, and Proteſtors or Remonſtrants. Mr. Sharp joined the former, thinking them perſons of the greateſt moderation and loyalty. The privy council in that country not being able to pacify theſe parties, referred them to Cromwell himſelf, then lord-protector. Mr. Sharp was unanimouſly choſen by the Reſolutioners as their agent, and the Remonſtrants ſent Mr. Guthry, preacher of Stirling, a famous zealot. Mr. Guthry ſpoke firſt, and made ſo tedious an harangue, that when he ended, the protector told Mr. Sharp he would hear him another time; for his hour for other buſineſs was approaching. But Mr. Sharp begged to be heard, promiſing to be ſhort; and being permitted to ſpeak, in a few words turned Mr. Guthry's arguments againſt himſelf, and inclined Oliver to his party; who told the by ſtanders, "That gentleman, after the Scotch way, "ought to be ſtyled Sharp of that ilk."

Having ſucceeded in this important affair, he returned to the exerciſe of his function, and kept a good underſtanding with the chief of the oppoſite party, that were moſt emi-

neat for worth and learning. When general Monke advanced to London, the chief of the kirk ſent Mr. Sharp to him; and afterwards the earl of Lauderdale and he had a meeting, with ten of the chief preſbyterian miniſters in London, who all agreed upon the neceſſity of bringing in the king upon covenant terms. Upon which, at the earneſt deſire of general Monke and the leading preſbyterians of Scotland, he was ſent over to king Charles at Breda, to ſolicit him to own what they termed the godly ſober party. On his return to London he informed his friends, that he found the king very affectionate to Scotland, and reſolved not to wrong the ſettled government of their church. He uſed his endeavours to promote the preſbyterian intereſt; but at length finding the gale blow ſtrongly for the prelatic party; he with many others reſolved to yield to the Liturgy, and moderate epiſcopacy, and not only became a zealous member of the church of England, but accepted of the archbiſhoprick of St. Andrew's.

The rigid members of the kirk, who had maintained him as their agent, now imagined that he had been unfaithful to his truſt, and all along undermined and betrayed their cauſe. This, with the rigorous proceedings afterwards carried on againſt the covenanters, who laid the blame upon the archbiſhop, filled them with rage. In 1668 an unſucceſsful attempt on his life was made by a miniſter named John Mitchel, for which he was executed ſome years after. But in 1679 he was attacked by nine ruffians on Magaſh Moor, about three miles from St. Andrew's, who ſtopping his coach, one wounded him with the ſhot of a piſtol, another with a ſmall ſword, and then they ordered him to come out. He compoſedly opened the door and came forth; and, together with the prayers and tears of his daughter who accompanied him, beſought them to ſpare his life, and ſave themſelves from the guilt of ſhedding innocent blood. Finding them inexorable, he begged they would allow him ſome time to recommend his ſoul to God; but while his hands were lift up, theſe ſavage barbarians diſpatched him, and mangled his head and body with twenty-two wounds. His remains were interred in the High church of St. Andrew's, where his ſon erected a magnificent tomb, with an elegant epitaph to his memory.

SHARP (JOHN) archbiſhop of York, was the ſon of Mr. Thomas Sharp, an eminent tradeſman of Bradford, in Yorkſhire, where our author was born, on the 16th of February, 1644. He ſtudied at Chriſt's college, Cambridge, and in 1667 was ordained deacon and prieſt, and became chaplain to ſir Heneage Finch, then attorney-general. In 1672 he was collated to the archdeaconry of Berkſhire: in 1675 was inſtalled prebendary of Norwich, and the ſame year inſtituted into the rectory of St. Bartholomew near the Royal Exchange. In 1675 he obtained the rectory of St. Giles's in the Fields, Middleſex, and the ſame year married Elizabeth, the daughter of William Palmer, of Winthorp, in the county of Lincoln, eſq. In 1681 he was made dean of Norwich, but in 1686 was ſuſpended for vindicating the doctrine of the church of England, in ſome of his ſermons, in oppoſition to popery. In 1689 he was declared dean of Canterbury, and upon the deprivation of ſeveral of the biſhops for refuſing the oaths to king William and queen Mary, had an offer made him to ſucceed in ſome one of thoſe vacancies; but could by no means be perſuaded to accept it; upon which his friend Dr. Tillotſon came to him, on the 24th of April, 1691, and told him that ſince he had abſolutely refuſed to accept of any biſhoprick vacant by the deprivation, he knew but of one expedient to avoid the king's diſpleaſure, which was to put his refuſal upon his deſire of ſtaying till the death of Dr. Lamplugh, that he might be preferred in his own country; to which he replied, that he would do any thing to avoid his majeſty's diſpleaſure; and accordingly promiſed to accept the biſhoprick when vacant, which happened upon the fifth of May following, and he was conſecrated on the fifth of July. On queen Anne's acceſſion to the throne he was ſworn one of her majeſty's privy council, and ſoon after was made lord-almoner to her majeſty; and that office he held till his death, which happened at Bath, on the 2d of February, 1713, in the ſixty-ninth year of his age. He was interred in York cathedral, where a monument is erected to his memory. His Sermons are juſtly admired, they were collected after his death, and printed in ſeven vols. octavo.

SHAW (Dr. THOMAS) the learned author of Travels through Barbary and the Levant, was the ſon of Mr. Gabriel Shaw, of Kendal in Weſtmorland, where he was born about the year 1692. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and having taken his degrees in 1719, entered into holy orders, and was appointed chaplain to the Engliſh conſul at Algiers, in which ſtation he continued ſeveral years, and from thence travelled through the different parts of Barbary, and into the Holy Land. During his abſence he was choſen fellow of his college, and at his return in 1733, took the degree of doctor of divinity, was elected fellow of the Royal Society, and publiſhed the above account of his travels at Oxford, in folio; to which univerſity he preſented ſeveral natural curioſities and ancient coins he had ſelected in his travels. In 1740 he was nominated preſident of St. Edmund hall, which, by his munificence, he raiſed from a ruinous condition, and was at the ſame time preſented to the vicarage of Bramley in Hants. He was alſo regius profeſſor of Greek at Oxford till his death, which happened on the 18th of September, 1751. His travels have been tranſlated into French, and printed in quarto, with ſeveral notes and emendations, communicated by the author. Dr. Clayton, biſhop of Clogher, having attacked theſe Travels in his Deſcription of the Eaſt, Dr. Shaw, in 1746, publiſhed a Supplement by way of vindication; and after his death a ſecond edition of his Travels came out with great improvements.

SHEFFIELD, a town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, on Tueſday after Trinity Sunday, and November 28, for cattle and horſes. It is ſeated on a round hill by the river Don, and was once fortified with a ſtrong caſtle, which was demoliſhed in the civil wars. It is the chief town in England for making hard ware, except Birmingham; there being no ſort of edge tools but what is made here; and it has long been of note for this trade; for Chaucer, in one of his Tales, takes notice of a perſon with a Sheffield whittle by his ſide. The town is large; the houſes are built with ſtone, and the market is great, eſpecially for corn, where large quantities are bought up to ſupply the neighbouring parts. It is thirty-three miles north of Derby, and one hundred and fifty-nine north-north weſt of London. Long. 1. 20. W. Lat. 53. 26. N.

SHEFFIELD (JOHN) duke of Buckinghamſhire, a polite writer, brave commander, and able miniſter of ſtate, was nobly deſcended, and was born about the year 1646 or 1650. His father dying when he was nine years of age, and his mother marrying the lord Oſſulſtan, his education was intruſted to a governor, with whom he travelled into France; but afterwards being ſeparated from him, he ſoon found, by converſing with the greateſt geniuſes of the age, that he was deficient in many parts of literature, upon which he devoted ſome hours every day to his ſtudies. At ſeventeen years of age he went a volunteer in the Dutch war, and was in the famous naval engagement where the duke of York commanded as admiral, and behaved ſo bravely that he was appointed commander of the Royal Catharine. He afterwards made a campaign in the French ſervice, and was appointed to command the forces ſent by Charles II to the relief of Tangier, when the Moors, by whom it was beſieged, retired at their approach. He was at that time earl of Mulgrave, one of the lords of the bedchamber, and knight of the garter. In 1685 he was appointed lord chamberlain to king James II. and was alſo one of his privy-council; but oppoſed the imprudent meaſures taken by that prince. The lord Mulgrave had no hand in bringing about the revolution, and was ſome years after that great event without any poſt under the government; but in the ſixth year of William and Mary he was created marquis of Normanby in the county of Lincoln. He however exerted his utmoſt vigour in procuring and carrying through the Treaſon Bill, and that for Triennial Parliaments, which were diſliked by king William. It is ſaid, that one day while theſe were depending his majeſty ſent for him, and after ſome little diſcourſe, offered to give him an additional title, with an annual penſion of 3000 l. and to make him one of the cabinet council. The earl gave him many thanks for his intended favours, and aſked, with the humbleſt ſubmiſſion, what his majeſty expected from him in return; adding, that he could not deny but that he was engaged in aſſiſting thoſe bills which his majeſty did not at preſent approve; he was ſorry his majeſty did not, but whether he had the honour or not of ſerving him, he could not give them up, but muſt promote their ſucceſs to his utmoſt ability. The king ſeemed a little ſurpriſed, changed the diſcourſe, and then told him, that upon hearing he was not much ſatisfied at the meaſures taken ſome time before king James left England, a perſon whom he had employed to conſult and treat with the lords who invited him over, propoſed at one of their meetings to bring over the lord Mulgrave, and communicate their deſign to him; upon which the earl of Shrewſbury ſaid, "If you do, you "will ſpoil all, he will never join with us." His majeſty then aſked with a ſmile, "Pray, my lord, what would you "have done, if my agent had acquainted you with the "whole buſineſs." "Sir, ſaid the lord Mulgrave, I ſhould "have diſcovered it to the maſter I ſerved." The king replied, "I cannot blame you." If this ſtory be true, it is very much to his lordſhip's honour: however, he enjoyed ſome conſiderable poſts under that prince. On the 21ſt of April, 1702, he was ſworn lord privy ſeal, and the ſame year was appointed one of the commiſſioners to treat of an union

union between England and Scotland; and was alſo lord lieutenant, and cuſtos rotulorum for the North Riding of Yorkſhire. In 1703 he was created duke of Normanby, and a few days after duke of Buckinghamſhire. In 1711 he was made ſteward of her majeſty's houſhold, and preſident of the council, and upon queen Anne's deceaſe, was one of the lords juſtices of Great Britain, till his majeſty king George arrived from Hanover. His grace died on the 24th of February, 1721, aged ſeventy-five, and after lying magnificently in ſtate at Buckingham, was carried from thence with great funeral ſolemnity, and interred in Henry the Seventh's chapel by Weſtminſter-abbey, where a noble monument is erected to his memory.

His grace, who was three times married, left but one legitimate ſon, who name was Edmund, who inherited his titles, but was ſnatched away in his bloom, on which the title became extinct; but as his grace took great liberties with the other ſex, he left ſeveral natural children. The beſt editions of his works are that of 1723, in two volumes quarto, and that of 1729, in two volumes quarto and octavo.

His cotemporary authors ſpeak of him as one of the moſt elegant proſe writers, and one of the greateſt poets of this age; but his works are now fallen into total neglect.

SHEFFORD, a town of Bedfordſhire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on January 23, Eaſter-Monday, May 19, and October 10, all for cattle. It is commodiouſly ſeated between two rivulets, which below the town unite their ſtreams, and fall into the river Ouſe. There is a bridge over each. It is eight miles ſouth of Bedford, and forty-one north north-weſt of London. Long. 0. 25. W. Lat. 52. 0. N.

SHEFNAL, a town in Shropſhire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on Auguſt 8, for horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, and hogs; and on November 22, for horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, hogs, and hops. It is ſixteen miles ſouth eaſt of Shrewſbury, and one hundred and thirty-five north-weſt of London. Long. 2. 27. W. Lat. 52. 40. N.

SHEERNESS, a fort on the north-weſt point of the iſle of Sheppey, in Kent, ſeated at the mouth of the river Medway, to defend the entrance of that river. It was built by king Charles II. after the Dutch had ſailed up that river with an intent to burn the men of war in Chatham dock. There is a ſmall town erected near it, for the uſe of the officers of the ordnance, navy, and garriſon; and there is a yard and a dock, as an appendix to Chatham. Long 0. 50. E. Lat. 51. 25. N.

SHEILDS, a ſea-port town of Durham. It is ſeated on the ſouth ſide of the river Tine, and is noted for its ſalt pans, where large quantities of ſalt are made; and on both the banks of the river are many convenient houſes for the entertainment of ſeamen and colliers, this being the ſtation of the Newcaſtle coal-fleet, the coals being brought down thither in lighters to load the ſhips. It is ten miles eaſt of Newcaſtle, and two hundred and ſeventy north-weſt from London. Long. 1. 0. W. Lat. 55. 0. N.

SHELDON (Gilbert) archbiſhop of Canterbury, was the youngeſt ſon of Roger Sheldon, a menial ſervant to Gilbert, earl of Shrewſbury, and was born at Stanton, in Staffordſhire, on the 19th of July, 1598. He was educated at Trinity college, in Oxford, and, on his entering into holy orders, became chaplain to the lord keeper Coventry, by whom he was preſented to a prebend in Glouceſter cathedral; and after ſeveral other preferments, in 1634, compounded for his degree of doctor of divinity, and was the next year elected warden of All Souls college. About the ſame time he became chaplain in ordinary to king Charles I. and was afterwards clerk of his cloſet. He adhered to his majeſty during the civil wars, and was one of the chaplains ſent by the king to attend his commiſſioners at the treaty of Uxbridge. In 1646, he attended the king at Oxford, and was witneſs to a remarkable vow made by his majeſty, in which he ſolemnly promiſed, that if God ſhould re-eſtabliſh him on the throne, he would give back to the church all the impropriations held by the crown, and ſuch lands as had been taken from any epiſcopal ſee, abbey, or religious houſe; a copy of which vow Dr. Sheldon preſerved thirteen years under ground. In 1647, he attended his majeſty at Newmarket, and afterwards in the Iſle of Wight, as one of his chaplains. He was the ſame year ejected from his wardenſhip by the parliament viſitors, and, in 1648, impriſoned; but obtaining his liberty ſome time after, retired to Snelſton, in Derbyſhire. At the Reſtoration, he met his majeſty at Canterbury, and was ſoon after made dean of the royal chapel. Upon the 9th of October, 1660, he was made biſhop of London; and upon archbiſhop Juxton's death, was promoted to the ſee of Canterbury, on the 11th of Auguſt, 1663. During the time of the plague, he continued at Lambeth, when, by his charity, and the ſums he collected by writing to all the biſhops in his province, he preſerved great numbers from periſhing. In December, 1667, he was elected chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford, where he built the magnificent theatre, which coſt him 14,470l. 17s. 10d. and 2,000l. to buy land to keep it in repair. This great man, who was diſtinguiſhed by his piety and humanity, died at Lambeth on the 9th of November, 1677, in the eightieth year of his age, and was interred in Croydon church, in Surry, where a monument was erected to his memory. He publiſhed only a ſingle ſermon.

SHENSTONE (William) a celebrated poet of the preſent century, was the eldeſt ſon of a plain uneducated country gentleman, in Shropſhire, who farmed his own eſtate. His father, ſenſible of his ſon's extraordinary capacity, ſent him a commoner to Pembroke college, in Oxford, deſigning him for the church; but though he had the moſt awful notions of the wiſdom, power, and goodneſs of God, he could never be perſuaded to enter into orders. In his private opinions, he adhered to no particular ſect, and hated all religious diſputes. Tenderneſs was his peculiar characteriſtic; he ſhewed it to all who differed from him, and his friends, domeſtics, and poor neighbours, daily experienced the effects of his benevolence. This virtue he frequently carried to ſuch an exceſs as ſeemed to border upon weakneſs; yet, if any of his friends treated him ungenerouſly, he was not eaſily reconciled. On ſuch occaſions, however, he uſed a maxim highly worthy of being obſerved and imitated: "I "never, ſaid he, will be a revengeful enemy; but I can-"not, it is not in my nature, be half a friend." He was no œconomiſt; for the generoſity of his temper prevented his paying a proper regard to the uſe of money; he exceeded therefore the bounds of his paternal fortune; but, if we conſider the perfect paradiſe into which he had converted his eſtate, the hoſpitality with which he lived, his charities to the indigent, and all out of an eſtate that did not exceed 300l a year, one ſhould rather wonder that he left any thing behind him, than blame his want of oeconomy, yet he left more than ſufficient to pay all his debts; and, by his will, appropriated his whole eſtate for that purpoſe. Tho' he had a high opinion of many among the fair ſex, he forbore to marry. A paſſion he entertained in his youth was with difficulty ſurmounted. The lady was the ſubject of that admirable paſtoral, in four parts, which has been ſo univerſally, and ſo juſtly admired; and which, one would have thought, muſt have ſoftened the proudeſt and moſt obdurate heart. His works have been publiſhed by Mr. Dodſley, in three volumes, octavo. The firſt volume contains his poetical works, which are particularly diſtinguiſhed by an amiable elegance and beautiful ſimplicity; the ſecond volume contains his proſe works, and the third his letters, &c.

SHEPPEY, an iſland at the mouth of the river Medway, about twenty miles in circumference. It is ſeparated from the main land by a narrow channel, and has a fertile ſoil, which feeds great flocks of ſheep. The borough town of Queenborough is ſeated thereon; beſides which it has ſeveral villages.

SHEPTON-MALLET, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Fridays, and a fair on Auguſt 8, for all ſorts of cattle and cheeſe. It is ſeated under Mendip hills, and is a pretty large town. It is ſeventeen miles ſouth-weſt of Bath, and one hundred and fifteen weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 2. 35. W. Lat. 51. 15. N.

SHERBORN, a town of Dorſetſhire, with two markets, on Thurſdays and Saturdays; and four fairs, on Saturday after Holy Thurſday, for all ſorts of cattle; on July 18, for all ſorts of cattle and wool; on July 26, for lambs and wool; and on the firſt Monday in October, for all ſorts of cattle and wool. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Parret; and the markets are large, and well ſupplied with corn fleſh, and live cattle. It was formerly a biſhop's ſee, and had three churches, though it has now only one, but that is thought to be the handſomeſt in the county. At the eaſt end of this church, there is a free-ſchool; and not far from thence a very fine alms-houſe. It is thirty-five miles weſt-by-ſouth of Saliſbury, and one hundred and eighteen weſt by-ſouth of London. Long. 2. 35. W. Lat. 51. 0 N.

Sherborn, a town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Fridays, and a fair on October 6, for horſes and flax. It is but a ſmall place, though well inhabited, and has a famous free-ſchool. It is ſeated on a river, which, at a ſmall diſtance from thence, falls into the Ouſe. It is noted for its cherries and pins. It is fourteen miles ſouth weſt of York, and one hundred and eighty one north by-weſt of London. Long. 1 4 W. Lat. 53. 46 N.

SHERBROUGH, a fort, at the mouth of a river of that name, on the coaſt of Africa. It is one hundred miles ſouth-eaſt of Sierra Leona, in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh. Long. 11. 10. W. Lat. 6. 5. N.

SHERBURNE (ſir Edward) an Engliſh poet in the ſeventeenth century, was the ſon of Edward Sherburne, eſq. clerk of his majeſty's ordnance, and was born at London, on the 18th of September, 1618. He finiſhed his education under a domeſtic tutor, and about Chriſtmas, 1640, was ſent to travel; but having ſpent about three quarters of a year in

in France, was obliged to return, on account of his father's ſickneſs; and he dying ſoon after, our author ſucceeded him in the clerkſhip of his majeſty's ordnance: but was ſoon after ejected from his place by a warrant from the houſe of lords, and comitted priſoner to the black rod, for adhering to the king's intereſts. On his being releaſed, about five months after, he went to his majeſty, who made him commiſſary-general of the artillery, which place he enjoyed during the four years of the civil war; and after the ſurrender of Oxford, lived for ſome time in the Middle Temple. He afterwards attended ſir John Coventry in his travels through France, Italy, part of Hungary, Germany, Holland, and Flanders. After the Reſtoration, he recovered his place of clerk of the ordnance; and, in 1682, was knighted by king Charles II. but, upon king James's abdication, he loſt his clerkſhip, and betook himſelf to a retired and ſtudious courſe of life. He was living about the year 1700; but we have no certain account of his death. He wrote, 1. Medea, a tragedy. 2. Seneca's Anſwer to Lucilius's Quære, Why good Men ſuffer Misfortunes. 3. Several Poems and Tranſlations; and, 4. The Sphere of Marcus Manilius made an Engliſh Poem. He was intimate with the poets of his time, and was highly eſteemed by perſons of the firſt rank.

SHERIDAN (Dr. THOMAS) a famous clergyman and poet, was born in the county of Cavan, in Ireland. His father kept a public houſe, and a gentleman, who had a particular regard for him, obſerving his ſon give indications of a genius above the common ſtandard, ſent him to Dublin college, and contributed towards finiſhing his education there. He received great encouragement at his ſetting out in life, his agreeable humour and unreſerved pleaſantry introducing him to the acquaintance, and eſtabliſhing him in the eſteem of the wits of that age. He obtained a ſmall eſtate in right of his wife, of about 40*l.* a year, and this enabled him to ſet up a ſchool in Dublin, which produced a very conſiderable income; for he was deeply verſed in the Greek and Roman languages, their cuſtoms and antiquities. He took care of the morality of his ſcholars, whom he ſent to the univerſity remarkably well founded in all kinds of claſſical learning, and not ill inſtructed in the duties of life. He conſidered dean Swift, with whom he was very intimate, as his friend, but it was a friend who loved to diſplay his wit upon him, and held him in a kind of bondage. Though Dr. Sheridan was naturally one of the moſt peaceable and inoffenſive men alive, he was, ſays the lord Orrery, in a continual ſtate of war with the minor poets, and was perpetually letting off ſquibs, rockets, and all ſorts of little fireworks from the preſs, by which means he offended many perſons, who, tho' they ſtood in awe of Swift, held Sheridan in defiance, and often giving him flaſh for flaſh, in the ſtyle of Mr. Bayes, ſometimes ſinged his feathers. Dr. Sheridan, among his virtues, could not number oeconomy; on the contrary, he was remarkable for his profuſion and extravagance, which expoſed him to ſuch inconveniencies, that he was obliged to mortgage all he had. His ſchool declined, and one fatal moment effected his ruin. On his late majeſty's birth-day, the doctor having occaſion to preach, choſe for his text the following words, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil there-"of;" and for this offence he loſt his living; and this ill-ſtarred, good-natured, improvident man returned to Dublin, unhinged from all favour at court, and even baniſhed from the caſtle; but ſtill he remained a punſter, a quibbler, a fiddler, and a wit. Not a day paſſed without a rebus, an anagram, or a madrigal. His pen and his fiddle-ſtick were in a continual motion. He however at length found that there are too many who can reliſh a man's humour, who can have no quick ſenſe of his misfortunes. In the midſt of his diſtreſſes, when the demands of his creditors obliged him to ſeek a retirement, he went to dean Swift and ſolicited a lodging for a few days, till, by a proper compoſition, he might be reſtored to his freedom. The dean retired early to reſt; but the doctor fatigued, but not inclinable to go ſo ſoon to bed, ſent the ſervant to the dean, deſiring the key of the cellar, that he might have a bottle of wine; when the dean, being in one of his odd humours, anſwered, that he had promiſed to find him a lodging, but not in wine, and refuſed the key. The doctor being thunderſtruck at this inhoſpitable treatment, burſt into tears, quitted the houſe, and never after repeated the viſit. Dr. Sheridan died in 1738, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. He wrote a proſe tranſlation of Perſius, to which he added a collection of the beſt notes of the editors of that intricate ſatyriſt, together with many judicious notes of his own. One of the volumes of Swift's Miſcellanies conſiſts almoſt entirely of letters between the dean and the doctor.

SHERLOCK (Dr. WILLIAM) a learned Engliſh divine, was born in Southwark, about the year 1641, and educated at Eton ſchool, whence he was removed to Peter-houſe, in Cambridge. In 1669, he became rector of St. George's, Botolph-lane, London; in 1600, took the degree of doctor of divinity; and, in 1681, was collated to the prebend of Pancras in St. Paul's cathedral. He was alſo choſen maſter of the Temple, and had the rectory of Therfield, in Hertfordſhire. After the Revolution, he was ſuſpended from his preferments, for refuſing to take the oaths to king William and queen Mary, but at laſt took them, and publicly juſtified what he had done, on which he was ſeverely libelled by thoſe from whom he had withdrawn himſelf. His vindication of the doctrine of the Trinity alſo engaged him in a warm controverſy with Dr. South and others. In 1691, he was inſtalled dean of St. Paul's. He died at Hampſtead, in Middleſex, on the 19th of June, 1707, in the ſixty-ſeventh year of his age, and was interred in St. Paul's cathedral. Biſhop Burnet tells us, "he was a clear, a polite, and a ſtrong writer, but apt to aſſume too much to himſelf, and to treat his adverſaries with contempt." His works are very numerous; among theſe are, 1. A Diſcourſe concerning the Knowledge of Jeſus Chriſt, againſt Dr. Owen. 2. Several pieces againſt the Papiſts, the Socinians, and Diſſenters. 3. A practical Treatiſe on Death, which is much admired. 4. A practical Diſcourſe on the future Judgment, and many other works.

SHERLOCK (THOMAS) biſhop of London, was the ſon of the former, and was born in the year 1678. He ſtudied at Eton college, and at Catharine hall, Cambridge, where he took his degrees. He early diſcovered great parts, with deep and extenſive learning. Upon the reſignation of his father, in 1704, he was, when very young, made maſter of the Temple; and it is remarkable, that this maſterſhip was held ſucceſſively by father and ſon for above ſeventy years. Young as he was, when he attained to this ſtation, he acquitted himſelf in ſuch a manner as not only ſilenced the clamour of his enemies, but even exceeded the expectation of his friends. In 1714, he was advanced to the maſterſhip of Catharine hall, Cambridge; and having obtained the deanery of Chicheſter about two years after, he began to diſtinguiſh himſelf as a polemical writer in the Bangorian controverſy, and was at the head of the oppoſition againſt Dr. Hoadley, then biſhop of Bangor, during which conteſt he publiſhed a great number of pieces. One of the principal is a Vindication of the Corporation and Teſt Acts, in anſwer to the biſhop of Bangor's Reaſons for their Repeal. He was then dean of Chicheſter, as well as maſter of the Temple. The biſhop anſwered him in a piece, entitled The common Rights of Subjects defended; and Dr. Sherlock replied in a ſmall pamphlet, entitled The true Meaning and Intention of the Corporation and Teſt Acts aſſerted.

At length Mr. Collins, the celebrated freethinker, publiſhing a Diſcourſe of the Grounds and Reaſons of the Chriſtian Religion, occaſioned a great number of pieces being written on the uſe and intent of prophecy; and tho' Dr. Sherlock did not enter directly into the controverſy, he publiſhed ſix diſcourſes under the title of The Uſe and Intent of Prophecy in the ſeveral Ages of the World. Theſe diſcourſes have been much admired, and the fourth edition was conſiderably enlarged. In 1728, he ſucceeded Dr. Hoadley in the biſhoprick of Bangor, and, in 1734, was tranſlated to the ſee of Saliſbury. Upon the death of Dr. Potter, in 1747, he was offered the archbiſhoprick of Canterbury, but declined accepting of it, on account of his ill ſtate of health; yet afterwards recovering in a good degree, he the next year ſucceeded Dr. Gibſon in the ſee of London, which he enjoyed till his death. He likewiſe continued to hold, along with this high dignity, the maſterſhip of the Temple, chiefly in compliance with the requeſt of the two honourable ſocieties, who were unwilling to part with him; but he at laſt reſigned in 1753. Towards the latter end of his life, he was afflicted with a terrible malady, which deprived him firſt almoſt of the uſe of his limbs, and then of his ſpeech; but in this weak ſtate of body, the powers of of his mind ſtill remained unimpaired; and he publiſhed, in 1755, a volume of his ſermons, which were followed the next year by four volumes more. He died on the 28th of July, 1761, in the 84th year of his age.

His ſkill in the civil and canon law, was very conſiderable; he was alſo well verſed in the common law of England, and this gave him great influence in all cauſes where the church was concerned, as knowing what it had to claim from its conſtitutions and canons, and what from the the common law of the land. Beſides the above works, he publiſhed ſeveral others, particularly an ingenious piece entitled the Trial of the Witneſſes of the Reſurrection. He left to Catharine Hall, in Cambridge, his valuable library, with ſeveral thouſand pounds, for founding a librarian's place, and a ſcholarſhip.

SHETLAND, iſlands ſo called, which conſtitute part of the county of Orkney, in Scotland. They are ſurrounded by the ocean on all ſides. There are forty-ſix in all, beſides forty holms or leſſer iſlands, and thirty rocks frequented only by fowls. The air is cold and piercing; yet many of the the inhabitants live to a great age. In the midſt of ſummer,

they have ſo much light at night, that they can ſee to read by it. The ſun ſets between ten and eleven in the evening, and riſes between one and two in the morning; conſequently the day is very ſhort and the night long in winter; this with the violence of the tides and the tempeſtuous ſeas, deprives them of all foreign correſpondence from October to April, during which time they know nothing of what paſſes in the reſt of the world.

SHIPTON, a town of Worceſterſhire, with a market on Fridays; and two fairs, on June 22, and Tueſday after October 10, for horſes, cows, and ſheep. It is an ancient, but ſmall town, and yet the market is very conſiderable for corn. It is fourteen miles weſt of Banbury: and eighty-five north-weſt of London. Long. 2. 15. W. Lat. 52. 4. N.

SHIRAS, a large and famous town of Perſia, capital of Farſiſtan. It is three miles in length from eaſt to weſt, but not ſo much in breadth. It is ſeated at the north-weſt end of a ſpacious plain, ſurrounded with very high hills, under one of which the town ſtands. The houſes are built of bricks dried in the ſun, and are but low, the roofs being flat and terraced. There are fifteen handſome moſques, covered with ſtones of a bluiſh green colour, and lined within with black poliſhed marble. There are many large and beautiful gardens, ſurrounded with walls fourteen feet high, and four thick. They contain various kinds of very fine trees, with fruits almoſt of every kind, beſides various beautiful flowers. The wines of Shiras are not only the beſt in Perſia, but, as ſome think, in the whole world. The women are fond of gallantry, and it is called an earthly paradiſe by ſome. The ruins of the famous palace called Perſepolis are thirty miles to the north-eaſt. It is two hundred and twenty miles ſouth eaſt of Ifpahan. Long. 52. 0. E. Lat. 29. 50. E.

SHIRLEY (James) a voluminous dramatic writer, was born at London, about the year 1594, and ſtudied at Merchant-Taylors-ſchool, from whence he was removed to St. John's college, Oxford, which he left without a degree, and went to Cambridge. Soon after he entered into holy orders, and had a cure at or near St. Alban's, in Hertfordſhire; but, upon his embracing the Romiſh religion, he quitted his living, and had a grammar-ſchool in that town, till growing weary of that employment, he retired to London, lived at Gray's Inn, and applied himſelf to the writing of dramatic pieces, by which he gained the favour of the great, and particularly of Henrietta Maria, king Charles the Firſt's queen, who made him her ſervant. Upon the breaking out of the civil wars, he entered into the ſervice of William Cavendiſh, marquis of Newcaſtle, whom he attended, till the king's cauſe declining, he returned to his former employment, and taught ſchool, in White Friars, London, with good ſucceſs. At the Reſtoration, ſome of his plays were acted with applauſe. He aſſiſted his patron, the duke of Newcaſtle, in compoſing ſeveral plays; as likewiſe Mr. Ogilby, in his tranſlations of Homer and Virgil, by writing annotations on them. But, in September, 1666, being forced by the great fire to leave his houſe near Fleet-ſtreet, and to retire into St. Giles's in the Fields, he and his ſecond wife Frances were ſo affected by their loſs and terror, that they both died within the ſpace of twenty-four hours, and were interred in the ſame grave, in St. Giles's church-yard, on the 29th of October 1666. He wrote thirty eight dramatic pieces, a volume of poems, and ſome tracts relating to grammar.

SHORE (Jane) the miſtreſs of Edward IV. was the daughter of a citizen of London, and her youth and beauty being her chief portion, ſhe was induced to marry, much againſt her inclination, Matthew Shore, a goldſmith, in Lombard-ſtreet, a perſon extremely rich, but much advanced in years. The fame of this lady, far from being confined within the limits of the city, ſoon reached the king's ears, when Edward IV. made his addreſſes to her, and won her. Her huſband left England, and ſhe repaired to court. Hiſtorians repreſent her as extremely beautiful, remarkably chearful, and of moſt uncommon generoſity. The king was no leſs captivated with her temper than her perſon, for ſhe never ſpoke ill of any one, but often importuned him in behalf of the unfortunate. She ſcorned to be rewarded for her good offices, her riches were therefore trifling when ſhe fell into misfortunes. All the accounts we have of this lady repreſent her as having as many excuſes for frailty as ever fell to any woman's ſhare. With ſo much modeſty did ſhe employ the aſcendency ſhe had gained over Edward, that even the pride of the queen, the moſt ſenſible ſufferer, was never offended at their intimacy. The reſpect ſhe had gained by her munificence, her benevolence, and affability, had made her conſiderable, even in the beginning of this reign, and it was not till after the death of Edward that her adverſity began. She then continued her unlawful commerce with the amiable lord Haſtings, who had been ſo devoted to his royal maſter, that he never diſcovered his paſſion for this his favourite miſtreſs till after that prince's death. Both ſhe and her noble lord began now to appear ſo unalterably devoted to the young king and his brother, as to incur the hatred of the duke of Gloucester, who looked upon them as the main obſtacles to his ambition. To give ſome colour to his proceedings againſt Haſtings, whom he cauſed ſuddenly to be beheaded, he directed the ſheriff of London to arreſt Mrs. Shore as his accomplice, and ſend her to the Tower for examination; but nothing, excepting her unlawful commerce with Edward and Haſtings, appearing againſt her, the formidable character of treaſon and witchcraft terminated in a ſingle penance, which ſhe was obliged to perform on the next Sunday morning, when ſhe was brought in proceſſion in a white ſheet, from the biſhop of London's palace to St. Paul's church, with the croſs carried before her, ſhe holding a wax taper in her hand, when ſhe appeared with ſuch a grace, and with ſuch reſignation, that ſhe won the beholders hearts; but her houſe was rifled, and all ſhe was worth, which amounted to only two or three thouſand marks, was taken from her. The other circumſtances of her ſtory, with reſpect to a proclamation, making it death to relieve her, and her dying of hunger in Shoreditch, are entirely fabulous, and founded only on an old ballad, on which Mr. Rowe built his tragedy of Jane Shore, for it is certain that ſhe was living in the reign of Henry VIII. when the great Sir Thomas More knew her: "Proper ſhe was, ſays he, and fair, nothing in her body you would have changed. Albeit, ſome that now ſee her, deme her never to have been well viſaged, whoſe judgment ſeemeth to me to be ſomewhat like, as tho' one ſhould gueſs the beauty of one long before departed by her ſcalp taken out of the charnel houſe; for now ſhe is old, lean, withered, and dried up, nothing left but ryvilde ſkin and hard bone. At this day, ſhe begs of many, that at this day had begged, had ſhe not been."

SHOREHAM, a ſea-port town of Suſſex, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair, on July 25, for pedlar's ware. It is ſeated on an arm of the ſea, and is a very ancient borough by preſcription, and ſends two members to parliament. It is a populous place, and well built, and the harbour will admit ſhips of a conſiderable burthen. It has a great many able ſhipwrights, who build ſhips here both for the ſervice of the navy and merchants. It is ſixteen miles from Newhaven, and fifty ſeven ſouth-by-weſt of London. Long. 0. 12. W. Lat. 50. 50. N.

SHOVEL (Sir Cloudesley) a gallant ſea-officer at the end of the laſt, and beginning of the preſent century, was born of parents in middling circumſtances, at a village near Clay, in Norfolk, in the year 1650, and was firſt bound apprentice to a ſhoemaker, but finding no appearance of his ever raiſing his fortune in that way, he betook himſelf to the ſea, under the protection of ſir Chriſtopher Mynns, with whom he went as cabbin boy; but aſſiduouſly applying himſelf to the ſtudy of navigation, he in a little time became an able ſeaman, and ſoon arrived at preferment. In 1674 a ſtrong ſquadron being ſent againſt the piratical ſtate of Tripoly, under the command of ſir John Narborough, Mr. Shovel ſailed with him as his lieutenant. They arrived before Tripoly in the ſpring, and ſir John being induced by the nature of his inſtructions to try negociation rather than force, ſent Mr. Shovel to demand ſatisfaction for the injuries ſuffered by the Engliſh, and ſecurity for the time to come. He went on ſhore, and delivered his meſſage with great ſpirit, but the dey deſpiſing his youth, treated him in a diſreſpectful manner, and ſent him back with an indefinite anſwer. Mr. Shovel on his return informed the admiral of ſome remarks he had made on ſhore; ſir John ſent him back with another meſſage, and furniſhed him with rules for conducting his obſervations. The dey behaved to Mr. Shovel in a worſe manner than before, who on his return aſſured the admiral that, notwithſtanding the enemy's lines and forts, it was practicable to burn the ſhips in the harbour; accordingly in the night of the 4th of March, lieutenant Shovel, with all the boats in the fleet filled with combuſtible matter, boldly entered the harbour, and met with more ſucceſs in deſtroying the ſhips than could have been expected, of which ſir John gave ſo honourable an account in all his letters, that the next year Mr. Shovel was raiſed to the command of the Saphire, a fifth rate, from which he was ſoon after removed into the James Galley, a fourth rate, in which he continued till the death of king Charles II. King James preferred him to the Dover, in which ſituation he was at the Revolution. He afterwards diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Bantry-bay in the Edgar, a third rate, in ſuch a manner, that on king William's coming to Portſmouth he was pleaſed to confer upon him the honour of knighthood. In 1690 king William was ſo pleaſed with his diligence and dexterity in conveying him and his army into Ireland, that he delivered him a commiſſion of rear-admiral of the blue with his own hand. In 1692 he was raiſed to the rank of rear-admiral of the red, and at the ſame time appointed commander of the ſquadron that was to convoy the king to Holland. On his return from thence he joined admiral Ruſſell with the

grand fleet, and had a great ſhare in the victory off La Hogue. In 1702 he was ſent to bring the ſpoils of the Spaniſh and French fleets from Vigo. In 1703 he commanded the grand fleet up the Streights, where he protected our trade, and exerted himſelf for the relief of the proteſtants in the Cevennes, and countenanced ſuch of the Italian powers as were inclined to favour the allies. The next year he was ſent with a powerful ſquadron to join ſir George Rooke, who commanded a grand fleet in the Mediterranean, and had a ſhare in the glorious action off Malaga; and upon his return was preſented to queen Anne by prince George, when he met with a very gracious reception. In 1705, when it was thought neceſſary to ſend both a fleet and army to Spain, ſir Cloudeſley had the command of the fleet, jointly with the earls of Peterborough and Monmouth, and arrived before Barcelona on the 12th of Auguſt, when it was chiefly through his activity in furniſhing guns for the battery, and men to play them, and aſſiſting with his advice, that the place was taken. After the unſucceſsful attempt upon Toulon, in which ſir Cloudeſley performed all in his power, he bore away for the Streights, and ſoon after reſolved to return home; and having left part of his fleet for the ſecurity of the coaſts of Italy, proceeded with the reſt, conſiſting of ten ſhips of the line, four fire-ſhips, a ſloop, and a yacht, for England. The Aſſociation, in which was ſir Cloudeſley, and ſeveral of the other ſhips, were loſt by ſtriking on the rock called the Biſhop and his Clerks. This dreadful accident, in which the admiral and all his crew, amounting to nine hundred men, periſhed, happened on the 22d of October, 1707. Sir Cloudeſley's body was thrown aſhore the next day on one of the Scilly iſlands, where ſome fiſhermen took him up, and having taken a valuable emerald ring from his finger, ſtripped and buried him. This coming to the ears of Mr. Paxton, who was purſer of the Arundel, he found out the fellows, declared the ring to be ſir Cloudeſley Shovel's, and obliged them to diſcover where they had buried the body, which he took up, and carried in his own ſhip to Portſmouth, whence it was conveyed to London, and interred with great ſolemnity in Weſtminſter-abbey, where a monument was afterwards erected to his memory.

SHREWSBURY, a town of Shropſhire, and capital of the county, with three markets, on Wedneſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays; and ſeven fairs, on Saturday after March 15, Wedneſday after Eaſter-week, and Wedneſday before Witſuntide, for horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, cheeſe, and linen cloth; on July 3, and Auguſt 12, for horned cattle, horſes, hogs, ſheep, cheeſe, linen, and lambs-wool; October 2, and December 12, for horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, hogs, butter, cheeſe, and linen. It is ſeated almoſt in the middle of the county, on a pleaſant aſcent, and on the banks of the Severn, which ſurrounds it on every ſide, except towards the north. It has five pariſh churches, beſides a chapel, two of which, St. Mary's and St. Elchmond's, are handſome ſtructures, beautified with lofty ſpires. It is ſurrounded with a wall, and had a caſtle, now in ruins. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, ſteward, aldermen, and common-council. It ſends two members to parliament, who are choſen by the burgeſſes. It has twelve trading companies, a free-ſchool, and an infirmary. It is one hundred and ſixty miles north-weſt of London. Long. 2. 46. W. Lat. 52. 43. N.

SHROPSHIRE, or the county of Sa'op, is bounded on the north by Cheſhire, on the eaſt by Staffordſhire, on the ſouth by Herefordſhire, and on the weſt by Montgomeryſhire. It is about forty-three miles from north to ſouth, and twenty-eight in breadth from eaſt to weſt. It contains 23,280 houſes, one hundred and ſeventy pariſhes, ſixteen market-towns, of which five ſend members to parliament; and 139,680 inhabitants. The ſoil is fertile, and is fit both for tillage and paſtures, abounding in corn, and feeding a great number of cattle. The principal rivers are the Severn, which runs through the middle of the county; the Terne, the Clun, the Rea, the Tean, and the Roden, which abound with freſh-water fiſh. The weſtern parts are very hilly and mountainous. There are ſeveral mines of iron and pit-coal. The principal town is Shrewſbury, beſides which the moſt remarkable are Ludlow and Bridgenorth.

SIAM, a kingdom of Aſia in the Eaſt Indies, bounded on the north by Laos; on the eaſt by Cambaya and Keo; on the ſouth by a gulph of the ſame name, and on the weſt by the peninſula of Malacca. It is about five hundred and fifty miles in length from north to ſouth, and two hundred and fifty in breadth where it is broadeſt. In the rainy ſeaſon the rice fields and meadows are overflowed in ſuch a manner as to render them very fruitful. The city of Siam ſtands on an iſland made by the river, in a low country, and is as fruitful as any ſpot of ground in the world, for it produces rice, ſeveral kinds of pulſe, many fruits and roots, with wild and tame cattle, and the river abounds in many ſorts of excellent fiſh. The city is about ten miles in circumference, and there are many canals from the river, which croſs the town ſeveral ways. The walls are high and thick, and are conſtructed of brick and ſtone, but the houſes though large are low, and built on ſtakes driven into the ground, about ten or twelve feet high. The king has three palaces; and there are many large temples, well adorned and decorated with gilded images. The women in Siam are the only merchants in buying goods, and generally maintain their huſbands with their traffic. The Europeans while at Siam accommodate themſelves with temporary wives, for the women are very fond of foreigners, and they agree with each other in the preſence of their neareſt friends and relations, and then it is a lawful marriage for the time agreed upon. Theſe wives are very obliging, and take the whole management of the houſhold affairs into their own hands. They buy proviſions, dreſs the victuals, and take care of the cloaths, waſhing and mending them. If their huſbands have any goods to ſell they ſet up a ſhop, and diſpoſe of them by retail, which is of more advantage than ſelling them by wholeſale. If the huſband leaves the kingdom, and is willing to continue the marriage, he leaves her about ſix ſhillings and eight pence a month to live upon in his abſence, otherwiſe ſhe may take another huſband at the year's end. And here it muſt be noted that women are never the worſe eſteemed for having been married to foreigners.

The natives of both ſexes go bare-headed, and cut their hair ſo as to leave it two inches long, and then they gum it, and comb it upwards, ſo that it looks rather like briſtles than hair, and makes their heads ſeem very large. They are well ſhaped, and have a large forehead, with a little noſe, and a handſome mouth, with plump lips, and black ſparkling eyes. The lappits of their ears are thick, and the men have but little hair on their chins. The men are of an olive complexion, but the women are of a ſtraw colour, and very prolific. Even the courtiers have nothing but a cloth which reaches from the waiſt to the middle of the thigh, and a ſort of a waiſtcoat made of muſlin, with a cap upon their head covered with muſlin, and terminating in a point. The cloth that the men wrap about their middles is brought round between their legs, and turned into their girdles behind; but that of the women hangs down a little below their knees, and they cover their breaſts with another cloth, throwing the ends over their ſhoulder, the reſt of their bodies is quite naked, nor have they any covering on their heads: this muſt be underſtood of the better ſort, for the common people of both ſexes go quite naked, except a covering for thoſe parts which decency requires them to hide. They however adorn themſelves with rings, bracelets, and pendants. The general doctrine of this country is the tranſmigration of ſouls.

SIARA, a town of South America in Braſil, and capital of a territory of the ſame name. There is near it a fort built upon a mountain. Long. 39. 35. W. Lat. 3. 15. S.

SIBA, a province of Aſia in the dominions of the great mogul, bounded on the north by Nagracut, on the eaſt by Great Tibet; on the ſouth by the provinces of Lahor and Gamba, and on the weſt by Pengab. There is a large lake in it, from whence the river Ganges proceeds.

SIBERIA, a country which comprehends the moſt northern part of the Ruſſian empire, and of Aſia. It is bounded on the eaſt by the ocean of Japan; on the ſouth by Great Tartary; on the weſt by Ruſſia; and on the north by the Frozen Sea. It is two thouſand miles in length from eaſt to weſt. In the ſouth part of Siberia all the neceſſaries of life may be had, but the north is extremely cold, almoſt uncultivated, and thin of people. The principal riches conſiſt in fine furs, which are of great value. Tobolſk is the capital, and the reſidence of a viceroy. This country is inhabited by three ſorts of people, namely, Pagans, who are the natives, Muſcovites, and Mahometans. The firſt dwell in the foreſts during the winter, and along the rivers in ſummer, cloathing themſelves with the ſkins of elks, rein-deer, and other animals. All their riches conſiſt in a bow and arrows, a knife, and a kettle; and their rein-deer and dogs ſerve inſtead of horſes. They regard their idols no longer than they think they do them good, for when they are ſuppoſed to do harm they burn them; but they principally adore the ſun and moon. The natives in general live a wandering life, depending chiefly on what they take by hunting or fiſhing. The principal traffic of the Muſcovites that live in Siberia is to China in the winter, when they carry their goods on ſledges over the ſnow and frozen lakes. They have diſcovered the whole country as far as the eaſtern ocean, the utmoſt bounds of which is called Kamſchatka.

SIBRAND (LUBERT.) See LUBERT.

SICCIUS DENTATUS, a celebrated tribune of the Roman people, who diſcovered an heroic courage. He was preſent at one hundred and twenty battles or rencounters, in all which he was conqueror. He ſerved under nine generals, all of whom by his means obtained the honour of a triumph. In theſe engagements he received forty-five wounds in the fore part of his body, and none behind. The ſenate made him great preſents, and furnamed him the Roman Achilles.

He

He lived ſoon after the expulſion of the kings from Rome, about 505 years before the Chriſtian æra.

SICILY, an iſland of the Mediterranean, almoſt in the form of a triangle, and terminates in three points or capes; that which is neareſt Italy is called Capo del Faro, that which regards the Morea is named Capa Paſſaro, and the third, which points to Africa, has the name of Capo di Boco. As Sicily is an iſland, it can be only bounded by the ſea, however it is ſeparated from the kingdom of Naples by a narrow ſtreight called the Faro, but as Meſſina is ſeated on it, it is called the Faro di Meſſina. This is about five miles in breadth, and the famous ſhelves called Scylla and Charybdis, often mentioned by the Latin poets, are near it. The two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily are under the ſame climate, and the productions are much the ſame, only Sicily abounds much more in corn, particularly in the vallies of Noto and Mazara, but then there are fewer trees and fruits; the valley of Demona has more foreſts and fruit-trees than the two others. Sicily is ſaid to contain one million of inhabitants, who in general have a very bad character. They formerly cultivated ſciences here, and there was an univerſity at Catanea, but now learning is greatly neglected. It is ſaid there are mines of all kinds, but it does not appear that they reap any advantage from them. It is divided into the vallies juſt mentioned, called by them Val di Demona, Val di Noto, and Val di Mazara, which are taken notice of in their proper places. Don Carlos became king of the Two Sicilies in 1736, in conſequence of the treaty of Vienna; but the king of Spain dying in 1760, he ſucceeded to that crown, and his third ſon Ferdinand became king of the two Sicilies. Mount Ætna, now called Gibello, the famous volcano, is by Val di Demona. It is about one hundred and ſixty-five miles in length, and one hundred and twelve in breadth, and produces wine, oil, ſilk, and excellent fruits.

SIDAIA, a ſtrong town of Aſia, on the north coaſt of the iſland of Java, with a harbour for ſhips. Long. 113. 15. E. Lat. 60. 40. S.

SIDEROCAPSA, a ſmall town of Turky in Europe, and in Macedonia, famous for a mine of gold in its neighbourhood. It is five miles from the gulph of Conteſſa. Long. 13. 44. E. Lat. 40. 30. N.

SIDNEY (Sir PHILIP) one of the greateſt men England has produced, was the ſon of ſir Henry Sidney, lord deputy of Ireland and preſident of Wales, by Mary, the daughter of John Dudley duke of Northumberland, and was born, as it is ſuppoſed, at Penſhurſt in Kent on the 29th of November, 1554. He was ſent when very young to Chriſt-church college in Oxford, where he continued till he was about ſeventeen years of age, and in June 1572, was ſent to travel, and, having viſited France, Germany, Hungary, and Italy, returned to England in 1575. The earl of Leiceſter, his uncle, then introduced him at court, and he became one of queen Elizabeth's favourites. That princeſs ſent him in 1576 to the emperor Rodolphus, and to other princes of Germany, when he behaved with ſuch prudence and addreſs, that the Poles afterwards propoſed to elect him for their king, but queen Elizabeth would not conſent to it. In his return the following year he viſited Don John of Auſtria, the king of Spain's viceroy in the Low Countries, and William prince of Orange, the former of whom treated him with the higheſt marks of reſpect. In 1579 he addreſſed the queen againſt her marriage with the duke of Anjou; and in 1581, when that treaty was renewed, was one of the tilters at the entertainment of the French ambaſſador; and at the duke of Anjou's departure attended him to Antwerp. In 1582 he received the honour of knighthood from her majeſty, and in 1585 was ſent into Flanders to the aſſiſtance of the Dutch, when he was made governor of Fluſhing, one of the cautionary towns delivered to her majeſty, and general of horſe, in both which poſts he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valour and prudence, particularly at his taking Axil, and his preſerving the lives and honour of the Engliſh army at the enterprize of Gravelin: but at the ſtand made againſt the Spaniards before Zutphen, on the 22d of September, 1586, after having two horſes killed under him, he was deſperately wounded as he was mounting the third by a muſquet-ſhot, which broke his thigh-bone. The horſe he rode being extremely mettleſome, then forced him to forſake the field, though not his back, when paſſing along by the reſt of the army where his uncle the general was, and being thirſty with exceſs of bleeding, he called for drink, which was preſently brought him, but as he was putting the bottle to his mouth, he ſaw a poor wounded ſoldier carried along, who with a ghaſtly look fixed his eyes on the bottle, which ſir Philip perceiving, took it from his head before he had taſted it, and delivered it to the poor man, crying, "Thy neceſſity is yet "greater than mine," and then having drank after him, was ſoon after carried to Arnheim, where he languiſhed about twenty-five days, and died on the 16th of October, 1586. Juſt before he expired he addreſſed himſelf to his brother in theſe words: "My dear, much-loved brother, "love my memory, cheriſh my friends, their faith to me "may aſſure you they are honeſt: but, above all, govern "your will and affections by the will and word of your Crea"tor, in me beholding the end of this world, with all her "vanities." The ſtates of Zealand became ſuitors to the crown that they might have the honour of burying his body at the public expence of their government, but in this they were denied, for ſoon after his death his body was conveyed to Fluſhing, and being embarked with great ſolemnity, was landed at Tower-wharf on the 16th of November, and was interred with great pomp in St. Paul's cathedral on the 16th of February following. It is remarkable that in England the public were ſo afflicted at his loſs, that for many months it was thought indecent in any gentleman to appear ſplendidly dreſſed. The univerſity of Oxford wrote verſes to his memory, printed in 1587; ſeveral writers of Cambridge as well as others wrote poems on his death; and many years after king James I honoured him with an epitaph of his own compoſition. Sir Philip Sidney wrote 1. Arcadia, a paſtoral Romance. 2. Aſtrophel and Stella. 3. An Apology for Poetry, quarto. 4. Sonnets, and Remedy for Love. 5. Ourania, a poem. 6. Almanzor and Almanzaida, a novel, this however is ſuppoſed to have been falſely aſcribed to him. 7. England's Helicon. 8. The Pſalms of David turned into Engliſh, which are ſtill in manuſcript.

SIDNEY (ALGERNON) an excellent politician, diſtinguiſhed by his learning and virtue, was the ſecond ſon of Robert earl of Leiceſter, by Dorothy the eldeſt daughter of Henry Piercy earl of Northumberland. During the civil wars he adhered to the intereſt of the parliament, in whoſe army he was colonel, and was nominated one of king Charles I's judges, though he refuſed to ſit among them, and afterwards, from his love of liberty and republican principles, he was a violent enemy to Cromwell on his being made protector. He was ſent ambaſſador by the republic of England to Guſtavus king of Sweden, to mediate a peace between that kingdom and Denmark. At the Reſtoration he did not chuſe to accept of the oblivion and indemnity then granted to the nation, but continued abroad till the year 1677, when he returned to England, and obtained from the king a particular pardon; but in 1683 was accuſed of being concerned in the Rye-Houſe Plot, and arraigned for high treaſon at the King's Bench before the lord chief juſtice Jeffreys on the 7th of November, 1683, but his trial did not come on till the 21ſt of that month. The grand jury were packed to find the bill; he was denied the copy of his indictment, and was condemned without even the appearance of legal proof, the principal evidence againſt him being a manuſcript found in his cloſet, which was never printed, and which is now univerſally allowed to be the beſt book on the ſubject of government ever publiſhed in this or any other nation. After his being thus brought in guilty he ſent to his nephew the marquis of Halifax, a paper to be laid before the king, and deſired he would review the whole matter. Upon which the lord chief juſtice ſaid that "Either Sidney or he muſt die." On the 26th of November he was brought to the King's Bench bar to receive ſentence, when he had a new ſtruggle for his life, but in vain, and in the concluſion he cried out, "I muſt appeal to God "and the world; I am not heard." On the 7th of December, 1683, he was brought to the ſcaffold on Tower-hill, where he behaved with the greateſt intrepidity, and delivering a paper to the ſheriff, in which he declared his innocence, and the moſt ardent wiſhes for the happineſs of his country, had his head cut off at one blow, when at about the ſixty-ſixth year of his age. His attainder was reverſed in the firſt year of the reign of king William and queen Mary. The ſecond edition of his Diſcourſes concerning Government was printed at London in folio, in 1704.

SIDON, now called Sayd, a ſea-port town of Paleſtine, formerly a magnificent city of great ſtrength, and of an extenſive trade. However it is now well peopled, and the reſidence of a Turkiſh baſhaw. It is ſeventy miles ſouth of Tripoly, and about as much north of Jeruſalem. Long. 36. 36. E. Lat. 33. 15. N.

SIDMOUTH, a town of Devonſhire, which has a ſmall market, and two fairs, on Eaſter-Tueſday, and on Monday after September 1, for cattle. It is a ſmall fiſhing town, ſeated on the ſea-ſhore, and, before its harbour was choaked up, was a good ſea port town. It is twelve miles ſouth-eaſt of Exeter, and one hundred and ſixty two weſt of London. Long. 3. 27. E. Lat. 50. 40. N

SIDONIUS (C. SOLLIUS APOLLINARIS) biſhop of Clermont in Auvergne, and one of the moſt celebrated writers of the 5th century, was born at Lyons about the year 430, his father being præfectus prætorio in Gaul under the emperor Honorius. He was carefully taught polite literature and the ſciences, and became prefect of the city of Rome. He was at length created a patrician, and was ſent on ſeveral important embaſſies, in which he diſcovered great abilities and prudence. He ſucceeded Eparchius biſhop of Clermont in 472, and immediately reſigned all his ſecular employ-

ments, which he left to his ſon Apollinaris, and wholly applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the Scriptures and the government of his diocefe. He acquired great reputation by his virtue and learning, and died on the 23d of Auguſt 389, aged fifty-two. He wrote nine books of Epiſtles, and twenty poems, the beſt editions of which are thoſe of John Savaron and father Sirmond, with learned notes.

SIDRA, an iſland of the Archipelago, lying at the entrance of the gulph of Napoli-di-Romania, and is ſubject to Turkey. Long. 24. 0. E. Lat. 37. 0. N.

SIGEN, a town of Germany in Wetteravia, with a caſtle, and the title of a principality. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, thirty-ſeven miles eaſt of Cologne. Long. 7. 5. E. Lat. 50. 46. N.

SIENNA, a large, ancient, and celebrated city of Italy, in Tuſcany, and capital of the Siennefe, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a famous univerſity, and a citadel. It is about four miles in circumference, and is ſurrounded with an old wall. The metropolitan church is much admired by travellers, and though it is a Gothic ſtructure, the architecture is admirable. It is built with black and white marble, and the pavement is of Moſaic work. It is not very populous, but the women have more freedom than in any other place in Italy. It is adorned with a great number of palaces, fountains, and ſuperb churches; as alſo a magnificent hoſpital. The great place is round, and the houſes about it are of the ſame height, ſupported by piazzas, under which people may walk in all weathers; in the middle there is a baſon, which they can fill with water at any time, and repreſent a ſea-fight with ſmall veſſels. The Italian language is taught here with ſuch purity, that a great many foreigners frequent it on that account. It is ſeated on three eminences, in a fertile ſoil, thirty miles ſouth of Florence, forty-ſeven eaſt by-ſouth of Leghorn, and one hundred and five north-by-weſt of Rome. Long. 11. 26. E. Lat. 43. 20. N.

SIENNESE, a duchy in Italy, bounded on the north by the Florentino, on the ſouth by the Mediterranean ſea and the duchy of Caſtro, on the eaſt by the Perugino and Orvietano, and on the weſt by the Florentino and the Tuſcan ſea, it being about fifty-five miles in length, and as much in breadth. The ſoil is pretty fertile, eſpecially in mulberry trees, which feed a great number of ſilk-worms. Sienna is the capital.

SIERRA-LEONA, a great river on the coaſt of Guinea in Africa, and on the Malagueta coaſt. Its ſource is unknown; but its mouth is ten miles wide. A little within is Bon's Iſland, where the Engliſh have a factory. It is bounded by two famous capes, called Tagrin, or Sierra-Leona, and Vaga. The country about this river is extremely fertile.

SIERRO-MORENA, mountains in Andaluſia in Spain.

SIERRO-NAVADA, or the SNOWY MOUNTAINS, are ſeated in the province of Granada in Spain.

SIFANTO, an iſland of the Archipelago, to the weſt of Paros, to the north-eaſt of Milo, and to the ſouth-eaſt of Serfanto; and is about twelve miles in length, and two in breadth. The air of this iſland is ſo healthy, that there are men here one hundred and twenty years old. It is one of the moſt fertile iſlands of the Archipelago, and produces corn, beſides excellent poultry, wild fowl, and fruit. The inhabitants employ themſelves in cultivating the olive trees and capers, and they have calicoes, for which there is a great demand. Beſides they trade in figs, onions, wax, honey, and ſeſamum. They likewiſe make ſtraw hats, which are ſold all over the Archipelago. The number of inhabitants may be about five thouſand.

SIGEA (ALOISIA) one of the moſt learned ladies of the 16th century, was born at Toledo, and was the daughter of Diego Sigea, a learned man, who educated her with care, and took her with him to the court of Portugal; where ſhe was received into the family of the infanta Maria, who was fond of the ſciences. Aloiſia at length married Alphonſo Cuevas of Burgos, and died on the 13th of October, 1560. She wrote a Latin poem, intitled *Sintra*, and other works: but the infamous book *De Arcanis Amoris & Veneris*, which bears her name, was not written by her.

SIGISMUND, (St.) king of Burgundy, ſucceeded his father Gombault, about the year 516. He abjured Arianiſm; cauſed his ſon Sigeric to be put to death, and was ſtripped of his dominions by Clodomir, the ſon of Clovis. Being taken priſoner, he was caſt into a well, where he expired, about the year 523.

SIGISMUND, emperor of Germany, and king of Hungary and Bohemia, was the ſon of the emperor Charles IV. and the brother of the emperor Wenceſlaus. He put an end to the commotions in Hungary, and was elected emperor in 1410. Reſolving to extinguiſh the ſchiſm, which then divided the church, he for three years travelled throughout Europe, and cauſed general councils to be held at Conſtance and Baſil. He carried on great wars againſt the Huſſites, and died at Znaim in Moravia, on the 8th of December, 1437, aged ſeventy-eight. He was a handſome, liberal, and generous prince, and a great friend to men of learning. The emperor Albert II. was elected emperor after his deceaſe.

SIGISMUND I. king of Poland, ſurnamed the Great, was the ſon of Caſimir IV. and the brother of John Albert and Alexander. He ſucceeded the latter at forty years of age, when that republic ſtood in need of ſuch a prince to reſtore it to its ancient luſtre; he defeated the Moſcovites, and drove them out of Lithuania, in 1541, and having extended the bounds of his dominions, died in 1548, at above eighty years of age, after a ſucceſsful reign of forty-one years.

SIGISMUND II. ſurnamed Auguſtus, king of Poland, was the ſon of the former, whom he ſucceeded in 1548. He annexed Livonia to the crown of Poland, was the friend and protector of learning, and died without iſſue on the 7th of July, 1572, after a reign of twenty-four years. This was the laſt king of the houſe of Jagellon.

SIGISMUND III. the ſon of John III. king of Sweden, and of Catharine the daughter of Sigiſmund, king of Poland, was born in 1566. He was crowned king of Poland in 1587, to the excluſion of Maximilian of Auſtria, and took poſſeſſion of the kingdom of Sweden on the 19th of February, 1594. But Charles, prince of Sudermania, his uncle, ſome time after inciting the Swedes to rebel againſt him, uſurped the throne of Sweden. Sigiſmund made war on the Tartars and Moſcovites, whom he drove from Smolenſko in 1611, and died in 1632, after a reign of forty-five years.

SIGISTAN, a province of Perſia, to the ſouth of Sabliſtan, to the north of Choraſan, and to the weſt of the Mogul's dominions. It is ſurrounded on all ſides by high mountains. Its capital of the ſame name is ſituated in Long 62. 15. E Lat. 31. 10. N.

SIGNORELLI (LUCA) an excellent Florentine painter, was born at Cortona in 1439. He deſigned naked bodies in ſuch perfection, that from a piece which he painted in a chapel of the great church at Orvieto, Michael Angelo copied ſeveral entire figures into his Laſt Judgment. He is ſaid to have had ſo abſolute a command of his paſſions, that when his ſon, a very handſome youth, of great hopes, and whom he tenderly loved, was killed and brought home, he ordered him to be carried into his painting room, when ſtripping him, he drew his picture, without ſhedding a tear. He painted a great deal for pope Sixtus IV. and died very rich in the year 1521.

SIGONIUS (CHARLES) one of the moſt learned writers of the ſixteenth century, was born at Modena in 1525, and became profeſſor of the Greek tongue at Venice, Padua, and Bologna. He died at Modena in 1584, aged ſixty. He wrote excellent notes on Livy; learned treatiſes on the Roman Law, and a great number of other works, in moſt of which he has better explained the Roman antiquities than any of the writers who preceded him. All his works were collected together and printed at Milan in 1732 and 1733, in ſix volumes folio. Beſides this collection, his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory was printed at Milan in 1734, in two volumes, quarto.

SIGUENZA, a town of Spain, in the province of New Caſtile, with a biſhop's ſee, an univerſity, a caſtle, and an arſenal. It is very well fortified, and ſurrounded with walls. It is tolerably large, and contains about ſeven hundred houſes. The moſt conſiderable ſtructure in it is the cathedral. It is ſeated at the foot of the mountain Atienca, ſixty-two miles north-eaſt of Madrid. Long. 2. 35. W. Lat. 41. 15. N.

SILANION, a celebrated ſtatuary of Athens, who flouriſhed in the the time of Alexander the Great, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his art, though he never had a maſter. His ſtatue of Sappho, that of one Satyrus who had carried the prize in the games of Greece, that of Demaratus another wreſtler, and that of Apollodorus, a ſtatuary, angry and diſpleaſed at his own works, paſſed for his moſt conſiderable performances. He alſo, according to Vitruvius, wrote a Treatiſe on the Rules of Symmetry.

SILENCE, in pagan worſhip. See HARPOCRATES.

SILENUS, in fabulous hiſtory, one of the companions of Bacchus, is repreſented as a ſhort corpulent old man, bald-headed, with a prominent forehead, flat noſe, and large ears. He is generally deſcribed as riding drunk upon an aſs, with a long ſtaff in one hand, and in the other a jug. As he was ſaid to have been the preceptor of Bacchus, he was the principal perſon in his train: and though the old men had an hearty affection for his bottle, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the Giants war, where the braying of his aſs put the rebels into confuſion; he was afterwards the conſtant attendant of Bacchus in all his expeditions.

Some ſay that Silenus was born at Nyſa in Arabia, others at Malea, a city of Sparta, and others, that he was a prince of Caria, famed for his wiſdom and juſtice. Others again make him only an emblamatical character in one of the religious ceremonies of the Egyptians. Among that people,

it is ſaid, that the Ben Semele, or Child of Repreſentation, expreſſed by the figure of Bacchus, was at length repreſented by a roſy youth, and the feaſts or repreſentations of the Egyptians being degenerated into maſquerade, this youth was placed in a chariot drawn by actors, in the ſkins of tygers or leopards, while others dreſſed in thoſe of goats ſurrounded him; and to ſhew the dangers they had undergone in hunting wild beaſts, ſmeared their faces with the dregs of red wine, or the juice of mulberries. Theſe were called Satyrs, Fawns, Thyades, &c. and to cloſe the proceſſion, an old man appeared on an aſs, offered wine to the tired youth, who had returned from a proſperous chaſe, and invited them to take ſome reſt. He was called Silen, from a word ſignifying Safety, and his appearance was deſigned to ſhew, that old age was exempt from the toils of youth, while they extirpating beaſts of prey, ſecured the approaching harveſt; but theſe ſymbolical repreſentations being adopted by the Greeks and Romans were conſidered as the deities of nations.

SILESIA, a duchy, bounded on the north by the marquiſate of Brandenburg and Poland, on the ſouth by Moravia and Hungary, on the eaſt by Poland, and on the weſt by Lower Luſatia and Bohemia. It is two hundred and ſeventy-four miles in length, and one hundred in breadth. It is a rich fertile country, and ſo well cultivated, that there is ſcarcely a foot of land that does not bring ſome profit to its owner. There is but one large river in Sileſia, which is the Oder. The leſſer rivers are the Neiſſe, the Bober, the Queis, the Oppe, and the Elſe, all which fall into the Oder. A chain of mountains ſeparates Sileſia from Bohemia. There are here mines of ſilver, lead, copper, and iron. There have been found in different parts of Sileſia precious ſtones; ſuch as rubies, agates, amethyſts, emeralds, topazes, ſapphires, calcedonies, torquoiſes, and others; but they are not ſo good as thoſe of Hungary. There are alſo in Sileſia quarries of different kinds, particularly of marble and alabaſter; likewiſe antimony, verditer, ſalt-petre, ſulphur, alum, madder, vitriol, quickſilver, and other minerals

The beſt manufacture in Sileſia is linen cloth. They have alſo woollen cloth, which is made of their own wool. The flax, of which they have plenty, yields a great deal of ſeed, of which they make oil, and ſend large quantities of it into foreign countries.

Sileſia is divided into the Upper and Lower. In the Upper, the inhabitants generally ſpeak the Poliſh language, and are moſtly Roman catholics; and in the Lower, they are almoſt all proteſtants. It is divided into ſeventeen ſmall duchies, and ſeven free ſtates, without comprehending the county of Glatz. Part of this country was ceded to the king of Pruſſia, in 1742, by the treaty of Breſlaw.

SILISTRIA, a large and ſtrong town of Turky in Europe, and the ſecond of Bulgaria, capital of a ſangiack of the ſame name, with a good citadel. It is ſeated near the confluence of the river Miſſovo with the Danube, and is one hundred miles north-eaſt of Nicopoli. Long. 25. 0. E. Lat. 42. 46. N.

SILIUS ITALICUS (CAIUS) an ancient Roman poet, was conſul of Rome, at the death of Nero, in the year 68. He had at firſt a bad character, on account of his following the profeſſion of an informer; but this he afterwards retrieved, by a long and uniform courſe of virtuous actions. He held a principal poſt under the emperor Vitellius, which he executed with reputation; and Veſpaſian ſending him as proconſul into Aſia, he behaved with the greateſt integrity. At length quitting public affairs, he reſolved to conſecrate the remainder of his life to the enjoyment of a polite retirement and the Muſes. He had ſeveral fine villas; one at Tuſculum, which had been Cicero's, and a farm near Naples, ſaid to have been Virgil's, and at which was his tomb, which Silius often viſited, and to whoſe memory he paid the higheſt veneration. He ſpent many years in this manner, till at laſt being afflicted with an incurable ulcer, attended with inſupportable pain, he put an end to his life by abſtaining from food, in the year 100, at ſeventy-five years of age. There is ſtill extant his poem on the ſecond Punic war, containing the expeditions of Hannibal, in ſeventeen books. This poem was found by Poggio in an old tower of the monaſtery of St. Gall, during the ſitting of the council of Conſtance. It is worth being read, on account of the purity and elegance of the language, and the many particulars that are no where elſe to be found, though it has not any of thoſe perfections which diſtinguiſh the works of the great poets, on which account Pliny obſerves, that Silius Italicus had employed more labour than wit and genius in the compoſition of his verſes.

SILLEBAR, a ſea-port town of the Eaſt Indies, in the iſland of Sumatra, a little ſouth of Bencoolen. Long. 101. 18. E Lat. 4. 15. S.

SILVER AGE, according to the poets, the reign of Jupiter, which ſucceeded that of Saturn, called the Golden Age. The air was at that time ſuppoſed to begin firſt to glow with ſultry heat, the clouds to pour down hail and ſnow, while men, by the inclemency of the heavens, were driven for ſhelter to their caverns or homely ſheds. Vice now began to ſpread its dreadful influence among the human race, who were compelled to plow the land for their ſubſiſtence, and to obtain bread by labour and fatigue.

SILVERIUS ſucceeded pope Agapetus I. in the year 536, by the aſſiſtance of king Theodatus; but ſoon after, being accuſed of carrying on a correſpondence with the Goths, he was baniſhed to Patara, in Lycia, by Belifarius, who cauſed Vigilius to be ordained in his room, on the 22d of November, 537. The emperor Juſtinian being informed of the indignities offered to this pope, ordered that he ſhould be reſtored to his ſee; but, by the intrigues of the empreſs Theodora, he was conducted into the iſland of Calmaria, where he died of hunger, on the 22d of July, 537. After his death, Vigilius was acknowledged as the lawful pope.

SILVES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarva, at a ſmall diſtance from the ſea ſhore. It was formerly a conſiderable place, and is in a charming ſituation, in a country full of fine gardens and groves of fruit-trees; inſomuch that it is a kind of terreſtrial paradiſe, notwithſtanding which it is not very populous. Long. 8. 15. W. Lat. 37. 15. N.

SIMEON, the chief of the tribe of the ſame name, and the ſecond ſon of Jacob and Leah, was born about the 1757th year before the Chriſtian æra. He and his brother Levi barbarouſly revenged their ſiſter Dinah, by putting to death all the men of Sichem. At length, being ſent into Egypt to purchaſe corn, Joſeph kept Simeon as an hoſtage, till his other brothers returned with Benjamin. Jacob, on his death-bed, ſhewed his indignation againſt the cruelty with which Simeon and Levi had treated the Sichemites, and predicted, that, as a puniſhment of their crimes, God would divide and diſperſe them, that is, that theſe brothers, who had been united in their guilt, ſhould be divided in their dwellings, and diſperſed among the other tribes. The event juſtified the prediction in a ſtriking manner. Levi had neither lot nor fixed portion in Iſrael; and Simeon only received for his ſhare a diſtrict diſmembered from the tribe of Judah, and ſome other lands they had conquered in the mountains of Seir and the valley of Gader. Fagius obſerves that the Simeonites, deprived of the reſources common to moſt of the other tribes, became ſchool-maſters, and conſecrated themſelves to the education of children, in order to gain their bread. This tradition is ſupported on the authority of the Targum of Jeruſalem. Simeon died about the 1637th year before the Chriſtian æra, at one hundred and twenty years of age.

SIMEON (St.) called the Brother of our Lord, was the ſon of Cleophas, ſurnamed Alpheus. He was biſhop of Jeruſalem after St. James, in the year 62, and is ſaid to have been crucified for the faith, in the tenth year of Trajan, in 107, at one hundred and twenty years of age.

SIMEON, a famous rabbi of the 2d century, was conſidered by the Jews as the prince of the Cabaliſts; and to him is attributed the Hebrew book, intitled *Zohar*, or the Light.

SIMEON METAPHRASTES, a famous compiler, or more properly inventor of the Lives of the Saints, was born at Conſtantinople, and flouriſhed in the 10th century. He was raiſed, on account of his birth and abilities to the moſt conſiderable poſts, was ſecretary to Leo the Philoſopher, and to Conſtantine Porphyrogenetus, and had the management of foreign affairs. There are ſeveral Latin tranſlations of his Lives of the Saints, which are filled with fables, but the Greek original has not yet been printed. He was called Metaphraſtes from his writing theſe Lives in a diffuſe and florid ſtyle.

SIMEON STYLITES, that is Simeon of the Pillar, a famous anchoret of Antioch, was born at Siſan, and retired to the top of a mountain, in Syria, where he is ſaid to have lived on the top of a column thirty-ſix cubits high, as a voluntary penance, and died there, in 461, aged ſixty nine. There is ſtill extant his letter, addreſſed to Baſilius archbiſhop of Antioch.

He ought not to be confounded with another Simeon Stylites, ſurnamed the Younger, who lived in the 6th century.

SIMEREN, a town of Germany, in the Palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated thirty-five miles eaſt of Triers or Treves. Long. 7. 5. E. Lat. 50. 10. N.

SIMON MACHABÆUS, the ſon of Matathias, and the brother of Machabæus and Jonathan, ſucceeded the latter in the government of the Jews, in the 143d year before the birth of Chriſt. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his courage and prudence, reſtored his countrymen to their liberty, who had been tributary to the Perſians or Greeks ever ſince their return from the Babyloniſh captivity, and took the famous citadel of Sion. He renewed an alliance with the Spartans, defeated the troops of Antiochus Soter, king of Syria, and was at laſt treacherouſly aſſaſſinated with two of his ſons, at a feſtival, by Ptolemeus, his ſon-in-

law, in the 135th year before the Chriſtian æra. He was ſucceeded by John Hyrcanus.

SIMON MAGUS was born in the town of Gitton, in Samaria, and was baptiſed by St. Philip about the year 34. Some time after, obſerving that the apoſtles communicated the gifts of the Holy Ghoſt to the faithful by the impoſition of hands, and were enabled to work miracles, he offered them money to induce them to give him the ſame power, but St. Peter ſeverely rebuked him for ſuppoſing that ſacred things were to be bought and ſold; and from Simon's endeavouring to render holy things venal, the crime of diſpoſing of them for money, is, from his name, termed Simony. Simon at length, it is ſaid, termed himſelf the Great Virtue of God, ſpread abroad many errors, and made his concubine Helena, or Selena, paſs for a divine perſon. He at laſt went to Rome, where he obtained the eſteem of the emperor Nero; and it is pretended, that having promiſed, on a certain day, to aſcend up into heaven, vaſt numbers came to be ſpectators of this flight; when, having taken his flight into the clouds, he, at the prayer of St. Peter, fell to the earth and broke his legs, and died of his wounds a few days after, in the year 66 or 67.

SIMON (RICHARD) a learned writer, was born at Dieppe, on the 13th of May, 1638. After he had gone through the ſtudy of philoſophy, he entered the congregation of the Oratory, and applied himſelf with extraordinary diligence to the ſtudy of the oriental tongues. He at length taught philoſophy at the college of Juilly, in the dioceſe of Meaux; but having created himſelf many enemies, by the bold and ſingular opinions advanced in the books he publiſhed, he quitted the Oratory, in 1678, and retired to Belleville, a village in the county of Caux, of which he had been curate ever ſince the year 1676. He quitted that cure in 1682, and after ſtaying a ſhort time at Dieppe, went to Paris to have ſome of his works printed. He had ſharp literary conteſts with De Veil, Spanheim, Le Clerc, Jurieu, and many other learned men of his time. He died at Dieppe, on the 11th April, 1712, aged 74. He publiſhed a great number of works, the principal of which are, 1. The Ceremonies and Cuſtoms of the Jews, tranſlated from the French of Leo of Modena. 2. A Critical Hiſtory of the Old Teſtament, the beſt edition of which is that of Rotterdam, in 1685. 3. A Critical Hiſtory of the Text of the New Teſtament, 1689, quarto, which was followed, in 1690, by a Critical Hiſtory of the Verſions of the New Teſtament, and, in 1692, with a Critical Hiſtory of the principal Commentators on the New Teſtament, &c. 4. New Obſervations on the Text and Verſions of the New Teſtament, quarto. 5. Critical Letters, the beſt edition of which is that of Amſterdam, in 1730, four volumes duodecimo. 6. A French tranſlation of the New Teſtament, with literary and critical Remarks, &c.

SIMONIDES, an iambic poet, was born at Minoa, a town in the iſle of Amorgos, one of the Sporades. Suidas ſuppoſes that he flouriſhed 406 years after the taking of Troy; but it is very probable that he was not ſo ancient. He is quoted in Athenæus, Julius Pollux, Ælian, and other writers.

SIMONIDES, one of the moſt excellent Greek poets of antiquity, was a native of Ceos, now Zea, an iſland in the Ægean Sea. He flouriſhed in the time of Darius, the ſon of Hyſtaſpes, about 480 years before the Chriſtian æra. He exerciſed his talent in ſeveral kinds of poetry; but eſpecially in the elegiac, and got as much honour as he gave, by his labours on the four celebrated battles of Marathon, Thermopylæ, Salamis, and Platæa. Some have ſaid, that he added four letters to the Greek alphabet; but this was probably Simonides the iambic poet, who lived before his time. It is alſo ſaid, that he was twice preſerved from imminent danger, in a very extraordinary manner, and that this was a reward of his virtue. At eighty years of age, he diſputed the prize of poetry, and gained it. He had a prodigious memory, and to him was aſcribed the invention of local memory. He went, notwithſtanding his great age, to the court of Hiero, tyrant of Syracuſe, and rendered himſelf beloved. The anſwer he made to that prince, who aſked him for a definition of God, is very famous. He deſired a day to conſider of it; and when that was expired, aſked for two more; and thus, whenever Hiero deſired an anſwer, doubled the time he had requeſted before, at which the king being ſurpriſed, aſked why he did ſo, when Simonides anſwered, "The longer I conſider the nature of God, the more incomprehenſible he appears." Simonides was alſo careſſed by Pauſanias, the Spartan general, who having him one day at his table, ordered him to give him ſome ſentence; to which Simonides replied, "Remember that thou art a man." This anſwer appeared ſo cold to Pauſanias, that he would not condeſcend to attend to it; but being in an aſylum, where he was pinched by hunger, and from which he could not eſcape, without expoſing himſelf to be put to death, a misfortune which he had drawn upon himſelf by his ambition, he remembered the poet's words, and cried out three times, "O Simonides, how much good ſenſe was there in the advice thou gaveſt me!" Simonides reconciled two princes that were extremely exaſperated againſt each other, and had actually taken up arms to revenge themſelves, and diſcovered great abilities both in his conduct and writings; but he obſcured his glory by avarice and the venality of his pen. He died at eighty-nine years of age. There are only extant ſome fragments of his poems, of which Leo Allatius has given us the titles. Fulvius Urſinus has collected theſe fragments, and printed them with notes.

SIMONIDES (SIMON) a good Latin poet of the 17th century, was born at Lemberg, in Poland; and after he had gone through a courſe of philoſophy at Cracow, went to complete his ſtudies in Italy, whence he returned to Poland, and was made ſecretary to John Zamoiki, who ſhewed a great affection for him, and procured him the dignity of knighthood. Pope Clement VIII. alſo honoured him with the poetical crown. Juſtus Lipſius gives him great encomiums, compares him to Catullus, and affirms, that his verſes might have made antiquity jealous.

SIMONTHORNA, a ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Tolna, with a fortified caſtle. It was taken from the Turks by prince Lewis of Baden, in 1686. It is ſeated on the river Sarwiza, in a moraſs, eight miles from Tolna, and five from Capoſſwair. Long. 19. 10. E. Lat. 46. 40. N.

SIMPLICIUS, a native of Tivoli, ſucceeded pope Hylarius, on the 25th of February, 468. He wrote eighteen letters, which are ſtill extant, and died on the 1ſt of March, 483. He was ſucceeded by Felix III.

SIMPLICIUS, a Peripatetic philoſopher, in the 5th century, was born in Phrygia, and wrote Commentaries on Ariſtotle, which are ſtill extant, and in which are ſeveral curious and intereſting things.

SIMPSON (THOMAS) profeſſor of mathematics at his majeſty's academy at Woolwich, fellow of the Royal Society, and member of the Royal Academy at Stockholm, was born at Market-Boſworth, in Leiceſterſhire, on the 20th of Auguſt, 1710. His father being a weaver, and intending to bring him up to his own buſineſs, took ſo little care of his education, that he was only taught to read; but, on the 11th of May, 1724, there happened a great eclipſe of the ſun, which ſtruck the mind of this youth with an ardent deſire to know the reaſon of it, and to be able to foretell ſuch ſurpriſing events. Five or ſix years after, being at the houſe of a relation, where he reſided ſome time, a pedlar and fortune teller took a lodging at the ſame houſe, and got money by telling of fortunes by judicial aſtrology. Young Simpſon, who was now about nineteen years of age, looked upon this man as a prodigy, and endeavoured to ingratiate himſelf into his favour, while he was no leſs pleaſed with the abilities of the young man. The pedlar going to Briſtol fair, left in the hands of young Simpſon, who had now taught himſelf to write, Cocker's Arithmetic, to which was ſubjoined a ſhort appendix on algebra, and a book of Partridge, the almanack-maker, on genitures; and theſe he had peruſed to ſuch purpoſe, during his friend's abſence, as to excite his amazement on his return. Simpſon ſoon after, by the advice of his friend, made a public profeſſion of caſting nativities, and entirely laying aſide the buſineſs of weaving, ſoon became the oracle of Boſworth and its neighbourhood, ſo that ſcarce a courtſhip advanced to a match, or a bargain to a ſale, without previouſly conſulting the infallible Simpſon about the conſequences. Helping people to ſtolen goods, he always declared above his match; and that as to life and death, he had no power. But at length being convinced of the vain foundation and fallacy of his art, he dropped the profeſſion of being a fortune-teller, though he found it very lucrative. Being now furniſhed with enough arithmetic, algebra, and geometry, to qualify him for looking into the Ladies Diary, of which he had afterwards the direction, he came to know that there was ſtill a higher branch of mathematical knowledge, than any he had been yet acquainted with, and this was the method of fluxions; but he was entirely at a loſs to diſcover any Engliſh author who had written on the ſubject, except Mr. Hayes; and his work being a folio, and then pretty ſcarce, he was unable to purchaſe it. However, an acquaintance lent him Mr. Stone's Fluxions, by means of which, and his own penetration, he was enabled, in a very few years, to compoſe a much more accurate treatiſe on that ſubject, than had ever before been publiſhed.

After his bidding adieu to aſtrology and its emoluments, he was driven to great hardſhips to procure ſubſiſtence for his family, he having married a widow with two children, who ſoon brought him two more. He therefore came up to London, and for ſome time worked at his buſineſs in Spitalfields, and in his ſpare hours taught mathematics, which turned to ſo good an account, that he went home

and brought up his wife and children, to ſettle in London. The number of his ſcholars now increaſing, and his abilities becoming publicly known, he publiſhed propoſals for printing, by ſubſcription, A new Treatiſe of Fluxions, with the Doctrine of infinite Series; and this work was publiſhed in 1737. In 1740, he publiſhed a Treatiſe on the Nature and Laws of Chance, in quarto; and the ſame year, a quarto volume of Eſſays on ſeveral curious and uſeful ſubjects in ſpeculative and mixed mathematics; and ſoon after, he received a diploma, by which he was conſtituted a member of the Royal Academy at Stockholm. In 1742, was publiſhed his Doctrine of Annuities and Reverſions, deduced from general and evident principles, with uſeful tables, ſhewing the value of ſingle and joint lives. This was ſoon followed by an Appendix, containing ſome remarks on a late book on the ſame ſubject; and alſo by a work, intitled Mathematical Diſſertations on a Variety of phyſical and analytical Subjects, in quarto. His next work was a Treatiſe of Algebra, wherein the fundament principles are fully and clearly demonſtrated; to which he added the conſtruction of a great number of geometrical problems, with the method of reſolving them. This work was deſigned for the uſe of young beginners, and was inſcribed to William Jones, eſq. F. R. S. and a new edition appeared in 1755, with additions and improvements.

Through Mr. Jones's intereſt and ſollicitations, Mr. Simpſon was, in 1743, appointed profeſſor of mathematics in the king's academy at Woolwich, and ſoon after, was choſen a member of the Royal Society, when the preſident and council, in conſideration of his moderate circumſtances, were pleaſed to excuſe his admiſſion fees, and his giving bonds for the ſettled future payments. At the academy, he exerted all his abilities in inſtructing the pupils who were the immediate objects of his duty, as well as others, whom the ſuperior officers of the ordnance permitted to be boarded and lodged in his houſe. In his manner of teaching, he had a peculiar and happy addreſs, a certain dignity and perſpicuity, tempered with ſuch a degree of mildneſs, as engaged the attention, eſteem, and friendſhip of his ſcholars. He therefore acquired great applauſe from his ſuperiors in the diſcharge of his duty. His application and cloſe confinement, however, injured his health. Exerciſe and a proper regimen were preſcribed to him, but to little purpoſe; for his ſpirits ſunk gradually, till he became incapable of performing his duty, or even of reading the letters of his friends. At length his phyſicians adviſed his native air for his recovery, and he ſet out in February, 1761, but was ſo fatigued by his journey, that, upon his arrival at Boſworth, he betook himſelf to his chamber, and grew continually worſe till the day of his death, which happened on the 14th of May, in the fifty firſt year of his age. He left a ſon and daughter, the former an officer in the royal regiment of artillery, and the king, at the inſtances of lord Ligonier, in conſideration of Mr. Simpſon's extraordinary merit, was pleaſed to grant a penſion to his widow, with handſome apartments adjoining to the academy, a favour never conferred on any before.

Beſides the works already mentioned, Mr. Simpſon publiſhed, 1. Elements of Geometry, a ſecond edition of which came out in 1760, with large alterations and additions, in octavo. 2. Trigonometry, plane and ſpherical, with the Conſtruction and Application of Logarithms, octavo. 3. Select Exerciſes for young Proficients in the Mathematics, octavo. 4. The Doctrine and Application of Fluxions, two volumes octavo, in which all the obſcurities and defects in his former work on that ſubject, are removed, and the whole greatly improved. 5. Miſcellaneous Tracts, in quarto.

SINAI, a famous mountain of Arabia Petræa, in a peninſula formed by the arms of the Red Sea. Here the law was given by Moſes, for which reaſon the Turks have it in great veneration. On the top are two churches, one for the Greeks and the other for the Latins; and ſeveral ſmall chapels, with gardens full of fruit trees, where hermits formerly dwelt. Long. 35. 15. E. Lat. 29. 15. N.

SIND, or SINDI, a province of India, in the dominions of the great mogul, bounded on the north by Buckor, on the eaſt by Jeſſelmere and Soret, on the ſouth by the ocean, and on the weſt by Perſia. It is the moſt weſtern province of the mogul's territories; and Larribundar is the ſea-port town of the greateſt trade; but Tatta is the emporium of the province, and is a very large and rich city.

SINCOPORE, a promontory of Malacca, in the Eaſt Indies, ſeated in two degrees of north latitude, oppoſite to the iſland of Sumatra, which, with this cape, forms the ſtreights called the Streights of Sincopore. Long. 102. 25. E. Lat. 1. 0. N.

SINGO, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Macedonia, ſeated on the ſide of the gulph of Monte Santo. Long. 24. 16. E. Lat. 40. 13. N.

SINGOR, a town of the Eaſt Indies, in the kingdom of Siam, ſeated on the coaſt of Malacca, at the mouth of a ſmall river in the gulph of Patana. Long. 101. 25. E. Lat. 6. 40. N.

SINIGAGLIA, a ſmall handſome and ſtrong town of Italy, with a caſtle and two harbours. It is ſeated on the ſea ſide, on the river of Nigola, ſeventeen miles from Peſaro and Ancona, and thirty from Urbino. Long. 13. 19. E. Lat. 43. 42. N.

SINOPE, an ancient and famous ſea-port town of Natolia. The walls have double ramparts defended by towers; but the caſtle is much neglected. There are many marks of its ancient ſplendour. This is the town where Diogenes the famous Cynic philoſopher was born. It is ſeated on the Black Sea. Long. 35. 23. E. Lat. 41. 25. N.

SINTZHEIM, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, belonging to the elector Palatine. It is ſeated in a marſhy ground, ten miles ſouth-eaſt of Heidelberg, and eight miles north-weſt of Hailbron. Long. 8. 46. E. Lat. 49. 16 N.

SION, a mountain of Aſia in Judea, which joins to the city of Jeruſalem, on the ſouth ſide.

SION, a town of Switzerland, and capital of the Vallais. It is an ancient place, ſeated near the river Rhone, in a beautiful plain, and has three caſtles, in one of which the biſhop reſides. The ſtreets of the town are well-built and clean, and there are ſeveral churches, the moſt remarkable of which is the cathedral. It is fifty miles eaſt of Geneva, and fifty ſouth-weſt of Berne. Long. 7. 26. E. Lat. 46. 21. N.

SIONITES. See GABRIEL.

SIOR, a town of Aſia in the kingdom of Corea, and in the province of Sangado, where the king keeps his court. It is ſeated near a fine large river. Long. 126. 5. E. Lat. 37. 30. N.

SIOUT, a town of Upper Egypt in Africa, ſeated at the foot of a mountain a mile and half weſtward from the river Nile, and contains ten moſques. It is pretty populous, and the Coptics or ancient Egyptians are very numerous. They are moſt of them weavers, and carry on a good trade in blue linen cloth. It is one hundred and ſeventy-five miles ſouth of Cairo. Long. 31. 35. E. Lat. 26. 50. N.

SIRADIA, a town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on a plain on the river Warta, ſeventy three miles north-eaſt of Breſlaw, and one hundred and five north-weſt of Cracow. Long. 18. 19. E. Lat. 52. 19. N.

SIRICIUS, a Roman, ſucceeded pope Damaſus on the 12th of January, 383, by the excluſion of Urſicinus. The letter he wrote to Himerius biſhop of Taragon, in which he anſwers many important queſtions propoſed by that prelate, paſſes, among the learned, for the firſt decretal epiſtle that is genuine. He condemned Jovinian and his followers, and had neither that regard for St. Jerom, nor St. Paulinus, which thoſe great men deſerved. He died on the 26th of November, 398. He was ſucceeded by Anaſtaſius.

SIRMICH, an ancient and celebrated town of Sclavonia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is at preſent but a poor place, and is ſeated on the river Boſweth, near the river Save, thirty-two miles ſouth-eaſt of Eſſeck, and thirty ſeven north-weſt of Belgrade. Long. 20. 25. E. Lat. 45. 3. N.

SIRMOND (JAMES) a famous Jeſuit, and one of the moſt learned men France has produced, was born at Riom on the 12th of October, 1559. He became well ſkilled in eccleſiaſtical antiquities, and acquired great reputation throughout all Europe by his profound erudition, and his works. He was invited to Rome in 1590, by father Aquaviva, to whom he was ſecretary for above ſixteen years. The cardinals Baronius, d'Oſſat, and Barberino, had a particular eſteem for him, and he was of ſome ſervice to the former in aſſiſting him in compoſing his Annals. In 1608 he returned to Paris, and from that time ſcarcely ever let a year paſs without publiſhing ſome of his works. He at length became confeſſor to Lewis XIII. and for a long time enjoyed that place. He died at Paris on the 7th of October, 1651, aged ninety-two. He publiſhed a great number of books, the principal of which are, 1. Excellent Notes on the Councils of France, the Capitularies of Charles the Bald, and the Theodoſian Code. 2. Good editions of the Works of Theodoret and Hincmar of Rheims. 3. Many *Opuſcula* on different Subjects, printed at Paris in 1696, in five vols. folio.

SISERA, general of the army of Jabin, king of Canaan, having been conquered by Barak, captain of the hoſt of Iſrael, was received in his flight into the tent of Jael, the wife of Heber the Kenite, who on ſeeing him aſleep killed him by driving a nail into his head, in the 1285th year before the Chriſtian æra.

SISINNIUS, a Syrian, ſucceeded pope John VII. on the 18th of January, 708, and died ſuddenly on the 6th of February following. He was ſucceeded by Conſtantine.

SISIPHUS, in fabulous hiſtory, one of the deſcendants of Æolus,

Æolus, married Merope, one of the Pleiades, who bore him Glaucus. He reſided at Epyra in Peloponneſus, and was a very craſty man. Others ſay that he was a Trojan ſecretary, who was puniſhed for diſcovering ſecrets of ſtate, and others again that he was a notorious robber killed by Theſeus. However all the poets agree that he was puniſhed in Tartarus for his crimes, by rolling a great ſtone to the top of an hill, which conſtantly recoiled and rolling down inceſſantly renewed his labour.

SISSEG, a town of Croatia, on the confines of Sclavonia, ſeated on the river Save. It is famous for the ſiege it ſuſtained againſt the Turks in 1590. Long. 17. 15. E. Lat. 46. 10. N.

SISSOPOLI, a town of Turky in Romania, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a peninſula formed by the Black Sea, and is very poorly peopled. It is one hundred miles north-weſt of Conſtantinople. Long. 28. 0. E. Lat. 42. 30. N.

SISTERON, a town of France in Provence, with a biſhop's ſee. It is fortified by its ſituation, and by the citadel which is built to defend it, and is thirty-five miles ſouth-weſt of Embrun. Long. 5. 51. E. Lat. 44. 16. N.

SITIA, a town of Greece on the north coaſt of the iſle of Candia, near a gulph of the ſame name. It is ſeated on miry ground, which advances into the ſea. Long. 26. 29. E. Lat. 35. 6. N.

SITTARD, a town of Germany in the duchy of Juliers, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and is ſubject to the elector Palatine. Long. 6. 14 E. Lat. 51. 10. N.

SIVRAI, a town of France in Poitou, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Charante, twenty-five miles from Poitiers. Long. 0. 19 E. Lat. 46. 10. N.

SIXTUS I. a Roman, ſucceeded Alexander I. biſhop of Rome in 119, and died in 128. His ſucceſſor was Teleſephorus.

SIXTUS II. an Athenian, ſucceeded Stephen biſhop of Rome in 257, and ſuffered martyrdom three days after his faithful diſciple St. Lawrence, on the 6th of Auguſt, 259, during Valerian's perſecution. He was ſucceeded by St. Denys, or Dionyſius.

SIXTUS III. a prieſt of the Roman church, ſucceeded pope Celeſtin in 432. He endeavoured to put a ſtop to the ſpreading of the opinions of Pelagius and Neſtorius, and to reconcile St. Cyril and St. John of Antioch. He died on the 18th of Auguſt, 440. He wrote three Epiſtles, and ſome pieces of poetry on Original Sin, againſt Pelagius, which are ſtill extant. St. Leo was elected pope after him.

SIXTUS IV. whoſe name was Franceſco della Rovere, was the ſon of a fiſherman of the village of Cella, in the ſtate of Genoa. He entered into the order of the Cordeliers, received the doctors degree at Padua, and read public lectures in the univerſities of Bologna, Pavia, Sienna, Florence, and Perugia. He at length became general of the Cordeliers, then cardinal, and at laſt was elected pope on the 9th of Auguſt, 1471, after the death of Paul II. He immediately fitted out a fleet againſt the Turks, and lived in great magnificence and liberality during his whole pontificate. He enriched the Vatican library, and gave the ſuperintendance of it to the learned Platina, whom he ordered to write the hiſtory of the popes. On the firſt of March, 1476, he publiſhed a bull, by which he granted indulgences to thoſe who celebrated the feaſt of the Immaculate Conception of the Holy Virgin, which was the firſt decree of the Roman church in relation to that feſtival; and to him is alſo attributed the eſtabliſhment of the feaſt of St. Joſeph in 1481. Hiſtorians reproach him with acting with too much paſſion againſt the houſe of Medicis and the Venetians; with entering into the conſpiracy of the Pazzi at Florence, and with being the diſturber of the tranquility of Italy. Agrippa ſays, that he built a ſtately brothel at Rome, and obliged the ladies of pleaſure there to pay him a julio a week. He died on the 13th of Auguſt, 1484, aged ſeventy-one, and it is ſaid that his death was haſtened by his grief at hearing a peace was concluded between the duke of Ferrara and the Venetians. He compoſed before his pontificate the treatiſes *De Sanguine Chriſti*, *De Futuris Contingentibus*, *De Potentiâ Dei*, *De Conceptione Beatæ Virginis*, &c. He was ſucceeded by Innocent VIII.

SIXTUS V. one of the moſt artful and politic princes that ever reigned in Europe, was the ſon of Francis Peretti, a vine-dreſſer in the village of Grotes, near the caſtle of Montalto, where he was born on the 13th of December, 1521, and was named Felix Peretti. At nine years of age he was given by his father, who was very poor, to an inhabitant of the village to keep his hogs. While he was in this ſituation he ſaw a Cordelier, who enquired the way to Aſcoli, on which he went with him as his guide till he arrived at his convent, and there ſhewed ſuch an inclination to ſtudy, that the friars inſtructed him, and he at length took the habit. Brother Felix in a ſhort time became a good grammarian, and an able philoſopher: but his obtaining the favour of his ſuperiors drew upon him the hatred of his brother friars. The guardian de Coſmo going to Lucca to ſee Paul III. and the emperor Charles V. who choſe that place for holding a conference, took brother Felix thither. He was in 1545 made prieſt, and raiſed to the degree of bachelor, after which he took the name of Montalto. He afterwards received his doctor's degree, and was choſen profeſſor of divinity at Sienna. At length he acquired ſuch reputation by his Sermons at Rome, Genoa, Perugia, and other places, that he was nominated commiſſary-general at Bologna, and inquiſitor of Venice; but quarrelling with the ſenate and the friars of his order, he was obliged to fly from that city, when being rallied on account of his precipitate retreat, he replied, that having made a vow to be pope at Rome, he did not think he ought to ſuffer himſelf to be hanged at Venice. Scarce was he arrived at Rome when he became one of the conſultors of the congregation, and ſoon after procurator-general of his order. He accompanied cardinal Buon Compagno into Spain, in quality of that legate's chaplain and conſultor of the holy office, when he inſtantly loſt his auſtere temper, and became ſo lively and complaiſant, that every body who converſed with him were charmed with his wit, and engaging behaviour. He was afterwards made general of his order, biſhop of Agatha, and then cardinal. At length cardinal Buon Compagno ſucceeding Pius V. in 1572, under the name of Gregory XIII. Montalto thought of nothing but arriving at the ſame dignity. With this view he complained of the infirmities of age, and lived in retirement as if wholly taken up with his preparations for another world. Gregory XIII. dying, the cardinals divided into five factions. Montalto then pretended to be much older than he was, and never appeared but with his head reſting on his ſhoulder, leaning on a ſtick, as if unable to ſtand upright, and uttered whatever he ſpoke in a feeble voice, interrupted by a cough, which ſeemed every moment to threaten him with death. Being told that the election might poſſibly fall on him, he replied with the appearance of much humility, that he was unworthy of ſo great an honour; that he had not ſtrength ſufficient to diſcharge the government of the church without help; that his life might not laſt till the end of the conclave, and appeared reſolved, if they elected him, to bear only the name of pope, and to leave the authority to others. This was all that was neceſſary to engage the cardinals to fix their choice on him, which they accordingly did on the 24th of April, 1585. But ſcarce was he elected, when leaving his ſeat he threw away his ſtaff on which he had ſupported himſelf, ſtood upright with his head lifted up, and ſung *Te Deum* with ſo ſtrong a voice, that the dome of the chapel reſounded with it. He took the name of Sixtus V. in memory of Sixtus IV. who had alſo been a Cordelier. It is ſaid, that cardinal de Medicis paying him a compliment on the good health he enjoyed after his election, though he had been ſo infirm while a cardinal; he anſwered, "Don't be ſurpriſed, I was then ſearching for the keys of paradiſe, and "the better to find them ſtoop'd and hung down my head, "but ſince I have got them in my hands, I only look up to "heaven, having no longer any occaſion for any thing on "earth." Never was there a man more exact or aſſiduous in the performance of the duties of his office, than he was in thoſe of a prince; the ſeverity with which he cauſed juſtice to be adminiſtered, rendered Rome and the eccleſiaſtical ſtate both ſafe and flouriſhing. He was at incredible expence in adorning not only Rome, but all other cities in his territories. He cauſed that prodigious obeliſk which was ſeventy-two feet high to be dug up, and erected in the ſquare of the Vatican, where he raiſed that noble library which is one of his maſter-pieces. He cauſed a chapel to be built in the church of St. Mary, with white marble, enriched with feſtoons and foliages. Finding that water was wanted on mount Quirinal, he had it brought from a ſpring by an aqueduct, at a vaſt expence. By the ſide of a gallery which he cauſed to be built over the gate of the church of St. John de Latran, he erected a magnificent palace, whoſe front, which faces the obeliſk, is 340 feet in length. He ſpent a part of the night in ſtudy, after having employed the day in giving audience. He greatly admired Elizabeth queen of England, protected virtue and the ſciences, and died on the 27th of Auguſt, 1590, at ſixty-nine years of age. Notwithſtanding the great expences he was at during the five years he ſat in the papal chair, he left a prodigious ſum in the caſtle of St. Angelo, which he ordered to be employed only in the preſſing neceſſities of the church. He publiſhed ſome Sermons and other works. He was ſucceeded by Urban VII.

SIXTUS (SENENSIS) a learned Dominican of the ſixteenth century, born at Sienna, was converted from Judaiſm to the Chriſtian religion, and became a Cordelier; but being convicted of teaching hereſies, and ſteadily refuſing to abjure them, he was condemned to be burnt alive. This ſentence was going to be executed, when pope Pius V. who

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was then cardinal and inquiſitor, overcame his obſtinacy, and made him leave the order of St. Francis, and enter into that of St. Dominic. Sixtus Senenſis at length preached with applauſe, and obtained the favour of pope Pius V. on account of his ſkill in the Hebrew tongue. He died at Geneva in 1569, aged forty-nine. His principal work is his *Bibliotheca Sancta*, the beſt edition of which is that of 1742, two volumes folio. The learned Hottinger greatly commends that work. Sixtus's other books are, Notes on ſeveral parts of the Holy Scriptures, Aſtronomical and Geographical Queſtions, Homilies on the Goſpels, &c.

SKAR, a town of Sweden in Weſt Gothland, where there are the ruins of an ancient palace, in which the kings of the Goths uſually reſided. It is ſeated on the river Lida, in a marſh, ſeventeen miles north of Falcoping. Long. 14. 0. E. Lat. 58. 16. N.

SKEEN, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, ſeated near the Categate Sea, forty miles weſt of Frederickſtadt, and is ſubject to Denmark. Long. 10. 15. E. Lat. 59. 10. N.

SKIE, an iſland in Scotland, and one of the largeſt of the weſtern iſlands. It is ſixty miles in length, and twenty in breadth, and is divided from the counties of Roſs and Inverneſs by a narrow channel, thirty five miles in length and ten in breadth. It is cut into a great number of gulphs and promontories, and there are ſeven high mountains near each other in the middle of the iſland. The vallies are fruitful in paſtures, and produce plenty of barley and oats. The ſea about it is full of fiſh, particularly cod and ling, and there are ſurprizing ſhoals of herrings in the ſeaſon.

SKINNER (Dr. STEPHEN) a learned phyſician and antiquarian, was born either at London or in the county of Middleſex about the year 1622. He ſtudied at Chriſt-church college Oxford, but the civil wars breaking out, he travelled abroad, and ſtudied in ſeveral foreign univerſities. About the year 1646 he returned home, and going to Oxford, took up both the degrees in arts the ſame year. He then travelled again into France, Italy, Germany, the Spaniſh Netherlands, and other countries, viſited the courts of princes, frequented ſeveral univerſities, and became acquainted with the learned in different parts of Europe. He took a doctor's degree at Heidelberg, and returning to England, was in 1654 incorporated into the ſame at Oxford. About this time he ſettled at Lincoln, where he practiſed phyſic with ſucceſs, and died of a malignant fever in 1667. After his death his works, which he had left unfiniſhed, fell into the hands of Thomas Henſhaw, who having digeſted and completed them, printed them in folio, with this title, *Etymologicon Linguæ Anglicanæ*, &c.

SKIPTON, a town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and ten fairs, on March 23, for horned cattle and ſheep; on the eve of Palm-Sunday for horſes; on Eaſter-Eve for cattle and ſheep; on the firſt, ſecond, and third Tueſdays after Eaſter for horned cattle; on Whitſun-Eve for linen cloth, and mercery goods; on Auguſt 5, for horſes and cloth; on November 20, for horned cattle; and on November 22, for horſes, broad-cloth, and pedlar's ware. It is ſeated near the river Are, in a rough, ſtony part of the country called Craven. It is forty miles weſt of York, and two hundred and twenty-three north-by-weſt of London. Long. 2. 10. W. Lat. 53. 55 N.

SLANEY, a town of Bohemia, ſeated eighteen miles north-weſt of Prague, and ſubject to Auſtria. Long. 13. 51. W. Lat 50. 10. N.

SLAWKAW, or AUSTERLITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the province of Moravia, ſeated ten miles eaſt of Brin, and is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Long. 16. 33. E. Lat. 49. 15. N.

SLEAFORD, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Monday; and five fairs, on Plough-Monday, Eaſter-Monday, and Whit-Monday, for horſes, horned cattle, and ſheep; on Auguſt 12, for proviſions; and on October 10, for horned cattle and ſheep. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, and is a very large, well-built, and populace town, which had formerly a ſtrong caſtle, now in ruins. The market is large for cattle, ſheep, corn and proviſions. It is thirty-four miles north of Peterborough, eighteen ſouth of Lincoln, and one hundred and fifteen north of London. Long. 0. 30. W. Lat. 53. 4. N.

SLEEPERS, ſeven brothers, ſaid to have been ſentenced to ſuffer martyrdom at Epheſus in 253, under the emperor Decius. It is added, that prince, being informed that theſe ſeven brothers flying from perſecution, had concealed themſelves in a cavern, he cauſed it to be ſhut up with great ſtones, and commanded that his ſeal, with that of the city, ſhould be fixed to them, to prevent any perſon from ſuccouring them. Theſe ſeven brothers are ſaid to have been found in the cavern one hundred and fifty-five years after, about the year 408, under the reign of the emperor Theodoſius the Younger. Gregory de Tours aſſerts that they ſlept a real ſleep in the cavern, and that one hundred fifty-five years after they miraculouſly awaked, thinking that they had ſlept only one night; that the youngeſt leaving the cavern, which he found open, went to the city to buy bread, but was ſurprized at ſeeing it entirely changed, and at finding the croſs fixed in the ſtreets. On his paying the baker, the money he preſented appeared ſo ancient, that it was thought he had found a treaſure; but all theſe facts are at leaſt very uncertain. Mahomet mentions the Seven Sleepers frequently in his Koran.

SLEIDAN (JOHN) a famous hiſtorian of the ſixteenth century, was born in the village of Sleide near Cologne, of obſcure parents, in 1506. He went into France in 1517, and afterwards retired to Straſburg, where his friend Sturmius procured him an advantageous ſettlement. In 1545 he was deputed by the proteſtants to go to the king of England, and afterwards ſent to the council of Trent. He had embraced the opinions of Zuinglius at his arrival at Straſburg, but afterwards quitted them, and died a Lutheran in 1556. He was a learned man, and ſuch an excellent writer, that all the learned ſpeak well of him. He publiſhed 1. *De Statu Religionis & Reipublicæ, Carolo Quinto Cæſare Commentarii*, from the year 1517, when Luther began to preach, to the year 1555, which was ſoon tranſlated into almoſt all the languages of Europe, and has been generally eſteemed well and faithfully written. 2. *De quatuor Summis Imperiis*, which has had many editions. 3. He alſo epitomized and tranſlated into Latin the Hiſtories of Froiſſard and Philip de Comines, and was the author of ſome other works relating to hiſtory and politics.

SLESWICK, an ancient and conſiderable town of Denmark, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Slya, which contributes greatly to the promoting of trade, though it will not carry large veſſels. It was formerly a biſhop's ſee, and the cathedral is a ſuperb ſtructure. The convent of St. John is ſeated on a ſmall iſland near the town, and was formerly poſſeſſed by monks, but now it is a chapter of noble maids of the proteſtant religion. It is fifteen miles north-weſt of Kiel. Long 9. 50. E. Lat. 54. 51. N.

SLIGO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded on the north by the ocean, on the eaſt by Leitrim, on the ſouth by Roſcommon, and on the weſt by Mayo. It is thirty-five miles in length, and forty-four in breadth, and is a proper country for raiſing and feeding of cattle. There is but one market-town in the county, which is Sligo the capital. It is ſeated on a bay of the ſame name, and has a very commodious harbour, and a ſtrong caſtle, and is ninety-five miles north-eaſt of Dublin. Long. 8. 42. W. Lat. 54. 12. N.

SLINGSBY (Sir HENRY) a gentleman of an ancient family in Yorkſhire, ſpent a great part of his ample fortune in the ſervice of Charles I. He raiſed ſix hundred horſe and foot at his own expence, and marched at their head to the king's aſſiſtance. He was ever in action during the civil war, and after king Charles's death, was ever ſolicitous for the reſtoration of his ſon. He was long a priſoner at Hull, and was tried for contracting with ſome officers to deliver up one of the block-houſes in that garriſon for the ſervice of Charles II. Cromwell, who was informed that the royaliſts throughout the kingdom were intent upon a ſcheme to reſtore the king, was reſolved to intimidate that party by ſacrificing ſir Henry Slingſby and Dr. Hewit. They were brought before the high court of juſtice, where Liſle preſided, and denying the juriſdiction of the court, were condemned without ceremony. Sir Henry ſaid very little upon his trial, and as little upon the ſcaffold. He perſiſted in his loyalty, and told the people he died for being an honeſt man. He was beheaded on the 8th of June, 1658.

SLOANE (Sir HANS) baronet, an eminent phyſician and naturaliſt, founder of the Britiſh Muſeum, was of Scotch extraction, and born at Killileagh, in the north of Ireland, in 1660. The very firſt bent of his genius he directed to the knowledge of nature, and this was encouraged by a proper education. He choſe phyſic for his profeſſion, and to attain a perfect knowledge of its ſeveral branches, repaired to London, where he attended all the public lectures of anatomy and medicine, learned chemiſtry, and ſtudied botany in Cheliea garden. His turn to natural hiſtory introduced him to the acquaintance of Mr. Boyle and Mr. Ray, which he carefully cultivated by communicating to them all his curious or uſeful obſervations. After ſpending four years in London he went to Paris, where he attended the hoſpitals, and heard the lectures of M. Tournefort, the celebrated botaniſt, of du Verney, the famous anatomiſt, and other eminent maſters. He then went to Montpellier, and having ſpent a year there in collecting plants, travelled through Languedoc with the ſame view, and in 1684 returned to London, when he tranſmitted to Mr. Ray a great variety of plants and ſeeds, which he has deſcribed, with proper acknowledgments, in his *Hiſtoria Plantarum*. About thi

this time he became acquainted with Dr. Sydenham, who took him into his houſe, and recommended him in the warmeſt manner to practiſe. Soon after he was choſen a fellow of the Royal Society and of the College of phyſicians. But his deſire to make new diſcoveries in the productions of nature, induced him to make a voyage to Jamaica in quality of phyſician to Chriſtopher, duke of Albemarle, governor of that iſland; and though he ſtaid there but fifteen months, he brought from thence ſuch a variety of plants, as greatly ſurprized Mr. Ray, who did not think there had been ſo many to be found in both the Indies.

Dr. Sloane now applied himſelf cloſely to his profeſſion, and on the firſt vacancy was choſen phyſician to Chriſt's hoſpital, upon which he applied the money he received from his appointment to the relief of thoſe who were the greateſt objects of compaſſion in the hoſpital, being unwilling to enrich himſelf by the gains he made of giving health to the poor. In 1693 he was choſen ſecretary to the Royal Society, and immediately revived the publication of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, which had been omitted for ſome time, and continued to be the editor of them till the year 1712. As in his earlieſt days he had been fond of natural knowledge, he enriched his cabinet with every thing that was curious in art or nature; but this received a great augmentation by a bequeſt of William Courten, eſq. who had employed all his time and the greateſt part of his fortune in collecting curioſities. The ſenſe which the public entertained of this learned phyſician's merit evidently appears by the following honours conferred upon him. He was created a baronet by king George I. choſen a foreign member of the Royal Academy at Paris, preſident of the College of Phyſicians, and, on the death of ſir Iſaac Newton, preſident of the Royal Society. He was the firſt in England who introduced the uſe of the bark into general practice, not only in fevers, but in a variety of other diſtempers, particularly in nervous diſorders, in mortifications, and in violent hæmorrhages. His efficacious receipt for diſeaſes in the eyes, and his remedy for the bite of a mad dog are well known, and warranted by ſucceſs. Having faithfully diſcharged the reſpective duties of the places he enjoyed, he retired in 1740, at eighty years of age, to Chelſea, to enjoy in a peaceful tranquility, the remains of a well-ſpent life. He here continued to receive the viſits of people of diſtinction, and of all learned foreigners; and admittance was never refuſed to the poor who came to conſult him in caſe of ſickneſs. It is remarkable, that at ſixteen years of age he had been ſeized with a ſpitting of blood, which confined him to his chamber for three years, and that he was always ſubject to it, yet by his ſobriety, temperance, and moderation, with the occaſional uſe of the bark, he protracted his life to a great length, without even feeling the infirmities of old age; and after a ſhort illneſs of three days, died on the 11th of January, 1752, in his ninety-firſt year.

In his perſon he was tall and well proportioned, in his manners eaſy and engaging, and in his converſation ſprightly and agreeable. He was a liberal benefactor to the poor, and a governor of almoſt every hoſpital about London, to each of which he gave one hundred pounds in his life-time, and at his death a more conſiderable ſum. He zealouſly promoted every propoſal that had for its object the public good. He laid the plan of a diſpenſatory, where the poor might be furniſhed with proper medicines at prime coſt, which, by the aſſiſtance of the college of phyſicians, was afterwards carried into execution. He gave the apothecaries company the entire freehold of their botanical garden at Chelſea, in the center of which is a ſtatue of him in marble, admirably well executed by Mr. Ryſbrack. In 1732 he exerted himſelf in promoting the eſtabliſhment of the colony in Georgia; in 1739 of the Foundling-hoſpital, and formed the plan for bringing up the children. His noble cabinet of curioſities he bequeathed to the public, on condition that the ſum of 20,000l. ſhould be paid to his family; and alſo his library, conſiſting of above 50,000 volumes, 347 of which were illuſtrated with cuts coloured from nature, and 3566 manuſcripts. He wrote the Natural Hiſtory of Jamaica, in two volumes folio.

SLONIM, a town of the duchy of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, and the chief place of a diſtrict of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Sezara, thirty miles ſouth-eaſt of Novogrodeck. Long. 25. 15. E. Lat 53. 10. N.

SLOOTEN, a trading and populous town of the United Provinces in Friezeland, and capital of Weſtergoo. It is ſeated on the lake Slooter mer, three miles from the Zuider zee, with which it communicates by a canal, twenty miles north of Stenwick. Long. 5. 36 E. Lat. 55. 10. N.

SLUCZK, a large, populous town of Poland, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Sluckz, ſeventy miles ſouth of Novogrodeck. Long. 28. 24. E. Lat. 52. 36 N.

SLUTTELBURG, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Ingria, ſeated on the ſouth ſide of the lake Ladoga, thirty miles eaſt of Peterſburg. Long 31. 26. E. Lat 60. 10. N.

SLUYS, a ſea-port town of Dutch Flanders, ſeated oppoſite to the iſland of Cadſant, ten miles north-eaſt of Bruges, and twenty-one north-weſt of Ghent. Long. 3. 21. E. Lat. 51. 21. N.

SMALAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the eaſt by Eaſt-Gothland, on the north by the Baltick Sea, on the ſouth by Schonen and Blackingia, and on the weſt by Weſtrogothia or Weſt-Gothland. It is about one hundred and twelve miles in length, and ſixty three in breadth. The ſoil is tolerably fertile. The principal town is Calmar.

SMALKALD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of the principality of Henneberg, ſubject to the prince of Heſſe Caſſel. It is pretty large. The caſtle is built on a mountain, and in the neighbourhood there are mines of iron and ſteel. The inhabitants, who are partly Lutherans and partly Calviniſts, have but one church between them, in which they perform divine ſervice alternately. The league of the proteſtant princes was concluded here in 1530 againſt the emperor Charles V. It is ſeated near the river Werra on the confines of Thuringia, thirty-five miles ſouth-weſt of Erfurd. Long. 10 30. E. Lat. 50. 45. N.

SMALRIDGE (George) biſhop of Briſtol, was the ſon of Thomas Smalridge, gent. and was born in the city of Lichfield. He was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, from whence, in 1682, he was removed to Chriſt church college Oxford. After which he entered into holy orders, took the degree of doctor of divinity, and in 1693 was admitted prebendary of Lichfield. Afterwards he became miniſter of the New Chapel in Tothill Fields, Weſtminſter, and ſoon after was made canon of Chriſt-church Oxford, and dean of Carliſle. In 1713 he was made dean of Chriſt-church, Oxford; on the 4th of April, 1714, he was conſecrated biſhop of Briſtol; and upon the acceſſion of king George I. to the throne, was made lord almoner to his majeſty, but loſt that poſt upon his joining with biſhop Atterbury in refuſing to ſign the declaration of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the biſhops in and near London, againſt the rebellion in 1715. He died on the 27th of September 1719. He publiſhed Animadverſions on the eight Theſes laid down, and the inferences deduced from them, in a diſcourſe entitled Church Government; and ſince his deceaſe ſixty of his ſermons have been publiſhed.

SMERDIS, the ſon of Cyrus, having been killed by order of his brother Cambyſes, and the latter dying ſoon after, about the 524th year before the Chriſtian æra, the ſon of one of the Magi, who was governor of Babylon, and is therefore uſually ſtyled the Magian, took the name of Smerdis, and pretended that he was the brother of Cambyſes, whom he indeed reſembled, was placed on the throne of Perſia, and endeavoured to gain the affections of the people. To prevent his being diſcovered, he concealed himſelf in the royal palace, but his precaution only ſerved to raiſe the ſuſpicion of the great men, among whom was Otanes, whoſe daughter Phedyma, Smerdis had taken to his bed. This lady finding that her huſband had loſt his ears, which, for ſome offence, had been cut off by Cyrus, diſcovered the deceit; on which ſeven of the principal lords of Perſia entered into a conſpiracy, and aſſaſſinated the uſurper in his palace. Among theſe lords was Darius, the ſon of Hyſtaſpes, who reigned after the death of Smerdis.

SMITH (Sir Thomas) ſecretary of State, and a learned Engliſh writer, in the reign of king Edward VI. and queen Elizabeth, was born at Walden in Eſſex, in the year 1512, and ſtudied at Queen's college, Cambridge, of which he was choſen fellow in 1531, and about two years after was appointed to read the public Greek lectures. About the year 1535, having conſulted with Mr. Cheke about the ſound of the Greek letters, he introduced a new way of pronouncing that language, and the next year he was made univerſity orator. In 1539 he began his travels, and having ſtudied in the univerſities of France, and Italy, took the degree of doctor of civil law at Padua; and after his return he took the ſame degree at Cambridge in 1542, where he was made regius profeſſor of civil law. Upon the acceſſion of king Edward VI. to the throne, he was employed by the duke of Somerſet in matters of ſtate; was appointed maſter of requeſts to his grace, ſteward of the ſtannaries, provoſt of Eton, and dean of Carliſle, and in 1548 was advanced to be ſecretary of ſtate, and received the honour of knighthood. He was about this time concerned in the reformation of religion, and the redreſs of baſe coin. But was the next year involved in the duke of Somerſet's diſgrace, and deprived of his poſt of ſecretary of ſtate, though, in 1551, he was, under the name of ſecretary, appointed one of the ambaſſadors to France. After queen Mary's obtaining the crown, he loſt all his places; but being favoured by Bonner and Gardiner, he was allowed a penſion of 100l.

100*l.* per annum. Upon queen Elizabeth's acceſſion to the throne, he was employed in the ſettlement of religion, and in important affairs of ſtate, and was ſeveral times ſent ambaſſador to France. In 1570 he was admitted into the privy council, and the following year was engaged in an unſucceſsful project for tranſmuting iron into copper. In 1572 he was made chancellor of the Garter, and again advanced to be ſecretary of ſtate. At length he died at his houſe at Mounthaut, in Eſſex, on the 12th of May, 1577, in the ſixty-fifth year of his age. He wrote a treatiſe intitled, 1. The Commonwealth of England, both in Latin and Engliſh. 2. A Tract on the Correct Writing of the Engliſh Tongue. He was deemed an excellent philoſopher, phyſician, chemiſt, mathematician, aſtronomer, politician, linguiſt, hiſtorian, orator, and architect, and was alſo diſtinguiſhed by his virtue and humanity.

SMITH (JOHN), a learned Engliſh divine, was born at Achurch, near Oundle, in Northamptonſhire, in the year 1618. He ſtudied at Emanuel college, Cambridge, and was afterwards choſen a fellow of Queen's college. He is repreſented as a man of great abilities, vaſt learning, and poſſeſſing every grace and virtue that can improve and adorn human nature. He died on the 16th of Auguſt, 1652, and after his deceaſe were publiſhed by Dr. Worthington at Cambridge, in 1660, his ten learned treatiſes, under the title of Select Diſcourſes, in quarto.

SMITH (Dr. THOMAS) an eminent divine and learned writer, was born at London, on the 3d of June, 1638, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. In 1663 he was made maſter of the free-ſchool adjoining to Magdalen college, at which time he was eminent for his ſkill in the Oriental languages. In 1668 he went as chaplain to ſir Daniel Harvey, ambaſſador to Conſtantinople, from whence he returned in 1671. In 1676 he travelled into France, and at his return became chaplain to ſir Joſeph Williamſon, one of the ſecretaries of ſtate. In 1683 he took the degree of doctor of divinity; in 1684 was choſen rector of Stanlake in the dioceſe of Oxford, which he reſigned about a month after, and in 1687 was collated to a prebend in the church of Wells. In Auguſt, 1688, he was deprived of his fellowſhip by Dr. Giffard the popiſh preſident of Magdalen college, on account of his refuſing to live among the new popiſh fellows of that college; but was reſtored in October. However refuſing to take the oaths to king William and queen Mary, his fellowſhip was pronounced void by the preſident and fellows of the college. He died at London, on the 11th of June, 1710. He wrote many learned works, among which are, 1. *Diatriba de Chaldaicis Paraphraſtis, eorumque Verſionibus ex utraque Talmude & Scriptis Rabbinorum concinnata.* 2. *Syntagma de Druidum Moribus ac Inſtitutis.* 3. *Epiſtolæ quatuor, &c.* which he himſelf tranſlated into Engliſh, under the title of Remarks upon the Manners, Religion, and Government of the Turks, &c. 4. *De Græcæ Eccleſiæ hodierno Statu Epiſtola*; which he alſo tranſlated into Engliſh, under the title of an Account of the Greek Church. 5. *Miſcellanea.* 6. *Vita quorundam eruditiſſimorum & illuſtrium Virorum.* 7. Several Sermons. 8. Several pieces in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, and many other learned works. He likewiſe publiſhed an edition of *Ignatii Epiſtolæ.*

SMITH (Dr. JOHN) a learned divine, was the eldeſt ſon of Mr. William Smith, rector of Lowther in Weſtmoreland, where he was born in the year 1659. He ſtudied at St. John's college, Cambridge; was made one of the minor canons of Durham, and vicar of Bedlington, near Newcaſtle. In 1686 he went abroad as chaplain to the lord Lanſdown, ambaſſador extraordinary to the court of Spain, and upon his return, which was ſoon after the Revolution, was created doctor of divinity, and became domeſtic chaplain to the right honourable the lord Crew, biſhop of Durham, who in the year 1690, gave him the rectory of Gateſhead, near his formerly living, which he then reſigned. In 1695 he was collated to a prebend of Durham, and in 1704 was made rector of Biſhop's Wearmouth in the ſame dioceſe. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his piety and integrity; his ſtrict honour; his genteel behaviour, and the agreeableneſs of his converſation. He died at Cambridge, on the 30th of July, 1715, in the fifty-ſixth year of his age. He publiſhed ſeveral Sermons, and prepared an improved edition of Bede's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, which, together with all his other hiſtorical works, was publiſhed by his ſon in 1722.

SMITH (Dr. JOSEPH) an eminent divine, was younger brother to the former, and was born at Lowther, on the 10th of October, 1670. He ſtudied at Queen's college, Oxford, and was afterwards conſtituted deputy-keeper of the paper-office at White-hall, by ſir Joſeph Williamſon, who being ſoon after ſent as plenipotentiary to Ryſwick, Mr. Smith attended him as his ſecretary, and during his abſence was elected fellow of his college, though not in orders. On his return to Oxford, in 1700, he received deacon's and prieſt's orders, and obtained the donative of Iſley, near Oxford, and was at the ſame time appointed divinity lecturer in the college. Upon queen Anne's viſiting the univerſity, Mr. Smith was pitched upon to addreſs her majeſty in an oration, and in 1704 was elected ſenior proctor of the univerſity. He was ſoon after preſented to ſeveral livings in London. In 1708 he accumulated his degrees in divinity, and was preſented by his college to the rectory of Knights-Enham, and the donative of Upton Grey, both in Hampſhire; the laſt of which he afterwards exchanged for the rectory of St. Dionis, Lime-ſtreet, London, of which he continued an incumbent above forty years, and while there, annually bought a great number of religious tracts, and diſtributed them among his pariſhioners. He afterwards was made chaplain to the princeſs Caroline, and advanced to a prebend in the church of Lincoln; after other promotions, he was choſen lecturer of St. George's Hanover-ſquare, and in 1730 was elected provoſt of his college. He was obliging, humble, and ſincere; friendly and generous. His liberality to the poor was great and extenſive. He was an affectionate huſband, a tender and indulgent father, and a good maſter, taking care of the ſpiritual as well as the temporal concerns of all that belonged to him. He died on the 23d of November, 1756, at eighty-ſix years of age. He wrote, A clear and comprehenſive View of the Being and Attributes of God, formed not only upon the divine authority of the Holy Scriptures, but the ſolid reaſonings and teſtimonies of the beſt authors, both Heathen and Chriſtian, who have written upon the ſubject.

SMITH (EDWARD) an excellent Engliſh poet, was the only ſon of Mr. Neale, an eminent merchant, and a daughter of baron Lechmere, and was born in 1668. His father meeting with misfortunes that were ſoon followed by his death, occaſioned the ſon's being left young to the care of Mr. Smith, who having married his father's ſiſter, treated him with as much tenderneſs as if he had been his own child, and placed him at Weſtminſter ſchool under the care of Dr. Buſhy. After the death of his generous guardian, whoſe name he from gratitude thought proper to aſſume, he was removed to Chriſt-church, Oxford, and was there handſomely maintained by his aunt till her death. Some time before his leaving Chriſt-church, his mother ſent for him to Worceſter, and to wipe off the aſperſions that ſome had ignorantly caſt on his birth, acknowledged him her legitimate ſon. He paſſed through the exerciſes of the college and univerſity, with great applauſe: he was well verſed in all the Greek and Latin claſſics, and careſully compared with them the moſt valuable works in the Engliſh, French, Spaniſh, and Italian languages, and all the celebrated writers in his own country: for he conſidered the ancients and moderns not as rivals for fame, but as a architects who built upon the ſame plan. His tragedy of Phædra and Hippolitus was acted in 1707; when the polite world were ſo much engroſſed by the Italian opera, that ſenſe was ſacrificed to ſound, and on this account Mr. Addiſon did our poet the honour to write the prologue, in order to rally the vitiated taſte of the public. This tragedy, with a Poem to the memory of Mr. John Phillips, his moſt intimate friend, three or four Odes, and a Latin Oration ſpoken publicly at Oxford, were publiſhed after his death in 1719, under the name of his Works. Mr. Smith, notwithſtanding his having many ſhining qualities, had ſome defects in his conduct, one of which was his extreme careleſſneſs in point of dreſs; which ſingularity procured him the name of Captain Ragg, yet his perſon was ſo well formed, that this could not render it diſagreeable; whence the fair ſex, by whom he was admired, uſed to call him the handſome ſloven. It is alſo acknowledged, that he was much inclined to intemperance; which perhaps may be accounted for in a man under poverty, calamities, and diſappointments, which ſunk him into that ſloth and indolence which has been the bane of many a bright genius. Upon the whole, he was a good natured man, a finiſhed ſcholar, a great poet, and a diſcerning critic. He died in 1710, in the forty-ſecond year of his age, at the ſeat of George Ducket, eſq. in Wiltſhire.

SMITH (JOHN) the beſt Mezzotinter that has appeared, who united ſoftneſs with ſtrength, and finiſhing with freedom. He ſerved his time with one Tillet, a painter in Moorfields, and as ſoon as he become his own maſter, learned from Becket the ſecret of Mezzotinto, and being farther inſtructed by Van der Vaart, was taken to work in ſir Godfrey Kneller's houſe; and as he was to be the publiſher of that maſter's works, doubtleſs received conſiderable hints from him, which he amply repaid. "To poſterity, perhaps, his prints, ſays the ingenious Mr. Walpole, will carry an idea of ſomething burleſque; perukes of an enormous length flowing over ſuits of armour, compoſe wonderful habits. It is equally ſtrange that faſhion could introduce the one, and eſtabliſh the practice of repreſenting the other, when it was out of faſhion. Smith excelled in exhibiting both, as he

he found them in the portraits of Kneller, who was leſs happy in what he ſubſtituted to armour. In the Kit-cat club he has poured full bottoms, chiefly over night-gowns. If thoſe ſtreams of hair were incommode in a battle, I know nothing, he adds, they were adapted to that can be done in a night-gown. Smith compoſed two large volumes, with proofs of his own plates, for which he aſked 50*l*. His fineſt works are duke Schomberg on horſeback; that duke's ſon and ſucceſſor Maynhard; the earls of Pembroke, Dorſet, and Albemarle; three plates with two figures in each, of young perſons or children, in which he ſhone; William Cowper, Gibbons and his wife, queen Anne; the duke of Gloſter, a whole length, with a flower-pot; a very curious one of queen Mary, in a high head, fan, and gloves; the earl of Godolphin; the ducheſs of Ormond, a whole length, with a black; ſir George Rooke, &c. There is a print by him of James II. with an anchor, but no inſcription; which not being finiſhed when the king went away, is ſo ſcarce, that it is ſometimes ſold for above a guinea. Smith alſo performed many hiſtoric pieces, as the loves of the gods, from Titian, at Blenheim, in ten plates; Venus ſtanding in a ſhell, from a picture by Correggio, and many more, of which, perhaps, the moſt delicate is the holy family with angels, after Carlo Maratti." *Mr. Walpole's Catalogue of Engravers.*

SMITZ (GASPAR) who, from painting a great number of Magdalens, was called Magdalen Smith, was a Dutch painter, who came to England ſoon after the Reſtoration. For theſe portraits ſat a woman that he kept, and called his wife. A lady, whom he had taught to draw, took him with her to Ireland, where he painted ſmall portraits in oil, had great buſineſs and high prices. His flowers and fruit were ſo much admired, that one bunch of grapes ſold there for 40*l*. In his Magdalens he generally introduced a thiſtle on the fore-ground. He had ſeveral ſcholars, particularly Maubert, and one Gawdy of Exeter. Yet notwithſtanding his ſucceſs, he died poor in Ireland, in 1707. *Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

SMOLENSKO, a large and ſtrong town of Ruſſia, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a caſtle, ſeated on a mountain, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſtrong by its ſituation, being in the middle of a wood, and ſurrounded by almoſt inacceſſible mountains. It has been taken and retaken ſeveral times, by the Poles and Pruſſians; but theſe laſt have had poſſeſſion of it ever ſince the year 1687. It is ſeated on the river Nieper, near the frontiers of Lithuania, one hundred and eighty-eight miles ſouth-weſt of Moſcow. Long. 33. 15. E. Lat. 56. 10. N.

SMOLENSKO, a duchy and palatinate of Ruſſia, bounded on the north by Biela, on the eaſt by the duchy of Moſcow, on the ſouth by that of Severia and the palatinate of Meiſlaw, and on the weſt by the ſame palatinate and by that of Witepſk. It is full of foreſts and mountains, and the capital town is of the ſame name.

SMYRNA, a ſea-port town of Turky in Aſia, and in Natolia, being one of the largeſt and richeſt cities of the Levant. The goodneſs of the harbour has cauſed it to be rebuilt ſeveral times, after it had been deſtroyed by earthquakes. It is the rendezvous of merchants from almoſt all parts of the world, and the magazine of their merchandizes. The Turks have here nineteen moſques, the Greeks two churches, the Jews eight ſynagogues, the Armenians one church, and the Latins three convents. There are three biſhops, one Greek, the other Latin, and the third Armenian. The ſtreets are more open, better paved, and the houſes better built, than in moſt other towns. The ſtreet of the Franks is the fineſt in Smyrna, and lies all along the harbour. There are many merchants ſettled here, from moſt countries in Europe. The caravans of Perſia, often bring 2000 bales of ſilk in a year, beſides drugs and cloths. The other commodities brought here are thread made of goats hair, cotton-yarn, cotton in bags, nutgalls, wax, ſcammony, rhubarb, opium, aloes, tutty, galbanum, gum-arabic, gum-tragacanth, gum-ammoniac, frankincence, zedoary, and all ſorts of carpets. All the trade paſſes through the hands of the Jews. The Engliſh and Dutch factors have proteſtant chapels. The fortifications conſiſt in a fort, a caſtle, and an old citadel. It is ſeated at the bottom of a large bay, one hundred and eighty-three miles weſt-by-ſouth of Conſtantinople. Long. 27. 25. E. Lat. 38. 28. N.

SNACKERBURG, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in Brunſwick Lunenburg, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Elbe and Weeſt. It is a large trading place, and ſubject to the elector of Hanover. Long. 9. 35. E. Lat. 53. 10. N.

SNAITH, a town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Fridays; and three fairs, on the firſt Friday of April, for cattle, horſes, and pedlars ware; on Auguſt 10, for pedlars ware; and on the firſt Friday of September, for cattle and horſes. It is a ſmall town, and ſeated on the river Are, twenty three miles ſouth by-eaſt of York, and one hundred and ſeventy-four north-by-weſt of London. Long. 1. 5. W. Lat. 53. 44. N.

SNAYERS (PETER) a good painter of landſcapes and battles, both in great and ſmall, was born at Antwerp, in the year 1593, and reſided chiefly at Bruſſels, being painter to the archduke Albert, and the infanta Iſabella his wife. He was likewiſe painter to the cardinal infant of Spain, and ſerved ſeveral other princes.

SNEEK, a handſome, populous, and ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Frieſland, and in Weſtergoo. It is ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, in marſhy land, eight miles ſouth of Franeker. Long. 5. 37. E. Lat. 53. 4. N.

SNELL DE ROYEN, in Latin *Snellius*, (WILLEBROD, a celebated mathematician, was born at Leyden, in 1591, and ſucceeded his father, in 1613, in the mathematical chair. He was the firſt who diſcovered the laws of refraction, a diſcovery which he made, according to Huygens, before Deſcartes. He alſo undertook to meaſure the earth, which he performed by means of triangles, which were afterwards uſed for the ſame purpoſe by M. Picard and Caſſini. He wrote a great number of mathematical works, the moſt known of which are *Eratoſtenes Batavus*, and the *Cyclometrium*, quarto.

SNETSHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a conſiderable market on Fridays, but no fairs. It is ſeated near the ſea, on a ſmall inlet thereof. It is ten miles north-by eaſt of Lynn-Regis, thirty-four weſt-north-weſt of Norwich, and one hundred and eight north-by-eaſt of London. Lon. 0. 20. E. Lat. 52. 55. N.

SNORRO (STURLESONIUS) an illuſtrious Icelander, was of a noble and ancient family, and miniſter of ſtate to the king of Sweden, and to three kings of Norway. A ſedition obliged him to return to Iceland, of which he was governor; but, in 1241, Gyſſurus, his enemy, broke into his caſtle, and put him to death. He wrote *Edda Iſlandica*, which is a philoſophical hiſtory of Iceland, and *Chronicon Regum Norvegorum.*

SNYATIN, a trading town of Little Poland, and capital of Pokucia. It is ſeated on the river Pruth, on the confines of Moldavia, eight miles eaſt of Colomy. Long. 25. 26. E. Lat 48. 10. N.

SNYDERS (FRANCIS) a celebrated Flemiſh painter, was born at Antwerp, in 1597, and bred up under Henry Van Balen. His great genius firſt appeared in his painting fruit, and afterwards he attempted animals, hunting-pieces, fiſh &c. in which he ſurpaſſed all that went before him. He improved himſelf by viſiting Italy, where he ſtaid ſome time, and, at his return ſettled at Bruſſels. He was made painter to Ferdinand and Iſabella archduke and ducheſs, and became attached to the cardinal infant of Spain. The grand compoſitions of battles and huntings executed by him for the king of Spain, and the archduke Leopold William, deſerve the higheſt commendation. He painted kitchens, &c. and gave dignity to ſubjects that ſeemed incapable of it. Even Rubens took a pleaſure in aſſiſting him, when his pictures required large figures. Snyders alſo engraved a book of animals of ſixteen leaves. He died in the year 1657, aged ſeventy.

SOBIESKI. See JOHN SOBIESKI, king of Poland.

SOCINUS (LÆLIUS) the firſt author of the ſect of the Socinians, was born at Sienna, in 1525. Being deſigned by his father for the law, he began very early to ſearch for the foundation of that ſcience in the word of God; and, by that ſtudy, diſcovered that the Romiſh religion taught many things contrary to revelation; when being deſirous of penetrating farther into the true ſenſe of the ſcriptures, he ſtudied Greek, Hebrew, and even Arabic. In 1547, he left Italy, to go and converſe with the Proteſtants, and ſpent four years in travelling into France, England, the Netherlands, Germany, and Poland, and at length ſettled at Zurich. He, by this means, became acquainted with the moſt learned men of his time, who teſtified, by their letters, the eſteem they had for him; but as he diſcovered to them his doubts, he was greatly ſuſpected of hereſy, and Calvin himſelf informed him by letter, that, unleſs he timely checked his itch of inquiry, he would expoſe himſelf to very great trouble. Socinus profiting by this advice, and ſtill more by the puniſhment of Servetus, conducted himſelf with ſuch addreſs, that he lived among the capital enemies of his opinions, without receiving the leaſt injury. He met with ſome diſciples, who heard his inſtructions with reſpect; theſe were Italians who left their native country on account of religion, and wandered about in Germany and Poland. He comunicated likewiſe his ſentiments to his relations by his writings, which he cauſed to be conveyed to them at Sienna. His father dying in 1556, he took another journey into Poland, and obtained from the king ſome letters of recommendation to the doge of Venice and the duke of Florence, in order that he might reſide with the greater ſecurity at Venice, as the intereſt of his affairs required; for he wanted to take poſſeſſion of his father's eſtate, and

to ſettle that matter with his relations; but at that time his family, who were ſuſpected of hereſy, were diſperſed; his brother Camillus was committed to priſon, and others of his relations, particularly his nephew Fauſtus, had fled. Lælius therefore returned to Switzerland, and died at Zurich in May, 1562. Thoſe who were of oppoſite ſentiments to his, and were perſonally acquainted with him, confeſs that his outward behaviour was blameleſs. He wrote a Paraphraſe on the firſt Chapter of St. John, and other works are aſcribed to him.

SOCINUS (FAUSTUS) nephew of the former, and the principal founder of the ſect of the Socinians, was born at Sienna, on the 5th of December, 1539. He ſtudied but little in his youth, for he only curſorily paſſed through a courſe of polite literature, and learned the elements of logic. The letters his uncle Lælius wrote to his relations made an impreſſion on him, and fearing the inquiſition, he fled. He was at Lyons at the time of his uncle Lælius's deceaſe, and as ſoon as it came to his knowledge, ſet out from thence, and arriving at Zurich before any of his papers had been conveyed away, took poſſeſſion of them. He then returned to Italy, and made himſelf ſo agreeable to the grand duke of Florence, that the charms which he found in that court, and the honourable poſts he filled there, kept him employed for twelve years; but at laſt the enquiry into evangelical truths appearing to him preferable to the pleaſures of a court, he became a voluntary exile, and in 1574, went into Germany, and, without paying the leaſt regard to the grand duke's advice to return, ſtudied divinity for three years, at Baſil, with great application. A ſhort time after, reſolving to propagate his opinions, he compoſed a work intitled *De Jeſu Chriſto Servatore*. In 1578, he was invited into Tranſilvania, by Blandrata, to put a ſtop to the diſorders occaſioned by ſome doctrines advanced by Francis David; but the latter not being convinced by Socinus's arguments, and ſtill publicly maintaining his opinion, was committed to priſon, when his death, which happened ſoon after, expoſed Socinus to calumny, though he had no ſhare in the advice given to the prince of Tranſilvania, to oppreſs Francis David. In 1579, Socinus retired into Poland, and deſired to be admitted into the communion of the Unitarians; but as he differed from them in ſome points, and refuſed to be ſilent upon them, he met with a pretty ſevere repulſe. However, he did not ceaſe to write in defence of their churches againſt thoſe who attacked them. At length his book againſt James Paleologus furniſhed his enemies with a pretence to exaſperate the king of Poland againſt him; but though the mere reading of it was ſufficient to refute his accuſers, Socinus thought proper to leave Cracow, after having reſided there four years. He then lived under the protection of ſeveral Poliſh lords, and married a lady of a good family; but her death, which happened in 1587, ſo deeply afflicted him as to injure his health; and to complete his ſorrow, he was deprived of his patrimony by the death of Francis de Medicis, great duke of Florence. The conſolation he found in finding his ſentiments at laſt approved by ſeveral miniſters was the next year greatly interrupted by his meeting with a thouſand inſults at Cracow, where the ſcholars having ſtirred up the rabble, they entered his houſe, dragged him out of his chamber, though ſick and half naked, carried him through the ſtreets, beating him, and crying out, that he ought to be hanged; and it was with great difficulty that a profeſſor delivered him out of their hands. His houſe was plundered, he loſt his goods; but this loſs was not ſo uneaſy to him as that of ſome manuſcripts, particularly one he had written againſt the atheiſts, which he would have redeemed at the price of his blood. To deliver himſelf from ſuch dangers, he retired to a village about nine miles diſtant from Cracow, where he ſpent the remainder of his days, at the houſe of Abraham Bloniſki, a Poliſh gentleman, and died there, on the 3d of March, 1604. All Fauſtus Socinus's works are contained in the two firſt volumes of the *Bibliotheca Fratrum Polonorum*.

The ſect of the Socinians was far from dying with Socinus; they have encreaſed ſince, and would probably have done ſo much more, had they not been every where reſtrained by the authority of the magiſtrate. Their chief peculiarities are thoſe that follow: They maintain "that "Jeſus Chriſt was a mere man, who had no exiſtence be"fore the virgin Mary; that the Holy Ghoſt is no diſtinct "perſon, but that the Father is truly and properly God. "They own that the name of God is given in the Holy "Scriptures to Jeſus Chriſt, but contend that it is only a "deputed title, which, however, inveſts him with an ab"ſolute ſovereignty over all created beings, and renders "him an object of worſhip to men and angels. They deny "the doctrines of ſatisfaction and imputed righteouſneſs, "and only ſay that Chriſt preached the truth to mankind, "ſet before them in himſelf an example of heroic virtue, "and ſealed his doctrines with his blood. Original ſin "and abſolute predeſtination they eſteem ſcholaſtic chime"ras. They likewiſe maintain the ſleep of the ſoul, which "they ſay becomes inſenſible at death, and is raiſed again "with the body at the reſurrection, when the good will be "eſtabliſhed in the poſſeſſion of eternal felicity, while the "wicked will be conſigned to a fire that will not torment "them eternally, but conſume both their ſouls and bodies "after a certain duration proportioned to their demerits."

SOCONUSCO, a province of North America in New Spain, bounded on the north by the province of Chiapa, on the eaſt by that of Guatimala, on the ſouth by the South Sea, and on the weſt by the province of Guaxaca. It is about eighty-eight miles in length, and near as much in breadth. The natives are a warlike people, and will not permit the Spaniards to ſettle among them in any great number; and the only town they have is of the ſame name as the province, and is two hundred miles ſouth-eaſt of Acapulco. Long. 102. 0. W. Lat. 15. 10. N.

SOCOTORA, an iſland between Arabia Felix and the coaſt of Africa. It is about fifty miles in length, and twenty two in breadth. The natives are Mahometans, with a mixture of Paganiſm, for which reaſon they have no hogs. But what is ſtranger, they have neither moſques nor temples, and fall upon their knees at the riſing and ſetting of the ſun, bowing themſelves to the ground, and muttering certain prayers. Long. 53. 10. E. Lat. 11. 36. N.

SOCRATES, a celebrated Greek philoſopher, and one of the greateſt men that have appeared in the world, was an Athenian of the tribe of Alopecidæ, and the ſon of Sophroniſcus a ſtatuary, and Phœnareta a midwife. He was born at Athens in the 467th year before the Chriſtian æra, and ſtudied under Anaxagoras and Archelaus. He on ſeveral occaſions fought with great bravery in defence of his country, and might have raiſed himſelf by his abilities and virtues to the higheſt dignities in the Athenian republic; but he voluntarily renounced poſts and honours to apply himſelf ſolely to the ſtudy of philoſophy, and more particularly to ethics, which he cultivated with the greateſt care. He was ſo eloquent that he could lead the mind to approve or diſapprove whatever he pleaſed; but never uſed this talent for any other purpoſe than to conduct his fellow-citizens into the path of virtue. He was moderate in his deſires, ſober, chaſte, modeſt, patient, and poſſeſſed all the moral virtues, which became habitual to him, he was therefore ſtyled by the Oracle, "the wiſeſt of all the Greeks." He ſaid that "Igno"rance was an evil, and that riches and grandeur, ſo far "from being bleſſings, were the ſources of all kinds of "evil." He recommended three things to his diſciples, wiſdom, modeſty, and ſilence, and ſaid that "the beſt in"heritance is a good friend." Speaking of a prince who had been at great expence in erecting a magnificent palace, and had employed none to render himſelf a worthy man, he remarked that every body ran to ſee his houſe, but that nobody were eager to ſee him. When a maſſacre was committed by the thirty tyrants who governed the city of Athens, he ſaid to a philoſopher, "Let us comfort our"ſelves that we are not like the great, the ſubject of tra"gedies." It is ſaid that a phyſiognomiſt having declared that he was brutiſh, luſtful, and a drunkard, his diſciples ridiculed him, and was going to treat him ill, but that Socrates prevented them by acknowledging that he was once inclined to all thoſe vices, but that he had corrected thoſe inclinations by his reaſon. He was uſed to ſay, that a perſon took great care in making a portrait that it reſembled the original, and yet took none to reſemble the Deity, of which he was the image. To this great philoſopher Greece was principally obliged for her glory and ſplendor. He formed the manners of the moſt celebrated perſons of Greece, as Alcibiades, Xenophon, Plato, &c. But his ſervices and the great qualities of his mind could not ſecure him from envy, perſecution, and calumny. The thirty tyrants forbad his inſtructing youth, and as he ridiculed the plurality of the Pagan deities, and acknowledged the exiſtence of only one God, he was charged with impiety by Anytus and Melitus, and ſentenced to drink the juice of hemlock, of which he died in the 400th year before the Chriſtian æra at ſeventy years of age, and was buried with many tears and much ſolemnity by his friends. Socrates left no writings behind him. He only put into verſe the Fables of Æſop, which he performed when in priſon; but theſe verſes have not been handed down to us.

Thoſe who would be more particularly informed of what relates to this great philoſopher, may read his life by John Gilbert Cooper, in octavo.

SOCRATES, ſurnamed *Scholaſticus*, a Greek writer in the fifth century, who wrote an Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, in ſeven books, which is ſtill extant, and comprehends what paſſed in the church from the reign of the emperor Conſtantine to that of Theodoſius the Younger. It was publiſhed in Greek and Latin by Valeſius, and republiſhed, together with Euſebius, and other eccleſiaſtical hiſtorians, with additional

notes by Reading, at London, in 1720, in three volumes, folio.

SOCZOWA, a town of Turky in Europe, in the province of Moldavia, ſeated on the river Seret, thirty-two miles ſouth-weſt of Jaſſy, fifty-five eaſt of Cronſtadt, and one hundred and fifteen ſouth-weſt of Kaminieck. Long. 27. 10. E. Lat. 47. 10. N.

SODBURY, a town of Glocesterſhire, with a market on Thurſdays; and two fairs, on May 23, and June 24, for cattle, cheeſe, and pedlars ware. It is ſeated in a bottom near the Downs, in the road from Banbury to Briſtol, and the market for cheeſe is very great, which is alſo well ſerved with proviſions. It is twelve miles eaſt-north-eaſt of Briſtol, and one hundred and eleven weſt of London. Long. 2. 29. W. Lat. 51. 36. N.

SOEST, a large, handſome, and rich town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark. It was formerly imperial, and had its own laws, but it now belongs to the king of Pruſſia. Its ſtreets are watered with ſtreams from a very deep lake. It is ten miles ſouth-weſt of Lipſtadt. Long. 7. 35. E. Lat. 51. 46. N.

SOFALA, a kingdom of Africa, on the coaſt of Mozambique, near Zanguebar. It is bounded on the north by Monomotapa, on the eaſt by the ocean, on the ſouth by the kingdom of Sapia, and on the weſt by that of Manica. It contains rich mines of gold and iron, and a great number of elephants. It has a town of the ſame name, which is the capital, and belongs to the Portugueſe, who have built a fort therein, which is of very great importance for their trade to other parts of Africa and to the Eaſt Indies. The town is ſeated on the ſea-ſide, in a large iſland, at the mouth of a river, which is alſo called Sofala. Long. 35. 10. E. Lat. 20. 5. S.

SOFFA, or SOPHIA, a town of Turky in Europe, the capital of Bulgaria, and the reſidence of the beglerbeg of Romelia. It is on one of the greateſt roads in all Turky, and is ſeated in a vaſt plain, in a very unhealthy air, on the river Bogana, two hundred and fifty miles from Conſtantinople, and one hundred and twenty-three north-weſt of Adrianople, and ſeventy-two ſouth-eaſt of Niſſa. Long. 23. 35. E. Lat. 42. 30. N.

SOFROY, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, with a very handſome moſque ſtanding in the middle. It is ſeated on a hill at the foot of the mountain Sofroy, which is part of mount Atlas, twelve miles from Fez, and near two rivers. Long. 3. 35. W. Lat. 33. 40. N.

SOGDIANUS, the ſon of Artaxerxes by one of his concubines, uſurped the throne of Perſia on the death of his brother Xerxes II. Ochus, his brother, upon this raiſed an army under the pretence of revenging the death of Xerxes, and great numbers of the nobility following his banners, Ochus was proclaimed king, when Sogdianus being abandoned, ſurrendered himſelf to his brother, who put him to a cruel death, after he had enjoyed the title of king little more than ſix months. See the articles ARTAXERXES I. and XERXES II.

SOGNO, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, bounded on the north by Zaira, on the ſouth by Ambriſi, on the weſt by the ſea, and on the eaſt by Pango and Sundi. It is a dry, ſandy country, lying on the ſea-ſhore, where there is a great quantity of ſalt. The inhabitants have been converted by the Portugueſe, and their religion is a mixture of Chriſtianity and Paganiſm. The town called Banza-Sogno is the capital, but is a ſmall place, and thin of people. The Capuchins have a church here. Long. 12. 5. E. Lat. 6. 0 S.

SOHAM, a town of Cambridgeſhire. It has no market at preſent, but a fair on April 28, for cows and horſes. It is a large dirty place, and has but one good inn. It is five miles eaſt of the city of Ely, eighteen miles weſt of Bury, and ſeventy-one north-by-eaſt from London. Long. 0. 20. E. Lat. 52. 23. N.

SOIGNIES, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, and county of Mons. It is ſeated on the river Senne, near a fine foreſt of the ſame name, eight miles north-eaſt of Mons, and thirteen weſt of Bruſſels. Long. 4. 10. E. Lat. 50. 34. N.

SOISSONS, a city of France, in the government of the Iſle of France, and capital of the Soiſſonnois, with the title of a county, and a biſhop's ſee. It is handſome, large, and ſeated on the Aiſne, in a very agreeable valley. It has twelve pariſhes and ſix abbeys, as alſo an Academy of Belles Lettres, founded in 1674. It is thirty miles weſt of Rheims, and ſixty north-eaſt of Paris. Long. 3. 26. E. Lat. 49. 31. N.

SOLDANIA BAY, lies a little to the north of the Cape of Good Hope in Africa. Long. 15. 10. E. Lat. 33. 30. N.

SOLEURE, or SOLOTHURN, an ancient, large, handſome, and ſtrong town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a canton of the ſame name. It is divided into parts by the river Aar, which communicate by a bridge. The ſtreets are large and neat, and the public buildings are handſome. It is very well fortified, and ſurrounded with deep ditches, covered ways, good ramparts, and conſiderable advanced works. The cathedral, and the Jeſuit's college, whoſe front was built at the expence of Lewis XIV. are ſuperb ſtructures. The handſome gardens in the ſuburbs, and the country houſes in the neighbourhood, render it a delightful place to live in. It has its great and little council, the former of which conſiſts of one hundred burgeſſes, and the latter of thirty-ſix ſenators. It is ſeated on a hill, twenty miles north-eaſt of Bern. Long. 7. 30 E. Lat. 47. 18. N.

SOLEURE, a canton of Swiſſerland, bounded on the north by the canton and biſhoprick of Baſil, on the eaſt and ſouth by the canton of Bearn, and on the weſt by the ſame, and the territories of the biſhoprick of Baſil. It is thirty-five miles in length from north to ſouth, and twenty-five in breadth from eaſt to weſt, containing twelve baliwicks. The inhabitants are Roman catholics, and the country abounds in all the neceſſaries of life.

SOLFATARA, a mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro. It is ſurrounded with other mountains, in the form of an ampitheatre; and there is a cavity above a mile in length and breadth, which ſmokes in the day, and flames in the night. It brings in a conſiderable revenue to the king of the Two Sicilies, from the great quantity of ſulphur and alum got from thence. Near it is a ſmall lake, full of black thick water, which ſeems always boiling.

SOLIMAN I. emperor of the Turks, ſucceeded his father Bajazet I. in 1406. He raiſed the Ottoman empire, a part of which he conquered even during the life of Tamerlain, but was dethroned in 1412 by his brother Muſa, and killed in a village between Adrianople and Conſtantinople.

SOLIMAN II. the moſt famous conqueror of his time, and the greateſt emperor the Turks ever had, was the only ſon of Selim I. whom he ſucceeded in 1520. After he had completed the ruin of the Mamelucs in Egypt, and made a truce with Iſmael, ſophi of Perſia, he turned his arms againſt the Chriſtians, beſieged and took Belgrade in 1521, and in December, 1522, made himſelf maſter of the iſle of Rhodes, which had been about two hundred and twelve years in the poſſeſſion of the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem. On the 29th of Auguſt, 1526, he gained the famous battle of Mohats, in which the Hungarians were defeated, and Lewis II. their king periſhed in a moraſs. He took Buda in 1529, and at length inveſted Vienna, but was obliged to raiſe the ſiege of that city. He was alſo obliged to raiſe the ſiege of the iſle of Malta in 1565, but in 1566 he rendered himſelf maſter of the iſland of Chio, which had been in the poſſeſſion of the Genoeſe ever ſince the year 1346. He died in Hungary, at the ſiege of Zigeth, on the 4th of September, 1566, aged ſeventy-ſix, three days before that place was taken by the Turks, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Selim II.

There have been two other emperors of the Turks named Soliman, one of whom reigned in 1358, and the other in 1687, but their reigns were ſo little remarkable, that they do not deſerve to be more particularly mentioned.

SOLIMENE (FRANCIS) a celebrated Italian painter, was born at Nocera de-Pagni near Naples, in 1657. Angelo, his father, who was a good painter, and a man of learning, intended him for the law; and though he perceived that his ſon had an uncommon genius, that he ſpent whole nights in the ſtudy of poetry and philoſophy, and deſigned ſo judiciouſly in claro obſcuro that all were ſurpriſed at his performances, he ſtill adhered to this reſolution. At length he had the honour of a viſit from cardinal Orſini, afterwards pope Benedict XIII. who examining the youth in philoſophy, was greatly pleaſed with his ſprightly anſwers; on which Angelo telling the cardinal that his ſon would do better if he did not waſte ſo much of his time in drawing, the prelate deſired to ſee his performances, and was ſo ſurpriſed, that he told the father he would be unjuſt both to his ſon and to painting if he attempted to check his genius. On this young Solimene was freely allowed to follow his inclinations. He ſtudied two years under his father, when the deſire of perfecting himſelf determined him, in 1674, to viſit Naples, where he put himſelf under the direction of Franciſco Matia, who was thought an excellent deſigner, but the youth received ſuch diſcouragement from him, that he left him in a few days. He then guided himſelf by the works of Lanfranc and Calabraſe in the ſtudy of compoſition and the claro obſcuro; thoſe of Luca Jordano, and Pietro Cortona were his ſtandards for colouring; and Guido and Carlo Maratti he conſulted for their beautiful manner of drapery. By the accurate ſtudy of theſe maſters he formed an admirable guſto, and ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf.

Finding that the Jeſuits intended to have the chapel of St. Anne, in the church Jeſu Nuovo painted, he ſent them a ſketch by an architecture painter, for he was afraid of carrying it himſelf, leſt he ſhould be excluded on account of

his youth. His deſign was however accepted, and while he painted this chapel he was viſited by the beſt painters of Naples, who were aſtoniſhed at finding themſelves ſurpaſſed by a mere boy. His reputation now ſpread ſo faſt, that great works were offered him from every quarter; and his fame was ſo far from being confined to Naples, that the kings of France and Spain endeavoured to engage him in their ſervice by very advantageous propoſals, which he however declined. Philip V. arriving at Naples, he painted his picture, and that monarch was ſo pleaſed with him, that he obliged him to ſit in his preſence: he was knighted by the emperor Charles VI. on account of a picture he ſent him. In 1701 he went to Rome, and ſtaid there during the holy year, when great notice was taken of him by the pope and cardinals. He painted all after nature, being fearful, as he ſaid that too ſervile an attachment to the antique ſhould damp the fire of his imagination.

This painter is alſo well known by his ſonnets, which have been printed ſeveral times in collections of poetry; and it is remarkable that at eighty years of age his memory ſupplied him with the moſt beautiful paſſages of the poets, in the application of which he was very happy. Theſe qualifications engaged the beſt company of Naples to frequent his houſe, for he always lived with ſplendor. His cuſtom of dreſſing like an abbé gave him the name of abbé Solimene. He had an excellent temper; he neither from envy criticized the works of others, nor was blind to his own defects, and was ſo modeſt, that the great duke of Tuſcany with difficulty prevailed on him to ſend him his picture, which he wanted to place in his gallery among thoſe of the other great painters. He died in the year 1747, when near ninety years of age.

SOLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia and duchy of Berg, ſeated fourteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Duſſeldorp, and is ſubject to the elector Palatine. Long. 6. 51. E. Lat. 51. 10. N.

SOLIS (Antonio de) a celebrated Spaniſh poet and hiſtorian of the 17th century, and one of the moſt excellent writers Spain has produced, was born at Alcala de Henares, on the 18th of July, 1610. He was ſecretary to king Philip IV. then hiſtoriographer of the Indies, and at length received prieſt's orders at fifty-ſix years of age. He led a very regular life, and died on the 19th of April, 1686. He wrote ſeveral Comedies, and the Hiſtory of the Conqueſt of Mexico, which is generally eſteemed, and has been tranſlated into Engliſh, and other languages.

SOLMS, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in Wetteravia, is the capital of a territory of the ſame name, which belongs to a branch of the houſe of Naſſau, and has a ſtrong caſtle. It is five miles north-weſt of Geiſſen, and thirty-five north of Franckfort. Long 8. 27. E Lat. 50. 41. N.

SOLOGNE, a ſmall territory of France, in the government of Orleannois, to the ſouth of the river Loire. It is about ſixty-two miles in length, and thirty in breadth, and abounds in wood, paſtures, and game. Romorantin is the capital.

SOLOKAMSKO, a town of the Ruſſian empire, ſeated on the river Uſolka, famous for its ſalt-works and good horſes. Long. 58. 26. E. Lat. 59. 16. N.

SOLOMON, king of the Jews, and the wiſeſt prince upon earth, was the ſon of David and Bathſheba, and was born about 1033 years before the Chriſtian æra. He was proclaimed king of the Jews during the life of his father, and after David's death, defeated all his enemies, and entered into an alliance with the king of Egypt, whoſe daughter he married. A ſhort time after God appeared to him in a dream, and promiſed to grant whatever he deſired, when aſking for wiſdom, it was given him, and he was ſoon after bleſſed with greater riches than any prince had enjoyed before him. He afterwards erected a moſt magnificent temple to the Lord, and a noble palace, and theſe edifices took up twenty years in building. He obliged the Ammonites, the Hittites, the Hivites, and Jebuſites to pay him tribute; extended his dominions as far as the Euphrates; fitted out a fleet, which he ſent to Ophir, and which brought from thence great quantities of gold. At length Solomon, the moſt pious, and the wiſeſt of all princes, gave himſelf up to lewdneſs and idolatry; he had ſeven hundred wives, and three hundred concubines; he built temples to Aſtarte, the goddeſs of the Sidonians; to Moloch, the god of the Ammonites; to Chamos, the idol of the Moabites; and committed other abominations of the like kind. But he afterwards repented of his wickedneſs, and died in the 975th year before the Chriſtian æra, aged fifty-eight, after a reign of forty years. He wrote three Canonical Books, the Proverbs, the Eccleſiaſtes, and the Canticles. The Scriptures mention his writing three thouſand Parables, and fifteen hundred Songs, and that he wrote Treatiſes on all the Plants from the cedar of Lebanon to the hyſſop, and on all the animals upon the earth, the birds, reptiles, and fiſhes. But theſe works have not been handed down to us. The other books, attributed to Solomon, were not written by him, but compoſed in latter times. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Rehoboam.

Solomon Ben Virga, a celebrated Spaniſh rabbi, and learned phyſician, at the beginning of the 16th century, was the author of a curious work, intitled *Schebet Juda*, which contains the hiſtory of the Jews from the deſtruction of the temple of Jeruſalem, till that rabbi's time. Gentius has given a Latin tranſlation of this work, which was printed at Amſterdam in 1651.

SOLON, one of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece, and a legiſlator of the Athenians, was the ſon of Execeſtides, and was born at Athens about the 639th year before the Chriſtian æra. His courage and wiſdom having procured him the government of his country, he aboliſhed the ſevere laws made by Draco, and publiſhed others that were mild and equitable, about the 594th year before the Chriſtian æra. He reſtrained the luxury of his countrymen, and gave them leave to make whoever they pleaſed their heirs, provided they had no children of their own. Being aſked why he made no law againſt parricides. He replied, "It is becauſe "I do not believe that there are any ſuch monſters." He counterfeited madneſs to engage the Athenians to recover the iſland of Salamis, which they undertook with ſucceſs. Some time after Piſiſtrates rendered himſelf maſter of Athens, when Solon being unable to put an end to his tyranny, retired into Egypt, and then into Lydia, where, in a converſation with king Cræſus, he told that prince, that no man ought to be eſteemed happy before his death, which Cræſus himſelf found fully verified. He died in the 559th year before the Chriſtian æra, at eighty years of age. He compoſed a Book of Laws, and ſome other works that have not been handed down to us.

SOLSONA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a hill, whoſe declivity extends to the banks of the river Cardonera. It had formerly a very ſtrong citadel placed above the town, and has been often ruined and as often rebuilt. It is forty-ſix miles north-weſt of Barcelona. Long 11. 37. E. Lat 41. 50 N.

SOLTWEDEL, a town of Germany, in the old Marche of Brandenburg, ſeated on the river Jetze. Long. 11. 48. E. Lat. 53. 4. N.

SOMBRERO, one of the Caribbee iſlands, in the American ocean, eighty miles north-weſt of St. Chriſtopher's. It is of the ſhape of a hat, and is not inhabited. Long 63. 10. W. Lat. 18. 44. N.

There is another iſland of the ſame name, thirty miles north of Nicobar, in the Eaſt Indian ſea. The inhabitants are gentle, timorous, and very obliging.

SOMERS (John, lord) lord high-chancellor of England, was the ſon of Mr. John Somers, an attorney of Worceſter, and was born in that city in 1652. He ſtudied at Trinity college, Oxford, whence he removed to the Middle Temple, where he intermixed the ſtudy of the law with that of polite literature. He ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the bar, and in 1688 was one of the council for the ſeven biſhops at their trial. The next year he repreſented his native city, at the convention ſummoned by the prince of Orange, and was one of the managers for the houſe of commons, at a conference with the houſe of lords upon the word Abdicated. He was ſoon after appointed ſollicitor-general, and received the honour of knighthood; and in the debate in the houſe of commons upon the bill for recognizing king William and queen Mary, and the act of convention, he maintained the legality of the convention with an unanſwerable force of argument. In 1692 he was made attorney general, and the next year was advanced to the poſt of lord-keeper of the great-ſeal. In 1695 he was conſtituted one of the lords juſtices of England during his majeſty's abſence, an honour which he enjoyed five years ſucceſſively. In 1697 he was created lord Somers, baron of Evelham, and made lord high-chancellor of England; and for the ſupport of thoſe honours and dignities, his majeſty made him a grant of the manors of Ryegate and Howlegh in Surry, and another grant of 2100*l.* per annum, out of the fee-farm rents. However, in the beginning of the year 1700 he was removed from the poſt of lord chancellor, and the year following was impeached of high crimes and miſdemeanors by the houſe of commons, of which he was acquitted upon trial by the houſe of lords. In 1706 he was one of the principal managers for the union between England and Scotland, and in 1708 was made lord preſident of the council, from which poſt he was removed in 1710, upon the change of the miniſtry. In the latter end of queen Anne's reign his lordſhip grew very infirm in his health, which is ſuppoſed to be the reaſon that he had no other poſt than a ſeat at the council table after the acceſſion of George I. He died in an apoplectic fit, on the 26th of April, 1716. Mr. Addiſon has drawn his lordſhip's character in a moſt beautiful manner in the Freeholder, and repreſents him as a man of virtue, religion, and humanity,

nity, adorned with learning, and bleſt with the moſt ſhining accompliſhments.

Mr. Walpole gives an admirable character of this excellent nobleman, and ſays, "He was one of thoſe divine men who, like a chapel in a palace, remain unprofaned, while all the reſt is tyranny, corruption and folly. All the traditional accounts of him, the hiſtorians of the laſt age, and its beſt authors, repreſent him as the moſt incorrupt lawyer, and the honeſteſt ſtateſman, as a maſter orator, a genius of the fineſt taſte and as a patriot of the nobleſt and moſt extenſive views; as a man who diſpenſed bleſſings by his life, and planned them for poſterity. He was at once the model of Addiſon, and the touchſtone of Swift. — The momentous times in which he lived, gave lord Somers opportunities of diſplaying the extent of his capacity, and the patriotiſm of his heart. The excellent ballance of our conſtitution never appeared in a clearer light than with relation to this lord, who, though impeached by a miſguided houſe of commons, with all the intemperate folly that at times diſgraced the free ſtates of Greece, yet had full liberty to vindicate his innocence, and manifeſt an integrity, which could never have ſhone ſo bright, unleſs it had been juridically aſperſed. In our conſtitution, Ariſtides may be traduced, clamoured againſt, and when matter is wanting, ſummary addreſſes may be propoſed or voted for removing him for ever from the ſervice of the government; but happily the factious and the envious have not a power of condemning by a ſhell, which many of them cannot ſign."

"It was no inglorious part of this great chancellor's life, that when removed from the adminiſtration, his labours were ſtill dedicated to the ſervice of the government and of his country. In this ſituation, above all the little prejudices of a profeſſion, for he had no profeſſion but that of Solon and Lycurgus, he ſet himſelf to correct the grievances of the law, and to mend the vocation he had adorned.—" *Mr. Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.*

Lord Somers wrote, a tranſlation of the Epiſtle of Dido to Æneas; and of Ariadne to Theſeus; a tranſlation of Plutarch's Life of Alcibiades; a brief Hiſtory of the Succeſſion collected out of the Records, written for the Satisfaction of the E. of H An Anſwer to his Impeachment, ſeveral Speeches, and other pieces.

SOMERSETSHIRE, a county of England, bounded by the Briſtol channel, the river Severn, and Gloceſterſhire on the north; by Wiltſhire on the eaſt; by Dorſetſhire on the ſouth; and by Devonſhire on the weſt. It is in length from eaſt to weſt above ſixty miles, and in breadth from north to ſouth about forty. It contains three hundred and eighty-five pariſhes, and thirty-five market towns, eight of which ſend members to parliament, and there are two for the county. The ſoil is fruitful, and in the low country produces plenty of corn, graſs, and apples of which they make cyder. In general, the country is very uneven, and in ſome places there are bogs which cannot be paſſed in the winter ſeaſon. In many places there are rich mines, particularly about Mendip-hills and Bradfield-downs. In St. Vincent's rock, near Briſtol, there is found a ſoft ſort of diamond, or rather cryſtal, which are now well known by the name of Briſtol ſtones. The principal rivers are the Severn, the Avon, the Parret, the Frome, and the Ivel; which are full of excellent fiſh. Among the towns there are three cities, namely Briſtol, Bath, and Wells. In general this country is noted for its woollen manufactory.

SOMERTON, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Tueſdays; and four fairs, on Tueſday in Paſſion-week, on Tueſday three weeks after Paſſion-week, Tueſday ſix weeks after the ſame, and Tueſday nine weeks after it, for all ſorts of cattle. It was formerly a place of great note, inſomuch, that the county took its name from it. It is at preſent a large but poor town; though the market is conſiderable for corn, proviſions, ſheep, and cattle. It is fourteen miles ſouth of Wells, and one hundred and twenty-nine weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 2. 50. W. Lat. 51. 7. N.

SOMME, a river of France, in Picardy, runs from eaſt to weſt through that province, paſſing by Amiens and Abbeville, and falling into the Britiſh channel between Crotoy and St. Valery.

SOMMIERES, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, in the territory of Niſmes. It is ſeated on the river Vidourle, ten miles from Niſmes. Long. 4. 10. E. Lat. 43. 45. N.

SOMMONA-CODOM, in pagan worſhip, a god now worſhipped by the Siameſe, who ridiculouſly ſuppoſe, that he was born a god by his own power; and that immediately after his birth he acquired, by a bare contemplation of his mind, a perfect knowledge of all that relates to heaven and earth, to paradiſe and hell; that he remembered all that he had ever done in the different lives he had lived, and that he had written them in books. In theſe books he himſelf relates, that being become god, he wiſhed one day that he could manifeſt his divinity to men by ſome extraordinary prodigy, when he felt himſelf immediately carried into the air, on a throne glittering with gold and precious ſtones, and that the ſame moment the angels deſcended from heaven to pay him homage. That after the time he wiſhed to become a god, he returned into this world five hundred and fifty times in different ſhapes, and that at every new birth, he had always been the prince of thoſe animals under whoſe figure he was born, and that when he was a monkey he delivered a certain city from a horrid monſter, which rendered it deſolate; that he had been a moſt powerful king, and had travelled over the whole world, teaching mankind to know good and evil, acquainting them with the true religion, which he himſelf wrote down for the improvement of poſterity, and that at length he died of the colic, in the eighty-ſecond year of his age, when his ſoul aſcended into the eighth heaven. To this abſurd account the Siameſe add, that this deity had a brother named Thevathat, who was inferior to him in dignity, and his implacable enemy.

SOMNER (WILLIAM) an eminent Engliſh antiquary, was the ſon of William Somner, regiſter of the court of Canterbury, and was born in that city on the 30th of March, 1606. He was educated in the free-ſchool of Canterbury, after which he was placed as clerk to his father in the eccleſiaſtical courts of that dioceſe, and at length was preferred to a creditable office in thoſe courts by archbiſhop Laud. His leiſure hours he applied to the ſtudy of antiquities, the firſt fruits of which were his Antiquities of Canterbury, printed in quarto in 1640, and reprinted in folio with cuts. He afterwards ſtudied the Saxon tongue, which led him to enquire into moſt of the European languages, ancient and modern, and to run through the old Gallic, Iriſh, Scots, and Daniſh dialects, and eſpecially the Sclavonian, Gothic, and German tongues. He was at length ſollicited by his friends to write a Dictionary of the Saxon language, and for his ſupport while he was about it, Roger Spelman, eſq. beſtowed on him the ſtipend ſettled on the Saxon lecture at Cambridge, founded by his grandfather ſir Henry Spelman. This Dictionary was printed at Oxford in 1659. Juſt before the Reſtoration he was impriſoned in the caſtle of Deal, for endeavouring to procure perſons to petition for a free parliament. In 1660 he was made maſter of St. John's hoſpital in the ſuburbs of Canterbury, and about the ſame time auditor of Chriſt-church in that city. It is remarkable that in the beginning of his laſt illneſs, he told his wife that he had never been let blood or taken phyſic during his whole life, which is a proof not only of the goodneſs of his conſtitution, but of his temperance. He died on the 30th of March, 1669, when his library and learned manuſcripts, which are very numerous, were purchaſed by the dean and chapter of Canterbury. Beſides the above works, he publiſhed, 1. A Treatiſe of the Roman Ports and Forts in Kent. 2. A Treatiſe on Gavel kind; and ſome other pieces.

SOMNUS, or SLEEP, one of the bleſſings to which the Pagans erected altars, was repreſented as the ſon of Erebus and Night, and the brother of Death. Orpheus calls this imaginary deity the happy king of gods and men, and Ovid gives a very beautiful deſcription of his abode, and repreſents him dwelling in a deep cave in the country of the Cimmerians. Into this cavern the ſun never ſhines; and a perpetual ſtillneſs reigns, no noiſe being heard but the ſoft murmur cauſed by a branch of the river Lethe, which creeps over the pebbles, and invites to ſleep. At its entrance grow poppies and other ſoporiferous herbs The drowſy god lies reclined on a bed ſtuffed with black plumes, the bedſtead is of ebony, the covering is alſo black, and his head ſurrounded by fantaſtic viſions. The antients painted Sleep with an horn and elephant's tooth in his hand, and Virgil tells us there are two gates by which dreams enter, the one of horn and the other of ivory. The offſpring of this god are very numerous, but the principal are Morpheus, Phobiter, and Phantaſia. The altars dedicated to this deity were uſually placed near thoſe of the Muſes.

SONCINO, a town of Italy in the duchy of Milan. It is ſtrong by nature, and is ſeated on the river Oglio, on the confines of Breſſiani, twenty miles north-weſt of Cremona. It is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Long. 10 20. E. Lat. 45. 20. N.

SONDRIO, a town of the Griſons, and capital of the Valteline, ſeated on the river Adda, at the foot of mount Maſegrio. It was formerly ſurrounded with walls, and had a good caſtle, which were ruined in 1335. It is eighteen miles north-eaſt of Como. Long. 9. 56. E. Lat. 46. 10. N.

SONKUAS, a people in the ſouth part of Africa, who have the name of Caffres, and inhabit the mountains; living upon roots and hunting. Their houſes are made with branches of trees twiſted together, and covered with ruſhes. They are noted for their ſwiftneſs in running.

SOPHIANA, a town of Aſia in Perſia, in the province of Aderbeitzan.

Aderbeitzan. It is ſeated in a very moiſt valley, twenty-five miles north-weſt of Tauris. Long. 46. 25. E. Lat. 38. 15. N.

SOPHOCLES, a celebrated Greek poet, ſurnamed the Bee, and the Attic Siren, from the excellence of his tragedies, and the ſweetneſs of his verſes, was born at Athens in the 495th year before the Chriſtian æra. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his courage on ſeveral occaſions, and was general of the Athenian army with Pericles. He at the ſame time followed his taſte for dramatic poetry, and carried the Greek tragedy to the higheſt degree of perfection. Cicero calls him a divine poet, and ſays, that Sophocles's children having ſummoned him to appear before the judges on account of his great age, that a guardian might be appointed for him, as being in his ſecond childhood, he appeared before them without the leaſt concern, and gave them his Oedipus, which was almoſt finiſhed, in order to prove, by that piece, that he had none of the weakneſs of mind that was laid to his charge; and that the judges, having read that performance, ſent away his ungrateful ſons with ſhame and reproach, and gave him the greateſt praiſes for compoſing ſo fine a tragedy. It is ſaid that having, in ſpite of his age, gained the prize at the Olympic games, he died with joy in the 406th year before the Chriſtian æra, at ninety years of age. He had compoſed an hundred and twenty tragedies, of which ſeven only are remaining, which are eſteemed maſter-pieces. See EURIPIDES.

SOPHONISBA, the daughter of Amilcar the Carthaginian, and the wife of Syphax, king of Numidia, famous for her hatred of the Romans. She was taken in battle by king Maſſiniſſa, an ally of the Romans, who married her; but this marriage was diſapproved by Scipio, and Maſſiniſſa being conſtrained to quit his ſpouſe, he ſent her poiſon, which Sophoniſba ſwallowed with the utmoſt firmneſs and reſolution, in the 203d year before the Chriſtian æra.

SOPHONISBA, of Cremona, a lady celebrated for her ſkill in painting, was invited to the court of king Philip II. of Spain, and was ranked among the ladies of that queen. She particularly excelled in portraits. Lucia and Europa, her ſiſters, had the ſame turn for painting. They were the daughters of a Cremoneſe gentleman named Amilcar Anguiſciola, and had learned painting under Julio Campo.

SOPHRONIA, a Roman lady whoſe courage and chaſtity are commended by Euſebius. She was married to the governor of Rome, and knowing that the archers, whom Maxentius uſed to employ to fetch him the women he deſigned to abuſe, had already entered her houſe, with a permiſſion he had extorted from her huſband, ſhe begged time to dreſs herſelf, and then retiring to her chamber, plunged a dagger into her boſom.

SOPHRONISTÆ, Σωφρονισταὶ, in Grecian antiquity, an order of magiſtrates among the Athenians. They were ten in number, as their name imports, and their office required them to inſpect the carriage and manners of youth, and to ſee that they behaved themſelves with ſobriety and moderation.

SOPHRONIUS, biſhop of Jeruſalem in the year 623, was born at Damaſcus in Syria, and was a great enemy to the Monothelites. He compoſed the Life of St. Mary the Egyptian; and there are attributed to him ſome other works, which are to be found in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. He died on the 11th of March, 636.

SOPRON, a town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the frontiers of Auſtria, on a ſmall river near the lake Ferto, thirty miles ſouth of Vienna. Long. 16. 35. E. Lat. 48. 10. N.

SORA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and Terra di Lavori, with a handſome caſtle; it has the title of a duchy, and is a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Garigliano, on the frontiers of the Campagna of Rome, fifty-five miles ſouth-eaſt of Rome, and ſixty-five north-weſt of Naples. Long. 14. 38. E. Lat. 41. 51. N.

SORA, a ſmall ſtrong town of Denmark, in the Iſle of Zeeland, with a handſome college for the nobility. It is ſeated on a lake. Long. 11. 53. E. Lat. 55. 26. N.

SORAW, a ſmall ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Luſatia. It is ſeated on the confines of Sileſia, near the river Bober, twenty-five miles ſouth of Croſſen. Long. 15. 28. E. Lat. 15. 40. N.

SORBIERE (SAMUEL) a famous writer of the ſeventeenth century, was born at St. Ambroix, a ſmall town in the dioceſe of Uſez, on the 7th of September, 1615, of proteſtant parents, and was educated by Samuel Petit, his uncle, who was miniſter of Nimes. In 1639 he went to Paris to apply himſelf to medicinal knowledge, and in 1642 went into Holland, where he married. At his return to France he was made principal of the college of the city of Orange. Three years after he embraced the Romiſh religion, and the following year going to Paris he publiſhed a Diſcourſe in relation to his converſion. Pope Alexander VII. Lewis XIV. cardinal Mazarin, and the clergy of France, gave him public marks of their eſteem, and granted him penſions and benefices. He died on the 9th of April, 1670. He wrote, 1. A French Tranſlation of Sir Thomas More's Utopia. 2. Another of Hobbes's Politics. 3. Letters and Diſcourſes on curious Subjects. 4. An Account of his Travels; and ſeveral other works in Latin and French. The book intitled *Sorberiana* was not written by him, but is a collection of ſentences and ſmart ſayings which he is ſuppoſed to have uttered in converſation. Sorbiere had a good deal of wit, with little learning; but endeavoured to obtain a literary correſpondence with all who had a great reputation, in order to make himſelf ſhine. He was pretty cloſely connected with Hobbes and Gaſſendi. Hobbes wrote to him on philoſophical ſubjects. Sorbiere ſent thoſe letters to Gaſſendi; and Gaſſendi's anſwers he made uſe of to ſend as letters to Hobbes, on which account he eſteemed Sorbiere a great philoſopher; but at length this artifice was diſcovered.

SOREL, or SOREAU. See AGNES.

SORET, a province of the Eaſt Indies in Aſia, bounded by Jeſelmeure on the north; by Baudo on the eaſt; by the river Padda on the ſouth; and by Sinda on the weſt. The chief town is Jaganat, and is ſubject to the great mogul.

SORIA, a town of Spain in Old Caſtile, has nothing remarkable but its having been built near the ruins of the ancient Numantia. There are ſtill ſome old walls remaining of it. It is ſeated near the ſource of the river Duero. Long. 2. 2. W. Lat. 41. 48. N.

SORRENTO, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the gulph of Naples, and on the north coaſt of a peninſula, eighteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Naples, and ten north-weſt of Amalfi. Long. 15. 5. E. Lat. 40. 40. N.

SOSIGENES, an able Egyptian aſtronomer, whom Cæſar ſent for to Rome to reform the Calendar, and who invented the Julian period, which began in the 45th year before the Chriſtian æra.

SOSPELLO, a town of Italy in the province of Piedmont, and county of Nice. It was taken by the French in 1692, and rendered back in 1696, and is now ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Long. 7. 26. E. Lat. 43. 57. N.

SOSTRATUS, of Gnidas, a celebrated Greek architect and engineer, was greatly eſteemed by Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, about the 273d year before the Chriſtian æra. He built, by that prince's order, the light houſe of the iſle of Pharos, near Alexandria, which was ſo magnificent an edifice, that it was eſteemed one of the wonders of the world. Soſtratus placed an inſcription upon it with his name, in order to let poſterity know that he was the architect.

SOTADES, an ancient Greek poet, a native of Maronea, a city of Thrace, invented a kind of irregular iambic verſe, which was called from him Sotadic verſe. His poems were extremely laſcivious, and abounded with the ſevereſt ſatires on the moſt reſpectable perſons: but his impudence did not remain unpuniſhed, for Ptolemy Philadelphus, againſt whom he had preſumed to write, cauſed him to be incloſed in a leaden cheſt and thrown into the ſea. This poet's writings have not been handed down to us.

SOTER, a native of Fundi, ſucceeded Aniectus biſhop of Rome in 168, and ſuffered martyrdom in 176, during the perſecution under Marcus Antoninus the Philoſopher. He was ſucceeded by Eleutherus.

SOVANA, a town of Italy in the duchy of Tuſcany, and province of Sienna, ſeated on the confines of the Pope's territories, twenty-five miles weſt of Orvietto. Long. 12. 26. E. Lat. 42. 52. N.

SOUBISE (JOHN DE PARTHENAI, lord of) one of the greateſt captains among the French Calviniſts in the ſixteenth century, changed his religion at the court of the duke of Ferrara, where his wife, the daughter of Lewis XII. had introduced the reformed religion. On his return to France he zealouſly maintained the cauſe he had embraced, and was one of the moſt conſiderable aſſociates of the prince of Conde, who made him governor of Lyons, which place he preſerved with great care, and defended it with ſignal bravery againſt the duke of Nemours, whom he obliged to raiſe the ſiege. The queen mother alſo attempted in vain to ſurprize him by negociations. He had commanded the army of Henry II. in Tuſcany, and died in 1566, at fifty-four years of age, leaving only one daughter named Catharine de Parthenai. See PARTHENAI.

SOUBIZE, a town of France, in the province of Guienne, and territory of Saintonge, with the title of a principality. It is ſeated on an eminence on the river Charante, five miles north of Brouage, and fourteen ſouth of Rochelle. Long. 1. 10. W. Lat. 45. 56. N.

SOUILLIAC, a town of France in Querci, near an abbey of Benedictines of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Doreſe, near that of Dordogne, twenty miles from Sarlat. Long. 1. 12. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

SOUMELPORE, a town of the East Indies in the kingdom of Bengal, and in the territories of the great mogul. It is ſeated on the river Guel, ſeventy-five miles from Hughly. Long. 84. 45 E. Lat. 24. 35. N.

SOUND, the name of the ſtreight between Sweden and Denmark, through which ſhips uſually ſail into the Baltic Sea, and it is about four miles in breadth. Here the Danes take toll of all the merchant ſhips that trade in the Baltic.

SOURE, a river of the Netherlands which runs from weſt to eaſt through Luxemburg, and falls into the river Moſelle, a little above Triers or Treves.

SOUTH (Dr. Robert) an eminent divine, was the ſon of Mr. William South, a merchant of London, and was born at Hackney near that city, in the year 1633. He ſtudied at Weſtminſter-ſchool, and afterwards in Chriſt-church college, Oxford. In 1654 he wrote a copy of Latin verſes to congratulate Cromwell upon the peace concluded with the Dutch; and the next year a Latin poem intitled *Muſica Incantans*. In 1660 he was elected public orator of the univerſity, and the next year became domeſtic chaplain to Edward earl of Clarendon, lord high chancellor of England. In 1663 he was inſtalled prebendary of Weſtminſter, admitted to the degree of doctor of divinity, and had a ſinecure beſtowed on him in Wales, by his patron the earl of Clarendon, after whoſe retirement into France in 1667, he became chaplain to the duke of York. In 1670 he was inſtalled canon of Chriſt-church in Oxford, and in 1676 attended as chaplain to Laurence Hyde, eſq. ambaſſador extraordinary to the king of Poland. In 1678 he was preſented to the rectory of Iſlip in Oxfordſhire, and in 1680 rebuilt the chancel of that church, as he afterwards did the rectory-houſe belonging to it. After the revolution he took the oath of allegiance to king William and queen Mary, though he excuſed himſelf from accepting a great dignity in the church, vacanted by the perſonal refuſal of that oath. His health began to decline ſeveral years before his death, which happened on the 8th of July, 1716. He was interred in Weſtminſter abbey, where a monument is erected to his memory. He publiſhed, 1. Animadverſions on Dr. Sherlock's Vindication of the Holy and Ever Bleſſed Trinity. 2. A Defence of his Animadverſions. 3. Sermons, eight vols. octavo. And after his deceaſe were publiſhed his *Opera Poſthuma Latina*, and his poſthumous Engliſh works. Dr. South was remarkable for his wit, which abounds in all his writings, and particularly in his Sermons; but at the ſame time they equally abound in ill humour, ſpleen, and ſatire. He was remarkable for being a time-ſerver. During the life of Cromwell he was a ſtaunch preſbyterian, and then railed againſt the independents: at the reſtoration he exerted his pulpit eloquence againſt the preſbyterians, and in the reign of queen Anne was a warm advocate for Sacheverel.

SOUTHAM, a town of Warwickſhire, with a market on Mondays, and a fair on July 10, for horſes, cows, and ſheep. It is eight miles ſouth eaſt of Warwick, and eighty-three north-weſt of London. Long. 1. 25. W. Lat. 52. 15. N.

SOUTHAMPTON, a ſea-port town of Hampſhire, with three markets, on Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays; and two fairs, on April 25, and Trinity Monday, for horſes, cattle, and leather. It is commodiouſly ſeated on an arm of the ſea, and has quays for the unloading of merchandize, which render it a place of good trade, and is well inhabited by merchants and ſhop-keepers. It is large and well-built, containing five pariſh churches, and an hoſpital called God's houſe. It is ſurrounded by ſtrong walls and a double ditch, with ſeven gates, and ſeveral watch-towers: it had a ſtrong caſtle to defend the harbour, now in ruins. It is a corporation town and county of itſelf, and ſends two members to parliament. It is twelve miles ſouth of Wincheſter, and ſeventy-eight weſt-ſouth-weſt of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. Lat. 50. 55. N.

SOUTHERN (Thomas) a dramatic writer, was born at Dublin, in the year of the Reſtoration, and was early educated in the univerſity there; but in the eighteenth year of his age came to England, and ſettled in the Middle Temple London, where, inſtead of ſtudying the law, he applied himſelf to the writing of plays. In 1682 was acted his Perſian Prince, or Loyal Brother. This was at a time when the tory intereſt was triumphant; and the character of the loyal brother was doubtleſs intended to compliment the duke of York, who, after his acceſſion to the throne, rewarded Mr. Southern by giving him a captain's commiſſion, which he enjoyed but a ſhort time; for on the acceſſion of king William III. he retired to his ſtudies, and wrote ſeveral other plays, from which he is ſuppoſed to have drawn a very handſome ſubſiſtence. The principal of theſe are The Spartan Dame; Innocent Adultery; and Oroonoko, or the Royal Slave, which is founded on a true ſtory related by Mrs. Behn, in a novel. He lived the laſt ten years of his life at Weſtminſter, and conſtantly attended the abbey ſervice; being, it is ſaid, particularly fond of church muſic. He died on the 26th of May, 1746, at above eighty-five years of age. His plays are printed in two volumes duodecimo.

SOUTH-MOULTON, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays; with ſix fairs, on Saturday after February 13, Saturday before May 1, Wedneſday before June 22, Wedneſday after Auguſt 26, Saturday before October 10, and Saturday before December 12, all for cattle. It is a pretty good town, and is ſeated on a ſmall river on the Moul, which falls into the Taw, and the market is conſiderable for corn and proviſions. It is a corporation governed by a mayor, recorder, and capital burgeſſes. This place trades moſtly in ſerges and felts. It is four miles eaſt of Barnſtaple, and one hundred and eighty-three weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 3. 55. W. Lat. 50. 47. N.

SOUTH-PETHERTON, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Thurſdays; and a fair on July 5, for cattle and lambs. It is ſeated on the river Barret, and has a good market for corn and proviſions. It is twenty-four miles ſouth of Wells, and one hundred and thirty-ſeven weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 3. 2. W. Lat. 50. 55. N.

SOUTHWARK, a town of Surry, reckoned as a ſuburb to London, and ſo extenſive and populous, that none of the cities or market towns of England equal it in the number of its houſes and inhabitants, it extending on the ſouth bank of the Thames, as London does on the north, and joining ſeveral villages that were formerly at a conſiderable diſtance, particularly Horſley-down and Rotherhithe on the eaſt, and Lambeth on the weſt, and from north to ſouth it extends in the broadeſt part from London-bridge almoſt to Newington-Butts, and is joined to London by three noble bridges. But what is more properly termed Southwark is included in the pariſhes of St. Olave, St. Saviour, St. Thomas, St. George, and Chriſt church; all of which are very extenſive. It has two famous hoſpitals, St. Thomas's and Guy's, beſides the Magdalen-houſe. There are alſo two priſons for debt, the King's-Bench and the Marſhalſea, and one for criminals called the New-Jail, and it ſends two members to parliament.

SOUTHWELL, a town of Nottinghamſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on Whit-Monday for horſes, horned cattle, ſheep, hogs, and merchandize. It is an ancient town, and has a collegiate church, though the market is but ſmall. It is ten miles north-eaſt of Nottingham, and one hundred and thirty-ſix north-north-weſt of London. Long. 1. 56. W. Lat. 53. 6. N.

SOUTHWOULD, a town of Suffolk with a market on Thurſdays; and two fairs, on Trinity-Monday and Auguſt 24, for toys. It is ſeated on a cliff, having the ſea on the eaſt, a harbour on the ſouth, a river with a draw-bridge on the weſt, and a ſmall neck of land on the north. It has a corporation. The chief buſineſs of the inhabitants is in ſea affairs; they alſo carry a great deal of cheeſe and butter to London; and have works for the refining of ſalt. It is forty-ſix miles eaſt of Bury, and one hundred and four north-eaſt of London. Long. 2. 3. E. Lat. 52. 28. N.

SOUVIGNY, a town of France in Bourbonnois, of which it was formerly the capital. It is ſeated on the river Queſne, five miles from Molins, and one hundred and ſixty-ſeven ſouth of Paris. Long. 3. 14 E. Lat. 46. 36. N.

SOZOMENUS (Hermias) a famous eccleſiaſtical hiſtorian of the fifth century, ſurnamed Scholaſticus, was born at Bethelia, a town of Paleſtine. He for a long time pleaded at the bar of Conſtantinople, and died about the year 450. He wrote an Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory in Greek, which extends from the year 324 to 439, in which he ſhews an amazing credulity for monkiſh miracles, gives high commendations of the monaſtic life, and enlarges on the actions and manners of thoſe recluſes.

SPA, or Spaw, a town in Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhoprick of Liege. It is ſeated in a bottom ſurrounded with hills, and has been famous for its mineral waters ever ſince the time of the Romans. The town conſiſts of about three hundred houſes, and the waters proceed from five ſprings, of which the Pouhon is accounted the beſt. The inhabitants make a great many ſorts of curious toys, which they ſell to ſtrangers. In the waters near the town there are a great number of delicate fiſh, and very good game. It is ſeventeen miles ſouth-eaſt of Liege. Long. 5. 56. E. Lat. 50. 32. N.

SPAGNOLETTO, an excellent painter, whoſe true name was Gioſeppe Ribera, though he is commonly known by the former, was a native of Valencia in Spain, and became perfect in deſigning, and famous for his excellent manner of colouring, which he had learned from Michael Angelo da Caravaggio, and was like his maſter, ſtrict in following the life. He performed many half figures, but was particularly famous for hiſtory, in which he frequently affected ſomething that was very terrible in his pieces, as Prometheus with a vulture feeding upon his liver; Cato weltering in his own blood;

blood; St. Bartholomew with the ſkin flayed off from his body. But in all his compoſitions he imitated nature with ſuch art and judgment, that a lady big with child having accidentally caſt her eyes upon an Ixion whom he had repreſented in torture upon the wheel, received ſuch an impreſſion from it, that ſhe brought forth an infant with fingers diſtorted juſt like thoſe in his picture. His uſual abode was at Naples, where he lived very ſplendidly, he being much in favour with the viceroy, his countryman; and in great reputation for his works in painting, and for ſeveral prints etched with his own hand.

SPAGNOLI (BAPTISTA) general of the order of the Carmelites, and a famous Latin poet ſurnamed Mantuan, from his being born at Mantua, acquired great reputation by his works. He had an extraordinary facility in making verſes; but his writing too many of them has rendered them leſs perfect. He died on the 20th of March, 1516, aged ſeventy-eight. His works have been collected together, and printed in four vols.

SPAIN, a large kingdom of Europe, bounded by the bay of Biſcay on the north; by the Pyrenean mountains, which ſeparate it from France, on the north-eaſt; by the Mediterranean ſea on the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt; and by Portugal on the weſt. It is about ſeven hundred miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and five hundred in breadth from north to ſouth. It was formerly called Heſperia by the Greeks, which ſignifies the Weſt; as alſo Iberia, from the river Iberus, now named Ebro. The air of this country is generally hot and dry, particularly in the heart of the country and to the ſouth; which obliges the inhabitants to lie down after dinner, and ſit up late at nights. It rains but very ſeldom, and ſometimes there is no cloud to be ſeen for months together. There are a great number of mountains, ſeveral of which are very high and covered with ſnow; and yet the valleys are ſeldom rendered very cold thereby. No travellers can ride any great way without paſſing one of theſe mountains, and therefore the inhabitants make uſe of mules, as being ſurer footed. Some parts will not bear wheat, and in others the inhabitants are too idle to till the ground; for which reaſon it is not very plentiful. The inhabitants do not live much upon fiſh in the inland parts, becauſe the rivers contain very few. They feed no great number of cattle, for which reaſon butter is very ſcarce, and obliges them to make uſe of oil in its ſtead. The wines in Spain are generally very good, but they are moſt drank in other countries, becauſe the Spaniards are not fond of tippling. The fruits are very fine, and they have apples, pears, cheſnuts, hazel-nuts, olives, figs, pomegranates, oranges, citrons, lemons, capers, and the like. They have ſalt enough for their own uſe, a few ſugar canes, and ſome ſaffron. In ſome of the mountains there are precious ſtones, marble, alum, ſulphur, and other minerals; particularly in Biſcay, the iron mines are inexhauſtable. There are few wild beaſts in the foreſts, except bears. They have great numbers of ſheep, which yield the fineſt wool in Europe; yet the Spaniards have not many woollen manufactures. The Spaniſh horſes are very good, particularly thoſe of Andaluſia and Aſturias. Alſo in Andaluſia there is a race of wild bulls, which they make uſe of in their bull-fights. In Biſcay there are little hogs, which the ladies are ſo fond of, that they carry them about like lap-dogs.

The principal rivers are five, the Tajo, the Douro, or Duero, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, and the Ebro; beſides which, there are many of leſs note, over which there are 700 bridges. Several nations have made incurſions into Spain at different times, but the moſt remarkable is that of the Saracens, or Moors, who invaded this country in the 8th century, and over-ran all parts of it. But the Chriſtians having recovered their rights by little and little, they divided it into five kingdoms, namely, that of Navarre, near the Pyrennees; that of Caſtile, which comprehended Leon, Aſturias, Galicia, Eſtremadura, and Andaluſia; that of Arragon, which contained Biſcay, Catalonia, Valencia, Murcia, and the iſlands of Majorca and Minorca; that of Portugal, to which the kingdom of Algarve was joined; and, laſtly, that of Granada, which the Moors kept poſſeſſion of till 1492. Spain is but thinly peopled, which may be attributed to the expulſion of the Moors, particularly in 1568, and 1610; at both which times it is ſaid a million of thoſe people were driven out of the kingdom. Beſides, for theſe two centuries, there have been a great number of the inhabitants ſent to people the Spaniſh dominions in America. Add to theſe the vaſt number of religious houſes; inſomuch that the general of the Dominicans has boaſted that he could bring an army of 200,000 monks of his order into the field, without any great miſs of them in the convents. They are very moderate in their eating, and they can make a meal of olives, a ſallad, a little garlick, or a few roots. The women are generally very lean, and they have black eyes, flat boſoms, little feet, and long garments. When they make viſits, they ſit on carpets, which cuſtom they have derived from the Moors. Neither men nor women often change the faſhion of their garments, and the men generally wear their own hair, without powder, and have long ſwords by their ſides. They generally uſed to be dreſſed in black; but ſince they have had a king from France, many of them imitate the French faſhions, eſpecially in the politeſt towns. With regard to their religion, they are the ſtricteſt papiſts in the world, and yet for fornication and impurity, they are the worſt nation in Europe. At the inns there are a great number of common women, whoſe behaviour is very impudent, and immodeſt. They are ſo lazy in their ſhops, that they will ſay they have not a commodity, rather than take pains to look for it; for this reaſon the beſt ſhops are kept by Frenchmen, and they are the beſt workmen in all manner of buſineſſes. Spain is an abſolute monarchy, and in Madrid there are ſeveral courts of juſtice, who determine all affairs that come before them; but they have each their diſtinct provinces, being eight in all. There is alſo a privy-council called the junto, compoſed of the king's favourites. There are four viceroys in Spain, namely thoſe of Arragon, Navarre, Valencia, and Catalonia; for the other provinces have only governors. The king has alſo five viceroys, and fifty-five governors in America, who are changed every five years. The revenue of the king is almoſt immenſe, but there is no knowing exactly what it amounts to. With regard to the church, there are eight archbiſhopricks, and forty-four biſhopricks, who have all large revenues, and the king diſpoſes of all eccleſiaſtical offices. The inquiſition was ſet up in 1477, and there are now fourteen tribunals, in as many different places. They have a great number of officers belonging to them, beſides 20,000 ſpies which they employ. This inquiſition was firſt deſigned againſt the Moors; but is now extended to Jews and heretics, and it is ſaid there are ſtill many of the former in high offices about the court, notwithſtanding all their vigilance. The wild bulls already mentioned are chiefly made uſe of at Madrid; though there are bull-fights ſometimes at other places. The king and all the court are preſent at theſe fights, and all the fronts of the houſes are adorned with tapeſtry; likewiſe the balconies are taken up by the principal ladies in the kingdom, who appear in their richeſt habits and jewels. Thoſe that enter the liſts with the bulls are called Torreadores, and are all knights, who are armed with nothing but a lance, and cannot make uſe of their ſwords, but when they are near the bulls; when one of them falls, the populace run immediately and cut him in pieces with their ſwords. Beſides the territories of the king of Spain in Europe, he poſſeſſes the beſt part of America, and is maſter of many rich iſlands in the South ſeas; and particularly the Philippines, from whence they import the rich merchandizes of the Eaſt Indies. He alſo poſſeſſes ſeveral places in Africa, particularly Ceuta and Oran.

SPAIN, NEW. See MEXICO.

SPALATRO, or SPALATTO, a rich, populous, and ſtrong town of the republic of Venice, and capital of Venetian Dalmatia, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a good harbour. It is ſeated in a plentiful country, on the gulph of Venice, thirty-ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt of Sebinico. Long. 17. 50. E. Lat. 43. 20. N.

SPALDING, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Tueſdays; and five fairs, on April 27, for hemp and flax; on June 29, for horſes and cattle; on Auguſt 30, for horſes; and on September 25, and December 17, for hemp and flax. It is an ancient and well built town, and is a mile in length upon the road; but it is in a low ſituation, and enclofed with rivulets, drains, and a navigable river; which cauſes it to be a place of good trade, having ſeveral veſſels and barges belonging to it. It is ſixteen miles ſouth of Boſton, and one hundred and three north of London. Long. 0. 1. E. Lat. 52. 45. N.

SPANDAW, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the middle Marche of Brandenburg. The citadel joins to the town, and is furniſhed with four baſtions. Within it is a fine arſenal under ground, and there are apartments for priſoners of ſtate of high rank. It is ſeated on the river Havel over-againſt the place where the Spree falls into that river. It is thirteen miles north-eaſt of Brandenburg. Long. 13. 46 E. Lat. 52. 34. N.

SPANHEIM (FREDERIC) profeſſor of divinity at Leyden, and one of the moſt learned divines of the 17th century, was born at Amberg, in the Upper Palatinate, on the 1ſt of January, 1600. He was educated with great care under the eye of Wigand Spanheim, his father, who was eccleſiaſtical counſellor to the elector Palatine. He ſtudied at Amberg, Heidelberg, and Geneva, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his wit and learning. His father received ſuch pleaſure from hearing of the progreſs he made in his ſtudies, that he died in 1620, holding in his hand a letter from his ſon, which had made him weep for joy. In 1621 Frederic Spanheim went into Dauphine, where he lived

three

three years with John de Bonne, governor of Embrun, in quality of a tutor. He entered twice into a regular conference on controverted ſubjects, and came off with great honour. At length he came to England, and afterwards returned to Geneva, where, in 1626, he diſputed for a profeſſor's chair of philoſophy, and carried it. In 1631 he ſucceeded to the chair of divinity, which he filled with ſuch applauſe, that, in 1642, he was invited to Leyden to diſcharge the ſame poſt, where he kept up, and even encreaſed his reputation. His academical lectures and diſputations, his preaching at the Walloon church, of which he was miniſter, and the books he wrote, did not prevent his keeping a great literary correſpondence. He was obliged to viſit the queen of Bohemia, and the prince of Orange, at whoſe courts he was greatly careſſed. Queen Chriſtina of Sweden did him the honour to write to him to let him know the eſteem ſhe had for him, and what pleaſure ſhe took in reading his works. The principal of theſe are, 1. The Swediſh Soldier. 2. The Mercury of Switzerland. 3. A Hiſtorical Account of the Life and Death of Chriſtopher Viſcount of Dhona; which are all in French. 4. *Dubia Evangelica.* 5. *Chamierus Contractus.* 6. *Exercitationes de Gratiâ Univerſali.* 7. Orations, &c. He died in May, 1649, and left ſeven children, the two eldeſt of whom were very famous. See the following articles.

SPANHEIM (EZEKIEL) a very learned writer, was the eldeſt ſon of the preceding, and was born at Geneva, 1629. After his having ſtudied in that city, he went to Leyden with his father in 1642, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo greatly by his learning and abilities, that he immediately gained the friendſhip of Daniel Heinſius and Claudius Salmaſius, which he conſtantly preſerved, notwithſtanding the mutual animoſity between thoſe two learned men. His reputation ſpreading into foreign countries, Charles Lewis, elector Palatine, invited him to his court, when but twenty-five years of age, to be governor to prince Charles, his only ſon, which poſt he diſcharged with much ſucceſs and prudence. He at the ſame time employed his leiſure hours in perfecting his knowledge of the Greek and Roman learning, and in carefully examining thoſe books which might contribute to the explication of the public law of Germany. He was at length ſent to the courts of the Italian princes, to Florence, Mantua, Parma, Modena, and Rome, with orders to obſerve the intrigues of the Catholic electors in thoſe courts. In theſe travels he acquired a knowledge of medals and antiquities, a ſtudy which at that time flouriſhed in Italy. At Rome he alſo acquired the eſteem of queen Chriſtina of Sweden; and ſaw the princeſs Sophia, the mother of the late king George I. with whom he had before held a correſpondence by letters, upon ſubjects of politics and literature. That princeſs being highly pleaſed to meet with a gentleman, whom ſhe had already known as a man of learning, and whoſe father had done conſiderable ſervices for the king and queen of Bohemia, her father and mother, could not be ſatisfied to part with him ſo ſoon; and having obtained leave of the elector her brother, took him with her into Germany. Upon his return to Heidelberg, in April, 1665, he was received with all poſſible marks of eſteem by the elector his maſter, who employed him in ſeveral negotiations at foreign courts. In 1679 he, with the elector Palatine's conſent, went into the ſervice of the elector of Brandenburg, and was the following year ſent to France with the title of envoy extraordinary. He returned to Berlin in 1689, when he was made miniſter of ſtate. After the peace of Ryſwick, in 1697, he was ſent to France, where he ſtayed till the year 1702. The elector of Brandenburg having, during that interval, aſſumed the title of king of Pruſſia, confered on him the title and dignity of baron. In 1702 he was ſent ambaſſador into England, where he employed his leiſure hours in his favourite ſtudies; became a fellow of the Royal Society, and died at London, in 1710, aged eighty-one. He wrote ſeveral learned works, which are much eſteemed, the principal of which are, 1. *De Præſtantiâ & Uſu Numiſmatum Antiquorum*; the beſt edition of which is in two volumes, folio. 2. Several Letters, or Diſſertations, on ſcarce and curious Medals. 3. A Preface and Notes to the edition of the Emperor Julian's Works, printed at Leipſic, in 1696, folio.

SPANHEIM (FREDERIC) younger brother to the preceding, and a very learned proteſtant divine, was born at Geneva, on the 1ſt of March, 1632. He ſtudied at Leyden, and in 1652 was admitted a candidate for the miniſtry, and ſoon after began to preach in ſeveral parts of Zealand, and for one year diſcharged the office of a miniſter at Utrecht. He was admitted doctor of divinity in April, 1655, and received an invitation from Charles Lewis, elector Palatine, who had reſolved to re-eſtabliſh his univerſity at Heidelberg, and gave him the profeſſorſhip of divinity, though he was then but twenty-three years of age. He gained a great reputation at that univerſity, and the elector Palatine always ſhewed him the higheſt marks of his eſteem and

confidence; but theſe favours did not prevent his oppoſing with great freedom that prince's deſign of divorcing the princeſs his wife, and marrying another. His merit procured him ſeveral invitations, which he did not think proper to accept: but at laſt he complied with an offer made by the univerſity of Leyden, where, in 1670, he was admitted profeſſor of divinity and ſacred hiſtory. To this univerſity his reputation was raiſed to the higheſt pitch, and he was four times rector of it, beſides his enjoying the poſt of library-keeper. He died on the 8th of May, 1701, aged ſixty-nine. He wrote an Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, and many other learned works in Latin, which have been printed together in three volumes, folio.

SPANISH-TOWN, the capital of the iſland of Jamaica. See JAGO-DE-LA-VEGA.

SPARTEL (CAPE) a promontory on the coaſt of Barbary in Africa, at the entrance of the ſtreights of Gibraltar. Long. 5. 47. W. Lat. 35. 42. N.

SPARTIANUS (ÆLIUS) a Latin hiſtorian, who wrote the Lives of Adrian, Caracalla, and four of the other Roman emperors. He lived under the reign of Dioclefian, about the year 290.

SPARTIVENTO (CAPE) the moſt ſouthern point or promontory of Italy. Long. 16. 41. E. Lat. 38. 20. N.

SPEARMAN (JOSIAH) a gentleman who, though blind, was remarkably diſtinguiſhed by his wiſdom and the moſt amiable virtues, was born about the year 1683, and at five years of age totally and irrecoverably loſt his ſight by a high fever. He took delight in hearing a perſon read to him, and what he heard would retain, and repeat any paſſage of conſequence at any diſtant time. He reſided at Plaiſtow in Eſſex, and walked nimbly about his houſe, gardens, or any place he knew; and would turn a corner without feeling, as well as if he ſaw; ſtop at a tree, flower, or any thing, and prune a tree with great exactneſs and method. As he kept moſt ſorts of tools, he would perform many kinds of work for his private amuſement, particularly boxes, cheſts, bird-cages, traps for vermin, and many other things, ſo as to anſwer the purpoſe of uſe and beauty. In public his company was inſtructive and entertaining; his good ſenſe and moral reflections commanded attention; and his pleaſant ſtories, which he would tell with all advantages, excite mirth. As a pariſhioner, he attended at veſtries, where his advice was frequently aſked and followed; and being thought a proper perſon to examine the pariſh officers accounts, and regulate the buſineſs of the work-houſe, he was choſen an auditor, in which he ſhewed a comprehenſive knowledge and accurate judgment. He was never better pleaſed than with the company of his relations, friends, and acquaintance, at his houſe, where their entertainment was of the beſt, and that in plenty. His bounty extended not to every ſtroller at his gate, but his poor neighbours, whoſe wants he knew, ſeldom went away empty, not by the connivance of the ſervants, but with the knowledge and conſent of the maſter.

His eſtate, which lay round him, was not very large, but he huſbanded it with care and œconomy; the leaſt thing amiſs was repaired immediately, whereby he kept his old tenants, and ſeldom wanted new; this, with his lady's domeſtic œconomy, enabled him to live genteelly, and his laying out his money in his neighbourhood made him beloved and reſpected. He never would be impoſed on, dealt as much as poſſible with ready money, and carefully diſcharged his bills twice a year. A bill of parcels was delivered with all that was bought upon credit, and which was always kept to compare with the general bill. The labour and hire of all who worked by the day were always carefully booked, ſo that it was next to impoſſible that he ſhould ſuffer by fraud. He always took care to inform himſelf by ſome friend, or neighbour that he could truſt, and whoſe capacity he knew, of the circumſtances of any affair which he was about to tranſact, and would adviſe perhaps not with one only, but ſeveral, ſo that he knew more perfectly the ſtate of his affairs than many gentlemen that could ſee. His money went through no fingers but his own, and he could pay a bill with ſurpriſing readineſs. The confuſed mixture of gold and ſilver was no kind of hinderance, he would divide and pay any ſum with the utmoſt exactneſs and diſpatch. He was a good Chriſtian, his attendance at church was conſtant and devout; the death of his wife on the 15th of September, 1751, was a great blow to him; though, from that time, he was encompaſſed by his relations, whoſe care and attendance was remarkably kind and tender, yet he was ſeldom merry, and ſeemed to love ſolitude and retirement, and if he mentioned her name it was with tears. In the latter end of October, 1752, his fatal illneſs ſeized him, and though he could walk about his houſe, yet he improved the intimation of his approaching end, by ordering in all his tradeſmen's bills, and appeared uneaſy that ſome were delayed; when he had ſettled all his worldly affairs, he ſeemed more pleaſed and eaſy, and waited patiently for his diſſolution, which happened

pened on the 20th of December, 1752, in the ſeventeiht year of his age.

SPEED, (JOHN) an eminent Engliſh hiſtorian, was born at Farington, in Cheſhire, in the year 1552. He was by profeſſion a taylor, and free of the company of Merchant Taylors in the city of London. In 1606, he publiſhed his Theatre of Great Britain, which was afterwards reprinted in folio, under the title of the Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine. His Genealogies of Scripture were firſt bound up with the Bible in 1611, which was the firſt edition of the preſent tranſlation. In 1614, appeared his Hiſtory of Great Britaine, which has been tranſlated into Latin; and, in 1616, he publiſhed his Cloud of Witneſſes, in octavo. He lived in marriage fifty-ſeven years with his wife, by whom he had twelve ſons and ſix daughters, and died ſoon after her, on the 28th of July, 1629, in the ſeventy-eighth year of his age. He was interred in the church of St. Giles's Cripplegate, London, where a monument was erected to his memory. Archdeacon Nicholſon ſays, that "he muſt be acknowledged to have had a "head the beſt diſpoſed towards hiſtory of any of our "writers, and would certainly have outdone himſelf, as "far as he has gone beyond the reſt of his profeſſion, if "the advantages of his education had been anſwerable to "thoſe of his natural genius."

SPELLO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and capital of Umbria, thirty miles north of Spoletto. Long. 13. 46. E. Lat 43. 10. N.

SPELMAN, (Sir HENRY) an eminent Engliſh antiquary, was the ſon of Henry Spelman, eſq. and was born at Congham, a village near Lynn, in Norfolk, about the year 1561. He ſtudied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and afterwards applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the common law at Lincoln's Inn; but, at about twenty years of age, retired into the country, and ſettling as a country gentleman and a farmer, divided his time between ſtudy and buſineſs. He then married the eldeſt daughter of John Le Strange, a gentleman of Norfolk, and became high ſheriff of that county in the ſecond year of the reign of James I. He was afterwards ſent by that prince three times into Ireland, and at home was appointed one of the commiſſioners to enquire into the oppreſſion of exacted fees. He was alſo knighted by king James I. who had a particular eſteem for him. At about fifty years of age, ſir Henry reſolving to apply himſelf more cloſely to ſtudy than he had hitherto done, ſettled in London with his wife and family, and collected ſuch books and manuſcripts as concerned the ſubject of antiquities, whether foreign or domeſtic, for he had always taken a particular delight in thoſe enquiries. In 1613, he publiſhed his book *De non temerandis Eccleſiis*; and, in 1614, wrote a piece concerning the Original of the Four Terms of the Year. In 1626, he publiſhed the firſt part of his Gloſſary of the Saxon Tongue, which he never completed; and, in 1631, appeared the firſt volume of an edition of the Engliſh Councils. He was a great encourager of learning and learned men, and died in London in 1641, at about eighty years of age, and was interred in Weſtminſter Abbey. After his deceaſe Mr. Edmund Gibſon publiſhed in folio his Poſthumous Works; and, in 1640, John Spelman, eſq. his eldeſt ſon, publiſhed the Saxon Pſalter, in quarto, from an old manuſcript found in ſir Henry's library, and alſo wrote the Life of King Alfred the Great in Engliſh. This gentleman died on the 25th of July, 1643.

SPENSER, (EDMUND) an excellent Engliſh poet of the 16th century, was born at London, and educated in Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of maſter of arts in 1576; but, at length ſtanding for a fellowſhip without ſucceſs, this diſappointment, together with the narrowneſs of his circumſtances, forced him from the univerſity; and we find him next taking up his reſidence with ſome friends in the North, where he fell in love with his Roſalind, whom he ſo finely celebrates in his Paſtorals, and of whoſe cruelty he has written ſuch pathetic complaints. The Shepherd's Calendar, which is ſo full of his unproſperous paſſion for Roſalind, was the firſt of his works of any note, and this he addreſſed by a ſhort dedication in verſe to ſir Philip Sidney, concealing himſelf under the humble title of Immerito. After he had ſtaid ſome time in the North, he was prevailed upon by ſome friends to quit his obſcurity, and come to London, that he might be in the way of promotion. To this he alludes in his ſixth Eclogue, where Hobbinol, by which name is meant his friend Mr. Gabriel Harvey, perſuades Colin to leave the hilly country as a barren and unthriving ſolitude, and remove to a better ſoil. The firſt ſtep he made towards preferment was his acquaintance with ſir Philip Sidney, who was then in the higheſt reputation for his wit and polite accompliſhments. It is ſaid that he was a ſtranger to ſir Philip when he began to write his Fairy Queen, and that going to Leiceſter-houſe, he ſent in to that gentleman a copy of the ninth Canto of the firſt Book of that Poem. Sir Philip was much ſurpriſed at the deſcription of deſpair in that Canto, and is ſaid to have ſhewn an unuſual kind of tranſport on the diſcovery of ſo new and uncommon a genius. Having read ſome ſtanzas, he turned to his ſteward, and bid him give the perſon who brought thoſe verſes fifty pounds, but upon reading the next ſtanza, he ordered the ſum to be doubled. The ſteward was no leſs ſurpriſed than his maſter, and thought it his duty to make ſome delay in executing ſo ſudden and laviſh a bounty; but upon reading one ſtanza more, ſir Philip raiſed his gratuity to two hundred pounds, and commanded the ſteward to give it immediately, leſt, as he read further, he might be tempted to give away his whole eſtate. Though nothing could have been more happy for Mr. Spenſer than his being introduced to court by ſir Philip, yet he did not immediately receive any great benefit from it. He was indeed created poet laureat to queen Elizabeth, but for ſome time only wore a barren laurel, and poſſeſſed the place without the penſion. The lord treaſurer Burleigh had no taſte for Spenſer's merit, and is ſaid to have intercepted the queen's favour to him. Fuller, in his Worthies, obſerves, that her majeſty upon Spenſer's preſenting ſome poems to her, ordered him a gratuity of an hundred pounds; but the lord treaſurer objecting to it, ſaid with ſome ſcorn of the poet, "What! "all this for a ſong?" To which the queen replied, "Then give him what is reaſon." Spenſer waited for ſome time, but had the mortification to find himſelf diſappointed of the queen's bounty. Upon this he took a proper opportunity to preſent a paper to her majeſty, in the manner of a petition, in which he reminded her of the order ſhe had given in the following lines:

I was promis'd on a time,
To have reaſon for my rhime;
From that time unto this ſeaſon,
I received nor rhime nor reaſon.

This paper had, however, the deſired effect, for the queen reproved the treaſurer, and immediately directed the payment of the hundred pounds ſhe had at firſt ordered.

But though Spenſer had no better intereſt with the lord Burleigh, yet we find him ſome time after his appearance at court, in conſiderable eſteem with the moſt eminent men of that time. In 1579, he was ſent abroad by the earl of Leiceſter, but in what ſervice he was employed is uncertain. He was afterwards recommended as ſecretary to the lord Grey of Wilton, on that nobleman's being appointed lord deputy of Ireland; and he was at length rewarded by a grant from queen Elizabeth of three thouſand acres of land in the county of Cork. His houſe was in Kilcolman, and the river Mulla, which he has more than once ſo beautifully introduced in his poems, ran through his grounds. In this retirement he finiſhed his Fairy Queen, and here he was a more ſucceſsful lover than when he courted his Roſalind, for the collection of his ſonnets are a kind of ſhort hiſtory of the progreſs of a new amour, which we find ended in marriage, and gave occaſion to an excellent Epithalamium, which no one could write ſo well as himſelf. Here he was viſited by ſir Walter Raleigh in his return from the Portugal expedition in 1589, who perſuaded him to return to England, and introduced him to the queen; but in the Iriſh rebellion under the earl of Deſmond, our author was plundered and deprived of his eſtate, and ſeems to have ſpent the latter part of his life with much grief of heart, under the diſappointment of a broken fortune. He died in 1598, and was interred in Weſtminſter Abbey. His obſequies were attended by the poets of that time, and others, who paid the laſt honours to his memory. Several copies of verſes were thrown after him into his grave, and a monument was erected to him at the expence of Robert Devereux earl of Eſſex. Beſides his works already mentioned, he wrote a Poem called Mother Hubberd's Tale, Hymns, Daphnaida, and Elegies on ſir Philip Sidney; but the Poem, intitled Britain's Ida, though aſcribed to him, is thought by good judges not to be of his writing. He wrote likewiſe nine Comedies, in imitation of the admired Arioſto, which are inſcribed with the names of the Nine Muſes, but are unhappily loſt.

SPENSER, or SPENCER, (Dr. JOHN) a learned divine, was born in Kent in the year 1630, and educated in Corpus Chriſti college in Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1652, and afterwards received the degree of doctor of divinity. In 1667, he was choſen maſter of his college; and, in 1677, was inſtalled dean of Ely. He wrote, 1. A Diſcourſe concerning Prefages, upon Occaſion of ſome Pieces printed under the title of *Miſcellaneis Annus*. 2. A Latin Diſſertation concerning Urim and Thummim. 3. *De Legibus Hebræorum Ritualibus & earum Rationibus Libri*, the beſt edition of which is that of 1727, in two volumes folio. Dr. Spenſer's deducing the Rites and Ceremonies of the Jewiſh Religion from the Practices of the idolatrous Nations round about them, has been attacked by ſeveral

writers, and particularly by Mr. Samuel Shuckford. He died on the 27th of May, 1695, aged fixty-five.

SPERON SPERONE, a celebrated Italian writer, was born at Padua in 1504, and made ſo rapid a progreſs, that he taught philoſophy in that city at twenty-four years of age. He was eſteemed by the public for his virtue, the greatneſs of his genius, his eloquence and erudition. He died in 1588, aged eighty-four. His principal works are, 1. His Dialogues. 2. His Tragedy, intitled Canace. 3. His Diſcourſes on the Prudence of Princes, in Italian.

SPEUSIPPUS, a famous Greek philoſopher, born at Athens, was, by his mother's ſide, the nephew of Plato, and ſucceeded him. He lived about 347 years before the Chriſtian æra.

SPEY, a large and rapid river of Scotland, which runs through the ſhires of Badenoch and Murray, and falls into the German ſea eaſtward of the Frith of Murray.

SPEZZIA, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, ſeated on a gulph of the ſame name, near the frontiers of Tuſcany. It is forty-eight miles ſouth-eaſt of Genoa. Long. 10. 36. E. Lat 44. 10. N.

SPICE-ISLANDS, iſlands of the Eaſt Indies. The principal are, the Banda iſlands, the Moluccas, and Ceylon, which ſee. They are all in poſſeſſion of the Dutch.

SPIETZ, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with the title of a barony, and a caſtle. It is ſeated on the lake Thoun, near a brook which dries up in autumn, and begins to run again in the ſpring. Long. 7. 30. E. Lat. 46. 40. N.

SPIFAME, (JAMES PAUL) biſhop of Nevers, was the ſon of John Spifame lord de Paſſey. He was born at Paris, and ſucceſſively became counſellor to the parliament, preſident of inqueſts, maſter of requeſts, and counſellor of ſtate. At length taking orders, he was made canon of Paris, chancellor of the univerſity, abbot of St. Paul de Seus, grand vicar to Charles cardinal of Lorrain, and then biſhop of Nevers, and aſſiſted at the aſſembly of the ſtates held at Paris in 1557. However, having embraced Calvin's ſentiments, he, in 1559, retired to Geneva, where he obtained the eſteem of that reformer, and was of great ſervice to the proteſtants, for he revealed many ſecrets, procured great ſupplies from the German princes, and made a ſpeech before the emperor at the diet of Francfort, in the year 1562, in which he ſpoke with ſuch ſtrength, that his diſcourſe proved one of the beſt manifeſtos of the reformed; but being ſuſpected of endeavouring to obtain another biſhopric in the Romiſh church, and being accuſed of antidating and putting falſe ſeals to a contract of marriage, to prevent a child he had by his wife before his marriage being declared a baſtard, he was condemned to loſe his head on a ſcaffold, which was executed at Geneva on the 23d of March, 1566. He wrote ſeveral works.

SPIGELBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſeated twenty-two miles ſouth-weſt of Hildeſheim. Long. 9. 30. E. Lat. 52. 10. N.

SPIGNO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Monferrat, ſeated ſixty miles ſouth-eaſt of Turin, and is ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Long. 8. 32. E. Lat. 44. 10. N.

SPILIMBERGO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and province of Friuli, forty-ſeven miles north of Venice. Long. 13. 20. E. Lat. 46. 36. N.

SPILSBY, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Mondays; and four fairs, on Monday before Whitſuntide, on Monday fortnight after Whitſunday, and on the ſecond Thurſday in July, for all ſorts of cattle and cloathing. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, and is but an indifferent place; however, the market is very conſiderable both for corn and cattle. It is one hundred and thirty ſeven miles from London. Long. 0. 18. E. Lat. 53. 15. N.

SPINA, (ALEXANDER) a Dominican monk of the convent of St. Catharine of Piſa, who hearing, about the year 1295, that a certain perſon had invented a way of making ſpectacles, and would not diſcover the ſecret, found out a method of making them by his own abilities, and made it public. He died in 1213.

SPINA, (JOHN DE) in Latin *Spinæus*, a miniſter of the reformed church, who had been an Auguſtin monk, but going to perſuade John Rabec, one of the proteſtant martyrs, to embrace the Romiſh religion, was ſo ſtruck with the force of his arguments, and the conſtancy with which he ſoon after endured the flames, that he was determined to adhere to the proteſtant party. He was preſent at the conference of Poiſſi; and, in 1566, he and Roſier had a famous conference with two doctors of the Romiſh church. He eſcaped the maſſacre on St. Bartholomew's day, and died at Saumur in 1594. He was the author of ſeveral books on pious and controverſial ſubjects.

SPINELLO, a famous painter, born at Arezzo, acquired at the end of the 14th century a great reputation by his pictures. In one, repreſenting the fall of the evil angels, he is ſaid to have repreſented Lucifer in a form ſo monſtrous and hideous, that he himſelf was frighted at it, and that in a dream he imagined he ſaw the devil as he had repreſented him in his picture, who aſked him how he came to repeſent him in ſo dreadful a manner. It is added, that after this dream poor Spinello was always diſordered in his mind, but it ſeems moſt probable that his diſorder preceded his dream.

SPINOLA, (AMBROSIO) one of the greateſt generals of the 17th century, was of the illuſtrious houſe of Spinola, which is at preſent divided into two branches, one of which is ſettled in Italy, and the other in Spain. He was placed at the head of nine thouſand Italians, and ſerved in the Netherlands, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his courage. The ſiege of Oſtend continued a long time, the archduke of Auſtria gave him the command, and he took that city by capitulation in 1604. He was at length made general of the Spaniſh army in the Netherlands, where he kept his ground, though oppoſed by count Maurice of Naſſau, the greateſt commander of his time. He was alſo of great ſervice to the Palatinate, and took Breda in 1625. Being recalled into the Netherlands in 1629, when the Spaniſh intereſt was greatly declined; he took Caſal and its caſtle in 1630, and died ſoon after of a diſeaſe occaſioned by his vexation at being but ill paid for his ſervices.

SPINOZA (BENEDICT DE) a famous atheiſt of the ſeventeenth century, was the ſon of a Portugueſe Jew, a merchant of a moderate fortune, and was born at Amſterdam on the 24th of November, 1632. He ſtudied the Latin tongue under a phyſician who taught at Amſterdam, and applied himſelf for ſeveral years to the ſtudy of divinity, which he afterwards quitted for the ſtudy of philoſophy. He ſoon conceived a contempt for the opinions of the Rabbins and for the Jewiſh religion. He frankly declared his doubts and belief, and by degrees quitted their ſynagogues, and perhaps would have longer kept ſome meaſures with them, had he not been treacherouſly attacked by a Jew, who gave him a wound with a knife as he was coming out of the play-houſe. The wound indeed was ſlight, but as he thought the aſſaſſin intended to kill him, he entirely broke off with the Jews, which was the reaſon of his excommunication. He wrote in Spaniſh an apology for his leaving the ſynagogue, which has not been printed. On his renouncing Judaiſm he openly profeſſed his belief in the Goſpel, and frequented the aſſemblies of the Mennonites, or thoſe of the Arminians of Amſterdam, and even approved a confeſſion of faith ſhewn him by one of his intimate friends. Spinoza preferred Des Cartes's philoſophy to all others, and in ſome meaſure renounced the world; for in order the better to proſecute his enquiries, he not only diſengaged himſelf from all kinds of buſineſs, but left Amſterdam, and retired into the country, where he meditated at his eaſe, and made microſcopes and teleſcopes. He continued the ſame kind of life when he afterwards ſettled at the Hague, where he was ſometimes three months without ever going out of his lodgings. This retired life did not prevent his name and reputation from ſpreading abroad, and free-thinkers of both ſexes paid him frequent viſits. The Palatine court offered him the place of profeſſor of philoſophy at Heidelberg, but he refuſed it as an employment not very compatible with his inclination to ſearch after truth with freedom, and without interruption. He died of a pleuriſy at the Hague on the 21ſt of February 1677, in the forty-fifth year of his age.

Thoſe who were acquainted with him agree that he was affable, honeſt, obliging, very regular in his morals, and of a ſociable diſpoſition; but this cannot be accounted ſtrange while we ſee people who live an irregular life, though they are fully perſuaded of the truth of the Goſpel. He never ſwore, nor ſpoke irreverently of the divine majeſty; he went ſometimes to hear ſermons, and exhorted others to be conſtant at church. He was neither fond of wine nor good chear, nor money, and yet was the firſt who reduced Atheiſm into a ſyſtem. Spinoza's two works that have made the moſt noiſe, and which contain his abſurd and monſtrous ſyſtem, are his treatiſe intitled *Tractatus Theologico-Politicus*, and his *Opera poſthuma*. In this laſt work he unfolds, and undertakes to prove his opinions, and maintains that there is only one ſubſtance in nature, which is endowed with an infinity of attributes, and, among others, with extenſion and thought. He at length aſſerts that all the bodies in the univerſe are modifications of this ſubſtance as it is extended, and that the ſouls of men are modifications of this ſubſtance as it thinks. He even preſumes to give to this ſubſtance the name of God, and maintains that he is not free, and that every thing in nature ſprings from neceſſity. In a word, Spinoza aſſerts, that there is but one ſubſtance and one nature, and that what we call creatures are only modifications of that ſubſtance or of that God. A ſyſtem the moſt monſtrous

ſtrous and extravagant that ever entered into the mind of man! Spinoza's abſurd opinions have been well refuted by a great number of authors. His life was written by Collerus.

We ought not to confound this atheiſt with John Spinoza, a Spaniſh author of the ſixteenth century, born at Belovado, who was ſecretary to Don Pedro de Gonzales de Mendoza, captain general to the emperor in Sicily. He was of great ſervice to the ſtate, and among other works, wrote a treatiſe in praiſe of women.

SPIRE, a free imperial city of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a biſhoprick of the ſame name. It was entirely ruined and burnt by the French in 1689, and in 1693 the imperial chamber, which was in this city, was removed to Ratiſbon. They have ſince attempted to rebuild it, but with no great ſucceſs. It is ſeated on the Rhine, five miles north of Philipſburg. Long. 8. 20. E. Lat. 49. 20. N.

SPIRE (biſhoprick of) lies on both ſides the Rhine, being forty miles in length and fifteen in breadth; and it is ſurrounded by the territories of the elector Palatine. Spire is the principal town.

SPIREBACH, a town of Germany in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, eight miles north of Landau. Long. 8. 12. E. Lat. 49. 18. N.

SPIRITU SANCTO, a town of South America in Braſil, and capital of a government of the ſame name, and with a ſmall caſtle and a harbour. It belongs to the Portugueſe, and is ſeated on the ſea ſide, in a fertile country. Long. 40. 0. W. Lat. 20. 30. S.

SPITAL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria and duchy of Carinthia, thirty-five miles weſt of Plagenfurt. Long. 13 55. E. Lat. 47. 0. N.

SPIT-HEAD, a road between Portſmouth and the Iſle of Wight, where the royal navy rendezvous frequently.

SPITZBERGEN, the moſt northern country of Europe, being to the north of Norway, between Greenland to the weſt, and Nova Zembla on the eaſt. The coaſt is beſet with craggy mountains, and in the winter it is continually night for four months. The animals are, large white bears, and white foxes. There are no ſettled inhabitants, and it is known only to thoſe who go on the coaſt to fiſh for whales.

SPOLETO, an ancient, handſome, and populous town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong caſtle. It was formerly a large place, but in 1703 it ſuffered greatly by an earthquake, and is now thin of people. There are the ruins of an amphitheatre, a triumphal arch, and an aqueduct. It is ſeated partly on the ſide of a hill, and partly in a plain, and in a country noted for good wine, near the river Teſſino, thirty miles eaſt of Orvieto, and fifty-five north of Rome. Long. 13. 36. E. Lat. 42. 46. N.

SPOLETO, the duchy of, a territory of Italy, bounded on the north by the Marche of Ancona, and duchy of Urbino, on the eaſt by Farther Abruzzo, on the ſouth by Sabina, and the Patrimony of Saint Peter, and on the weſt by Orvietano and Perugino, being about fifty-five miles in length, and forty in breadth. It was formerly a part of Umbria, and now belongs to the Pope.

SPON (JAMES) a learned antiquary, was the ſon of Charles Spon, a phyſician at Lyons, was born at that city in 1647, and was educated in the proteſtant religion. He received the degree of doctor of phyſic at Montpellier; went into Italy with M. Vaillant, antiquary to the French king, and afterwards travelled into Dalmatia, Greece, and the Levant. He left France a little before the revocation of the edict of Nants, in order to ſettle at Zurich, but died on his way thither at Vevay, a town ſituated on lake Leman, on the 25th of December, 1685. He wrote many works, the principal of which are, 1. His Travels into Italy, Dalmatia, Greece, and the Levant. 2. An Anſwer to M. Guillet's Criticiſms on his Travels. 3. Curious Antiquities, in quarto. 4. An Hiſtory of Geneva; all the above are in French. 5 *Miſcellanea eruditæ Antiquitatis*, folio, &c.

SPOTSWOOD (JOHN) archbiſhop of St. Andrew's in Scotland, was deſcended from the lairds of Spotſwood in the Merſe, and was born in the year 1565. He was educated in the univerſity of Glaſgow, and ſucceeded his father in the parſonage of Calder, when but eighteen years of age. In 1601 he attended Lodowick, duke of Lenox, as his chaplain, in an ambaſſy to the court of France for confirming the ancient amity between the two nations, and returned in the ambaſſador's retinue through England. In 1603 he attended king James I. into England, on his acceſſion to that throne, and the ſame year was made archbiſhop of Glaſgow, and one of the privy council of Scotland, and being ſent back from England to attend queen Anne in her journey to London, ſhe made him her almoner. After enjoying that ſee eleven years, he was, in 1615, raiſed to the ſee of St. Andrew's, and made primate and metropolitan of all Scotland. He then endeavoured with great zeal to bring the church of Scotland to a conformity with that of England, and continued in high eſteem with king James I. during his whole reign. In 1633 he crowned king Charles I. in the abbey church of Holy-rood Houſe, and in 1635 was made chancellor of Scotland: but he had ſcarcely held that poſt four years, when the confuſion breaking out in that kingdom, he was obliged to retire into England, where he died on the 20th of November, 1639, in the ſeventy-fourth year of his age, and was interred in Weſtminſter abbey. He wrote a Hiſtory of the Church of Scotland, from the Year 203 to the Reign of King James VI. in folio.

SPRAGGE (Sir EDWARD) an Engliſh admiral, diſtinguiſhed by his abilities in the cabinet as well as at ſea. We find him captain of a ſhip in the firſt engagement with the Dutch after the Reſtoration, on the 3d of June, 1665, in which he ſo far recommended himſelf to the favour of the duke of York, that upon king Charles the Second's viſiting the navy, and going on board the Royal Charles, he received the honour of knighthood. He was likewiſe in the famous battle which laſted four days, in June, 1666, where he was particularly taken notice of by the duke of Albemarle. In the ſucceeding battle, fought on the 24th of July, he carried a flag under Sir Jeremiah Smith, admiral of the blue ſquadron, when he engaged Tromp; diſabled his vice-admiral, and having ruined the rigging of his rear-admiral, and killed its commander, contributed greatly to the glory of the day. He likewiſe diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the cloſe of that war, in the unfortunate affair at Chatham, by defending the fort of Sheerneſs, which was attacked by the enemy on the 10th of June, 1667; and though it was unfiniſhed, the garriſon ſmall, and the place in no ſtate of defence, yet he continued to defend it as long as poſſible, and then collected as great a force as he could by ſea. This amounted to no more than five frigates, ſeventeen fire-ſhips, and ſome tenders; and yet when the Dutch admiral Van Nes came up the river again, after his attempt upon Harwich, ſir Edward engaged him about the Hope. The fight was very unequal, but there being at firſt little or no wind, ſir Edward by dexterouſly towing his ſhips, burnt eleven or twelve of their fire ſhips with ſix of his own, but the wind ſtiffening, he was at laſt obliged to ſhelter himſelf from the enemy's unequal force, under the cannon of Tilbury Fort. The next day, the weather being favourable, he attacked the Dutch again, and by the happy management of his fire-ſhips, put them into ſuch confuſion, that after a ſhort diſpute, they were forced to retire, and to burn their laſt fire-ſhip, to prevent her being taken. On the 25th they proſecuted their retreat, followed by ſir Edward's ſmall ſquadron to the river's mouth, where meeting another ſquadron of fire-ſhips from Harwich, they were in ſuch danger, that above one hundred men, in two of their largeſt ſhips, leaped over-board, and were drowned. This was the laſt action on our ſide in that war.

In 1671 he ſailed from England to chaſtiſe the Algerines, with five frigates and three fire-ſhips, and there might be as many more Engliſh ſhips in thoſe ſeas, by joining which, his fleet conſiſted of about twelve ſail. Having received intelligence, that there were ſeveral Algerine men of war in Bugia bay, he entered it, and came to an anchor under the caſtle walls, which fired upon him continually for two hours. Mean while he cauſed a boom, the enemy had made with their yards top-maſts and cables, to be cut, and ſending a fire-ſhip, burnt all the ſhips of the Algerines, to whom this loſs was irreparable.—Theſe men of war had been choſen by the Algerines on purpoſe to fight ſir Edward, and they had furniſhed them with their beſt braſs ordnance from on board all the reſt of their veſſels, and with 1600 or 1900 choſen men, double officered.

Sir Edward returned to England in the beginning of the year 1672, and was in Solbay-fight on the 28th of May, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſinking a Dutch ſhip of ſixty guns. He was ſoon after made admiral of the blue, but before he put to ſea, was ſent in the character of envoy extraordinary to renew the treaty with the court of France, and to ſettle the rules that were to be obſerved on the junction of the French and Engliſh fleets. As no part of ſir Edward's negociation or inſtructions was communicated to prince Rupert, who was admiral in chief, when ſir Edward came to hoiſt his flag, there was great coldneſs between them, but this did not prevent his doing his duty in the next engagement, which happened on the 28th of May, when he fought admiral Van Tromp ſeven hours, forced him to go from the Golden Lion into the Prince-on-Horſeback, thence into the Amſterdam, and from that into the Comet, where he would have been certainly either killed or taken, had he not been relieved by De Ruyter. Sir Edward alſo twice changed his ſhip. Afterwards in the battle of the 4th of June, ſir Edward behaved with the ſame intrepidity, forced Van Tromp twice to change his ſhip, and he would inevitably have been taken or deſtroyed, had he not

not been relieved by the other Dutch admiral. In a third battle, which happened on the 11th of Auguſt, ſir Edward, with the blue ſquadron, was in the rear, where it is ſaid, that notwithſtanding he had promiſed prince Rupert not to part from his ſide, being provoked by Van Tromp, he laid his fore-top ſail to the maſt, to ſtay for him, and having engaged his ſquadron, continued fighting for many hours at a diſtance from the fleet. Sir Edward was at firſt on board the Royal Prince, and Tromp in the Golden Lion; but after a diſpute of about three hours, in which the Dutch admiral avoided coming to a cloſe engagement, ſir Edward's ſhip was ſo diſabled, that he was forced to go on board the St. George, as Tromp did on board the Comet. The fight then began with greater fury than before, till at laſt the St. George was ſo battered, that ſir Edward thought fit to leave her, and to endeavour to go on board the Royal Charles; but before his boat had rowed ten times its own length from the St. George, it was pierced by a canon ſhot, upon which the crew endeavoured to get back again; but before that could be effected, ſir Edward, who could not ſwim, was drowned. Thus died this brave admiral on the 11th of Auguſt, 1672.

SPRANGHER (BARTHOLOMEW) an eminent painter, was the ſon of a merchant, and born at Antwerp, in 1546. He was brought up under ſeveral maſters, and then went to Rome, where he was employed by cardinal Farneſe, who afterwards recommended him to pope Pius V. But though it is allowed, that he gave himſelf up to the warmth of an irregular fancy, and that there appeared nothing of the Roman guſto in his deſigns, he drew a great number of pictures in Rome; after which he returned to Germany, and became chief painter to the emperor Maximilian II. and was ſo much reſpected by Rodolphus, his ſucceſſor, that he made him a preſent of a gold chain and medal, allowed him a penſion, honoured him and his poſterity with nobility, gave him an apartment in his own palace, and would not ſuffer him to paint for any body but himſelf. After his having continued many years at court, he obtained leave to viſit the place of his birth, and accordingly went to Antwerp, Amſterdam, Haerlem, and ſeveral other places; and having the ſatisfaction of ſeeing his works highly admired, and his manner almoſt univerſally followed in all thoſe parts as well as in Germany, he returned to Prague, and died in a good old age.

SPRAT (THOMAS) biſhop of Rocheſter, was the ſon of a clergyman, and born at Tallaton, in Devonſhire, in the year 1636, and educated at Wadham college, of which he was afterwards choſen fellow. In 1659 he publiſhed a Poem on the Death of Oliver Cromwell, and another on the Plague of Athens. After the Reſtoration he entered into orders, and became fellow of the Royal Society; chaplain to George duke of Buckingham, and chaplain in ordinary to king Charles II. In 1668 he was inſtalled prebendary of Weſtminſter, and the next year accumulated the degrees of bachelor and doctor of divinity. He was miniſter of St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter; in 1680 he was inſtalled canon of Windſor, in 1683 dean of Weſtminſter, and in 1684 biſhop of Rocheſter: he was alſo clerk of the cloſet to king James II. and in 1685 he was made dean of the Chapel Royal. The following year he was appointed one of the commiſſioners for the eccleſiaſtical affairs: but in 1692 his lordſhip, with ſeveral other perſons, was charged with treaſon, by two men who forged an aſſociation under their hands, an account of which the biſhop publiſhed. He died of an apoplexy at Bromley in Kent, on the 20th of May, 1713, in the ſeventy-ſeventh year of his age, and was interred in Weſtminſter abbey, where a monument is erected to his memory. He wrote, 1. A Hiſtory of the Royal Society. 2. Obſervations on Monſ. Sorbiere's Voyage into England. 3. A volume of Sermons. 4. A true Account of the horrid Conſpiracy. 5. Two Letters to the Earl of Dorſet. His writings are greatly admired for the elegance of the ſtyle.

SPREE, a river in Germany, which riſes in Bohemia, and running north, paſſes through Luſace, and entering Brandenburg, viſits Berlin, after which it falls into the Havel, a little weſt of that city.

SPROTTAW, a town of Germany, in Sileſia, and duchy of Glogau. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Bobers and Sprotta, twenty miles ſouth-weſt of Glogau, and eight ſouth-eaſt of Sagan. Long. 15. 47. E. Lat. 51. 41. N.

SQUILLACI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Ulterior Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee. It is now but a ſmall place, though it is ſeated in a delightful country. It is three miles from the gulph of its own name, thirty miles ſouth-weſt of St. Severina. Long. 17. 15. E. Lat. 39. 10. N.

STAAL (Madam DE) a lady of diſtinguiſhed abilities, was at firſt known by the name of Madam de Launai. She was born at Paris, where her father was a painter; but being obliged to leave the kingdom, left her in want while an infant. However, ſhe had the happineſs of being educated in the priory of St. Lewis of Rouen; but the ſuperior of that convent, to whom ſhe owed her education, dying, ſhe fell again into extreme indigence; and having no other reſource, became chamber-maid to the ducheſs of Maine. As ſhe was unqualified to diſcharge the duties which this ſervice required, ſhe was obliged to leave it, and lived in obſcurity and diſtreſs till a ſingular adventure, in which ſhe herſelf had no concern, placed her in a happy ſituation. A young girl of Paris, named Tetard, who was remarkably beautiful, by the perſuaſions of her mother, counterfeited being poſſeſſed. All Paris, and even the court went to ſee this pretended wonder; and as nothing elſe was talked of Mademoiſelle de Launai wrote upon this occaſion a letter to M. de Fontenelle. This letter was extremely admired by all who ſaw it, and the ducheſs of Maine, on ſeeing the writer of it, recollected her having been her chamber-maid. From that moment ſhe employed Mademoiſelle de Launai in all the entertainments that were given at Sceaux. She wrote the verſes for ſome of the pieces that were played there; drew up the plans of others, and was conſulted in all. She ſoon acquired the eſteem and confidence of the princeſs, and the friendſhip of M. de Fontenelle, and all the other perſons of merit who frequented her court. She was, however, involved in the diſgrace of the ducheſs of Maine, under the regency of the duke of Orleans, and confined near two years in the Baſtile; but on her being releaſed, that princeſs out of gratitude, had her married to M. de Staal, lieutenant of the Swiſs-guards, and afterwards captain and marſhal de camp. Madam de Staal died in 1750. After her death were printed the Memoirs of her Life, in three volumes duodecimo, compoſed by herſelf, which is well written, and the ſtyle is pure, clear, and elegant. There has been ſince added a fourth volume, in which are two very agreeable Comedies.

STABLO, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhoprick of Liege, ſeated ten miles ſouth of Limburg. Long. 6. 15. E. Lat. 50. 30. N.

STADE, or STADEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen. It has held a conſiderable rank among the Hanſe-towns; but Hamburg has taken away the beſt part of its trade. It is a fortified place, and the conſiſtory of the country is held here. It has belonged to the elector of Hanover; together with the duchy ever ſince 1720. It is ſeated on the river Schwingel, near its confluence with the Elbe, twenty-two miles weſt of Hamburg. Long. 9. 10. E. Lat. 54. 5. N.

STAFARDA, a town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Saluzzo, ſeated on the river Po, with a rich abbey. Long. 7. 45. E. Lat. 44. 34. N.

STAFFORD, the county town of Staffordſhire, with a market on Saturdays; and five fairs, on Tueſday before Shrove-Tueſday, on May 14, for horſes and cattle; on June 29, for wool; on October 2, for colts; and on December 4, for cattle and hogs. It is ſeated on the river Sow, over which there is a ſtone bridge. It is ſurrounded with meadows, has two pariſh churches, a free-ſchool, a fine ſquare market-place, in which is a handſome ſhire-hall, and under it the market-houſe. The ſtreets are large, and many of the houſes are handſomely built. It was almoſt ſurrounded with a wall, now level with the ground; and it is a corporation where the aſſizes and ſeſſions are kept, and ſends two members to parliament. It is ſixteen miles north-weſt of Litchfield, and one hundred and thirty-five north-weſt of London. Long. 2. 6. W. Lat. 52. 50. N. It has the title of an earldom.

STAFFORDSHIRE, an Engliſh county, forty-four miles in length, and twenty-ſeven in breath, bounded on the weſt by Shropſhire, on the north by Cheſhire, on the eaſt by Derbyſhire and Warwickſhire, and on the ſouth by Worceſterſhire. It contains one hundred and thirty pariſhes, nineteen market-towns, and ſends ten members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Trent, the Dove, the Sow, the Cherner, the Lime, the Tern, the Penk, and the Manyfold; the air is pleaſant, mild, and wholeſome, and the ſoil in the ſouth part good and rich, though not without heaths, which take up a large tract of ground; but then it abounds in coal pits, and iron mines. The middle is level and plain, and the north is hilly and barren, being full of heaths and moors. There are alſo good ſtone quarries, plenty of alabaſter, and lime ſtone. The county town is Stafford.

STAGNO, a town of Dalmatia, in the republic of Raguſa, with a ſmall harbour, and biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated in the peninſula of Sabioncello, on the gulph of Venice, thirty miles north-weſt of Raguſa. Long. 18. 5. E. Lat. 42. 54. N.

STAHL, (GEORGE ERNEST) was born in Franconia in 1660, and was one of thoſe who have moſt contributed to the perfection of chemiſtry. He wrote upon almoſt all the

parts

parts of that ſcience, and all his works, ſome of which are in German, and the others in Latin, are generally eſteemed.

STAIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, ſeated on the river Danube, one hundred and forty miles weſt of Vienna. Long. 15. 30. E. Lat 48. 41. N.

STAINES, a town of Middleſex, with a market on Fridays; and two fairs, on May 11th for horſes and cattle, and on September 19th for onions and toys. It is ſeated on the river Thames, where there is a bridge that leads into Surry. The market is but ſmall, but the town is well built, and has ſeveral good inns. It is eighteen miles weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 0. 24 W. Lat. 51. 22. N.

STALBRIDGE, a town of Dorſetſhire, with a market on Tueſdays; and two fairs, on May 6, and September 4, for all ſorts of cattle. It is eighteen miles north of Dorcheſter, and one hundred and eleven weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long 2. 30. W. Lat. 51. 0. N.

STALIMENE, formerly called Lemnos, an iſland of the Archipelago, twenty miles ſouth-eaſt of Mount Athos, fifty-five north-weſt of Metelin, and ſeventeen ſouth-weſt of Imbro. It is fifty miles in length, and fifteen in breadth, and belongs to the Turks. The ſoil is fertile, eſpecially in corn and wine, but it has a great number of ſerpents. They have a particular ſort of earth here called Terra-ſigillata, which has been of great eſteem for its medicinal qualities. There are ſeventy-five villages, whoſe inhabitants are almoſt all Greeks, and are very induſtrious. Its capital, which is of the ſame name, is well built, and ſtands on the ſide of a hill, on the top of which is a caſtle, near the ſea.

STAMFORD, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Mondays and Fridays; and ſeven fairs, on Tueſday before February 13, and on Monday before Midlent Sunday, for horſes and ſtock of all ſorts; on Midlent Monday for all ſorts of haberdaſhery ware; on Monday before May 12, on Monday after June 13, Auguſt 5, and November 8, for horſes and ſtock of all ſorts. It is ſeated on the edge of the county, near Northamptonſhire, and on the river Weland, in a mild air and pleaſant country, abounding with noblemen's ſeats. There was once a college founded here, of which the inhabitants boaſt. The gate of it is ſtill remaining, on which there is a great brazen noſe and a ring through it, like that at Oxford. It is at preſent a large handſome town, conſiſting of ſeveral well ordered ſtreets, and contains ſix pariſh churches. It is governed by a mayor, and thirteen aldermen, and ſends two members to parliament. It is eighty-eight miles north-by-weſt of London. Long. 0. 27. W. Lat. 50. 39. N.

STAMPALIA, an iſland of the Archipelago, ſixty miles weſt of Rhodes, twelve ſouth-weſt of Stanchio, and fifty ſouth-eaſt of Naxia. It is inhabited by Greek Chriſtians, and is about fifty miles in circumference. Long. 26. 36. E. Lat. 36. 26. N.

STANCHIO, one of the beſt iſlands of the Archipelago, near the coaſt of Natolia, twelve miles north-eaſt of Stampalia, and forty north-weſt of Rhodes. It is twenty-five miles in length, and ten in breadth, and the territory is very fertile, but the air is unwholeſome. The capital town is of the ſame name, and is but ſmall, though well built, and ſtands at the foot of a mountain, near a large bay, and has a good harbour near it. Long. 26. 29. to 27. 10. E. and from Lat. 36. 22. to 36. 45. N.

STANDON, a town in Hertfordſhire, with a market on Fridays, but has no fairs. It is eight miles north of Hertford, and twenty-eight north of London. Long. 0. 1. E. Lat. 51. 55. N.

STANHOPE, a town of Durham, with a market on Tueſdays, but no fairs. It is eighteen miles weſt of Durham, and two hundred and ſixty-ſeven north north-weſt of London. Long. 1. 55. W. Lat. 54. 48. N.

STANHOPE, (James earl) a general of diſtinguiſhed bravery, was deſcended from an ancient and honourable family in Nottinghamſhire, and born in the year 1673. His father, Alexander Stanhope, eſq. being in the beginning of king William's reign ſent envoy extraordinary to the court of Spain, Mr. Stanhope accompanied him thither, and after ſtaying there ſeveral years, made a tour to France and Italy, and afterwards went into the confederate army in Flanders, where he ſerved as a volunteer, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf to ſuch advantage at the famous ſiege of Namur in 1695, that king William gave him a company of foot, and ſoon after a colonel's commiſſion. In the firſt parliament of queen Anne he was choſen repreſentative for the borough of Cockermouth, in Cumberland, as he was likewiſe in the ſucceeding parliament ſummoned to meet at Weſtminſter, on the 14th of June, 1705, in the beginning of which year he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and gained great reputation in Spain under the earl of Peterborough; at the ſiege of Barcelona, which ſurrendered to the allies on the 9th of October, 1705. About the beginning of the year 1708, he was advanced to the rank of major-general. He was ſoon after appointed by her majeſty envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Charles III. king of Spain, and made commander in chief of the Britiſh forces in that kingdom, and on the 14th and 15th of September, 1708, N. S. landed in Minorca with 2000 men, 1200 of whom were Britiſh, including the marines, 600 Portugueſe, and the reſt Spaniards. Preparations being made for attacking fort St Philip, which was defended by 1000 men. On the 28th at day break, the attack began, and was carried on with ſuch ſpirit, that the ſame evening the beſiegers lodged themſelves at the foot of the glacis of the main caſtle; the very next morning the enemy beating a parley, the capitulation was ſigned in the afternoon. After this glorious ſucceſs, Mr. Stanhope was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-general, and on the 27th of July, 1710, N. S obtained a ſignal victory in Spain, near Almenara, as he did on the 20th of Auguſt, N. S. near Saragoſſa; but, on the 9th of December following, he was taken priſoner at Brihuega, and continued priſoner in Spain till the year 1712. He afterwards oppoſed the ſchiſm bill in the houſe of commons with great ſpirit; and, on the arrival of king George I. was appointed one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate, ſworn one of the privy council, and ſoon after was ſent with lord Cobham on a private commiſſion to the emperor's court. In 1717, he was appointed firſt lord of the treaſury, chancellor and under-treaſurer of the exchequer, and afterwards created a peer of Great Britain by the title of baron Stanhope of Elvaſton of the county of Derby, and viſcount Stanhope of Mahon, in the iſland of Minorca. In 1718, he was appointed principal ſecretary of ſtate in the room of the earl of Sunderland, who ſucceeded lord Stanhope in the treaſury, and was ſoon after created an earl of Great Britain by the title of earl Stanhope. But, on the 4th of February, 1721, his lordſhip was ſuddenly taken ill of the head-ach in the houſe of lords, and in the evening of the next day was ſeized with a drowzineſs, and ſoon after expired. His lordſhip's body was interred at his ſeat in Chevening, in Kent, and a monument has been erected to his memory in Weſtminſter Abbey. His lordſhip, who was ſucceeded by his ſon Philip, was diſtinguiſhed by his bravery, his affability, his majeſtic eloquence, his perfect acquaintance with moſt languages, and with the conſtitutions of kingdoms and commonwealths, and by his being a conſtant and ſteady friend to religious and civil liberty.

STANHOPE, (Dr. George) a learned and ingenious divine, was born at the village of Hartſhorn in Derbyſhire, of which his father, the reverend Mr. Thomas Stanhope, was rector. He ſtudied at Eton, and at King's college in Cambridge. Upon his removal from thence, he was preferred to the rectory of Tewing in Hertfordſhire, which, after ſome time, he quitted. He was thirty-eight years vicar of Lewiſham, and twenty-ſix at Deptford, both in Kent. In 1703, he was made dean of Canterbury, and was three times choſen prolocutor of the lower houſe of convocation. In him were happily united the good Chriſtian, the ſolid divine, and the accompliſhed gentleman. He was enriched with a large ſtock of ſolid and uſeful learning, and his diſcourſes from the pulpit conſiſted of a beautiful intermixture of the cleareſt reaſoning, the pureſt diction, and all the graces of a juſt elocution. His converſation was polite and delicate, grave, without preciſeneſs, facetious without levity. His piety was real and rational, his charity great and univerſal. This excellent divine died on the 18th of March, 1728, aged ſixty-eight. He wrote, 1. A Paraphraſe and Comment upon the Epiſtles and Goſpels, four volumes octavo. 2. Sermons at Boyle's Lectures, quarto. 3. Twelve Sermons on ſeveral Occaſions, octavo. 4. Fifteen Sermons, octavo. 5. Tranſlations of St. Auguſtine's Meditations, octavo. 6. Thomas à Kempis, octavo. 7. Epictetus, octavo, &c.

STANISLAUS, (St.) biſhop of Cracow, was deſcended from parents who were illuſtrious for their birth and piety. He ſtudied at Gneſna and Paris, and returned to Poland in 1059. He was elected biſhop of Cracow in 1071, but ſharply reproving Boliſlaus II. king of Poland, who had carried off the wife of a Poliſh lord, that prince killed him with his own hand in St. Michael's chapel, on the 8th of May, 1077.

STANLEY, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is fourteen miles ſouth of Glouceſter, and one hundred and four weſt-by-north of London. Long. 2. 22. W. Lat. 51. 44. N.

Stanley, (James) earl of Derby, in the reign of king Charles I. gave many ſignal proofs of his valour in the civil wars, particularly in that memorable action on the 26th of Auguſt, 1651, near Wigan, in Lancaſhire; where, with ſix hundred horſe, he for two hours withſtood a body of three thouſand horſe and foot, commanded by colonel Liſburne. The honourable Mr. Walpole obſerves, that

none cast a greater luſtre on the cauſe than this heroic lord, who appears to have been actuated by a true ſpirit of honour and diſintereſtedneſs. He wrote the Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Iſle of Man, [his own little kingdom] with an account of his proceedings and loſſes in the civil war, interſperſed with fondry advices to his ſon. It is not completed, but is publiſhed as he left it in Peck's *Deſiderata Curioſa*, vol. II. But what did him much greater honour was, the bold and ſpirited anſwer he ſent to Ireton, who made him large offers on condition of his delivering up the Iſle of Man to him.

His lordſhip had the misfortune to be taken priſoner at the battle of Worceſter, and was beheaded on the 15th of October, 165-, in violation of a promiſe of quarter given him by captain Edge, into whoſe hands he fell.

STANLEY, (THOMAS) a very learned Engliſh writer in the 17th century, was the ſon of ſir Thomas Stanley of Cumberlow Green, in Hertfordſhire, knight. He was born at Cumberlow, and educated in his father's houſe, whence he removed to the univerſity of Cambridge. He afterwards travelled, and, upon his return to England, proſecuted his ſtudies in the Middle Temple. He married, when young, Dorothy, the eldeſt daughter of ſir John Enyon of Flowne, in Northamptonſhire, baronet, and died at his lodgings in Suffolk ſtreet, in the Strand, on the 12th of April, 1678. He wrote, 1. A Volume of Poems, ſome of which were ſet to Muſic. 2. The Hiſtory of Philoſophy, folio. 3. The Hiſtory of the Chaldaic Philoſophy, a part of which was tranſlated into Latin by M. Le Clere, and the reſt by Godfrey Olearius. 4. A Tranſlation of, and Commentary on Eſchylus, and ſeveral other works.

STANTON, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Mondays; and a fair on October 29 for ſheep and hemp. It is eighteen miles eaſt of Lincoln, and one hundred and twenty north of London. Long. 0. 2. W. Lat. 53. 20. N.

STANTZ, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Underwald, ſeated three miles from lake of the four cantons. It contains ſeveral ſtructures and religious houſes; and, among the reſt, the new church, which is adorned with very handſome ſtatues of black marble. It is twenty-five miles ſouth of Zurich. Long. 8. 26. E. Lat. 46. 52. N.

STARGARD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the duchy of Pomerania, with a univerſity. It is ſeated on the river Ihna, and is in a good condition, and there are good manufactures of cloth, ſerges, ſhaloons, druggets, and other ſtuffs. There was formerly a caſtle here, of which there are ſome ruins yet remaining. It belongs to the king of Pruſſia, and is fifteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Stetin, and forty ſeven north-weſt of Lanſperg. Long. 15. 36. E. Lat. 53. 30. N.

STARIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Great Novogorod, ſeated at the ſouth end of the Ilmen lake, forty miles ſouth of Novogorod. Long. 34. 26. E. Lat. 58. 10. N.

START-POINT, a cape or promontory of Devonſhire, in the Engliſh channel, twelve miles ſouth of Dartmouth. Long. 3. 40. W. Lat. 50. 9. N.

STATIN-EYLAND, that is the Iſland of the States, of which there are three; one is in the Frozen Ocean, near Muſcovy, on which it depends, and another is in the Magellanic Sea, between the ſtrait of Maire and Brewers Iſland, and the third is in the Oriental Ocean, between Jeſſo and Yupi, in Tartary. There is alſo another in North America, and in New-York, ſeated near the mouth of Hudſon's river, and ſubject to Great Britain.

STATIRA, the daughter of Darius Codomanus, was with her mother taken priſoner by Alexander the Great after the battle of Iſſus, in the 332d year before the Chriſtian æra. That prince, who had refuſed her when Darius offered her to him in marriage, afterwards married her when ſhe was become his captive, and their nuptials were celebrated with extraordinary magnificence. After Alexander's death ſhe was murdered by Roxana's order, in the 324th year before the Chriſtian æra.

STATIRA, the wife of Artexerxes, king of Perſia. See PARISATIS.

STATIUS, (PUBLIUS PAPINIUS) a celebrated Latin poet of the firſt century, was born at Naples, and was the ſon of Statius, a native of Epirus, who went to Rome to teach poetry and eloquence, and had Domitian for his ſcholar. Statius, the poet, alſo obtained the favour and friendſhip of that prince, and dedicated to him his Thebais and Achilleis, the firſt in twelve books, and the laſt in two. He died at Naples about the year 100. Beſides the above Poems, there are alſo ſtill extant his Sylvæ, in five books, the ſtyle of which is pure, more agreeable, and more natural than that of his Thebais and Achilleis; but though this poet has been greatly eſteemed by many of the learned, he is not at all comparable to Virgil, and the other excellent poets of the Auguſtan age.

STAUPITZ, (JOHN) in Latin *Staupitius*, a famous vicar-general of the order of the Auguſtines, in the ſixteenth century. He was of a noble family, was born in Miſnia, and was the firſt dean of the faculty of divinity in the univerſity of Wittemberg, eſtabliſhed in 1502, by Frederick, elector of Saxony. Staupitius invited Luther thither in 1508, to be profeſſor of divinity there; but when Luther publiſhed his new opinions, he retired to Saltzburg, where he died about the year 1527. He wrote in German, 1. A Treatiſe on the Love of God. 2. Another on the Chriſtian Faith, both of which have been tranſlated into Latin. 3. A Treatiſe on the Imitation of the Death of Jeſus Chriſt. Luther beſtowed great praiſes on this laſt work, as well as on Staupitius, and only blamed him for wanting courage.

STAVANGER, a ſea-port town of Norway, in the province of Bergen, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Buckinford, ninety-two miles ſouth of Bergen. Long. 5. 50. E. Lat. 58. 45. N.

STAVELO, a town of Germany, in the duchies of Limburg and Luxenburg, and the biſhoprick of Leige, with a Benedictine abbey, whoſe abbot is governor of the town. It is ſeated on the river Ambleve, twelve miles from Malmedy, and ten from Limburg. Long. 6. 15 E. Lat. 50. 30 N.

STAVEREN, an ancient town of the United Provinces, in Friezland, with a harbour. It was formerly much more conſiderable then it is at preſent, for the ancient kings of Friezland reſided here. It is ſeated on the Zuider Zee, at the mouth of a ſmall river, eight miles weſt of Slooten. Long. 5. 22. E. Lat. 52. 50. N.

STEELE, (Sir RICHARD) a celebrated writer, was born at Dublin of Engliſh parents, and leaving that kingdom while he was young, was with his friend Mr. Addiſon, educated at the Charter-houſe ſchool in London. In 1695, he wrote the Proceſſion, a Poem on the funeral of queen Mary. He for ſome time rode privately in the guards, and was afterwards raiſed to the rank of enſign; when, being drawn into many irregularities, he wrote the Chriſtian Hero, principally to fix upon his own mind a ſtrong impreſſion of virtue and religion. He afterwards obtained a captain's commiſſion in the lord Lucas's regiment of fuſiliers, by the intereſt of the lord Cutts, to whom he dedicated his Chriſtian Hero, who alſo appointed him his ſecretary. The above religious piece injuring his reputation among his gay companions, he endeavoured to enliven his character by writing that excellent comedy, the Funeral. Afterwards, by Mr. Addiſon's means, he was introduced into the acquaintance of the earls of Halifax and Sunderland, by whoſe intereſt he was appointed gazetteer, ſoon after which he wrote the Tender Huſband and the Lying Lovers. On the 12th of April, 1709, he began the Tatler, which greatly encreaſing his reputation and intereſt, he was preferred to be one of the commiſſioners of the ſtamp-office; and, the Tatler being dropped, he, in concert with Mr. Addiſon, ſet up the Spectator, the firſt number of which was publiſhed on Thurſday the 1ſt of March, 1711, and after that the Guardian, in 1713, and the ſame year he publiſhed a Paper intitled the Engliſhman. He then publiſhed ſeveral Political Pieces, which were afterwards collected together in one volume by our author, under the title of his Political Works. Mr. Steele having a deſign to ſerve in the laſt parliament of queen Anne, reſigned his place of commiſſioner of the ſtamp-office, in June 1713, and was choſen member of the houſe of commons for the borough of Stockbridge, but did not ſit long in that houſe before he was expelled for writing the cloſe of the paper called the Engliſhman, and one of his political pieces intitled the Criſis. Soon after the acceſſion of George I. to the throne, Mr. Steele was appointed ſurveyor of the royal ſtables at Hampton Court, governor of the royal company of comedians, and put into the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Middleſex; and, in 1715, received the honour of knighthood. In the firſt parliament of that king, he was choſen member for Boroughbridge in Yorkſhire, and after the ſuppreſſion of the rebellion in the North, was appointed one of the commiſſioners of the forfeited eſtates in Scotland. In 1722, his excellent comedy, called the Conſcious Lovers, was acted with vaſt ſucceſs at the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, and ſir Richard dedicating it to the king, his majeſty made him a preſent of 500l. Some years before his death he grew paralytic, and retired to his ſeat at Llangunner, near Caermarthen in Wales, where he died on the firſt of September, 1729, and was privately interred in Caermarthen church. Beſides the above works, he wrote many others, particularly; 1. The Lover. 2. The Reader. 3. The Romiſh Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of late Years, &c.

STEENBERG, a ſmall, but very ſtrong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, and in the marquiſate of

Bergen-

Bergen-op-Zoom. It communicates with the river Volckrack by a canal, whoſe entrance is defended by a fort. It is ſeven miles north-eaſt of Bergen op-Zoom, and ſeventeen weſt of Breda. Long. 4. 20 E. Lat. 51. 40. N.

STEENKIRK, a village of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, ten miles north of Mons, and ſixteen ſouth of Bruſſels, where the allies commanded by king William attacked the French in a fortified camp, and were defeated, in 1692.

STEENWICK, a ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Overyſſel, ſeated on the river Aa, and on the frontiers of Friezeland, twenty miles ſouth-eaſt of Slooten, and thirty-two north of Deventer. Long. 6. 15. E. Lat. 52. 54. N.

STEENWICK (HENRY) an excellent painter, eſpecially in perſpective and architecture, was born at Steenwick in Flanders, about the year 1550. He was perfectly acquainted with the claro obſcuro, and was fond of repreſenting night pieces, and places where the darkneſs was interrupted by fires. His effects of light are admirable, and his pictures highly finiſhed. He died in 1603.

He had a ſon named Nicholas, who inherited his taſte and abilities, and two celebrated pupils, Peter Neef the father and ſon. His widow alſo ſucceeded in painting perſpectives.

STEFANO, a celebrated painter of Florence. He and Pietro Lurati of Sienna were the diſciples of Giotto, and the firſt painters that took care to ſhew the naked under the draperies, and to obſerve perſpective more regularly than their predeceſſors. Stefano worked at Florence, Piſa, and Aſſiſi; Laurati at Sienna and Arezzo. Stefano died in 1350, in the forty ninth year of his age.

STEGEBORG, a ſmall town of Sweden in Eaſt Gothland, on the coaſt of the Baltic Sea, with a ſmall fort. It is eighty-two miles ſouth-weſt of Stockholm. Long. 16. 0. E. Lat. 58. 30. N.

STEIN, a conſiderable town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich. It ſtands on the Rhine, in an advantageous ſituation near the lake Conſtance, twenty ſeven miles north of Zurich, and ſeventeen weſt of Conſtance. Long. 9. 7 E. Lat. 47. 52. N.

STEINHEIM, a town of Germany in the archbiſhoprick of Mentz, ſeated on a hill near the river Maine, with a good caſtle, ten miles from Franckfort. Long. 8. 56. E. Lat. 50. 40. N.

STELLA (JAMES) a celebrated painter, was the ſon of Francis Stella, a Fleming, who in his return from Italy ſettled at Lyons, where James was born, in the year 1596. When he was nine years of age his father died. He ſtudied painting, and when he was about twenty years of age went to Italy for improvement. Paſſing through Florence, the great duke Coſmo di Medicis hearing of his being there, employed him, with other painters, in preparing the decorations of a pompous feſtival at his ſon's marriage, and aſſigned him lodgings and a penſion equal to that of Callot, who was then at Florence. Stella ſtaid there ſeven years, and performed ſeveral things in painting, deſigning, and engraving. From thence he went to Rome, where he ſpent eleven years, chiefly in ſtudying the antique ſculptures, and Raphael's paintings. Having acquired a great reputation in Rome, he reſolved to return to his own country, after which he propoſed to enter into the ſervice of the king of Spain, from whom he had received ſeveral invitations. Taking Milan in his way to France, cardinal Albornos offered him the direction of the Academy of Painting in that city, but he did not chuſe to accept of it. When he arrived at Paris and began to prepare for his voyage to Spain, cardinal Richelieu hearing of it, gave him hopes of better fortune at home. He preſented him to the king, who aſſigned him a penſion of a thouſand livres a year, and lodgings in the gallery of the Louvre, after which the king honoured him with the order of St. Michael. He painted ſeveral large pictures for the French king, who ſent the greateſt part of them to Madrid. He alſo worked for churches and private perſons. Being very induſtrious, he ſpent the winter evenings in deſigning the hiſtories of the Holy Scriptures, country ſports, and children's plays, which were engraved, and make a large volume. He alſo drew the deſigns of the frontiſpieces of the Louvre impreſſions. He worked ſo indefatigably that it broke his conſtitution, and he died in 1647, in the ſixtieth year of his age.

STELLA (JULIUS CÆSAR) a Latin poet of the ſeventeenth century, who was born at Rome, and wrote the two firſt books of a poem intitled the *Columbeid*, or Chriſtopher Columbus's Expeditions to the New World. This poem was admired by ſeveral of the learned, though Stella was but twenty years old when he compoſed it. It was never finiſhed.

STENAY, a town of France in the duchy of Bar, on the frontiers of Luxemburg. It is ſeated on the river Maiſe or Meuſe, twenty-five miles north-by-weſt of Verdun, eight ſouth-weſt of Mont-Medi, and one hundred and thirty north-eaſt of Paris. Long. 5 5. E. Lat. 49. 46. N.

STENDEL, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Marche of Brandenburg, ſeated thirty-ſix miles north of Magdeburg, and is ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. Long. 12. 10. E. Lat. 52. 45. N.

STENFORD, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Bentheim, ſeated eighteen miles north of Munſter. It belongs to count Bentheim. Long. 7. 25 E. Lat. 52. 15. N.

STENO II. king of Sweden, ſucceeded his father Swanto in 1512; but endeavouring to render Sweden an abſolute monarchy, many of his ſubjects took up arms againſt him, and called Chriſtiern II. king of Denmark to their aſſiſtance. After his meeting with various ſucceſs, Steno was wounded in battle, and died three days after, in the year 1520; on which Chriſtiern rendered himſelf maſter of Sweden.

STENO (NICHOLAS) a learned phyſician, biſhop of Titiopolis, and apoſtolical vicar in the North, was born at Copenhagen on the 10th of January, 1638. He ſtudied phyſic under Bartholinus, and became well ſkilled in natural philoſophy and anatomy. At length he travelled into Germany, France, Holland, and Italy. Ferdinand II. g and duke of Tuſcany, being informed of his merit, made him his phyſician, and allowed him a penſion. Soon after Coſmo III. the ſon of the grand duke, made him preceptor to his ſon. In 1669 Mr Steno embraced the popiſh religion, and at length Chriſtiern V. king of Denmark made him profeſſor of anatomy at Copenhagen, and granted him the liberty of profeſſing the Romiſh religion; but Mr. Steno not receiving all the advantages he expected there, returned to Florence, and continued the education of the young prince. In 1677 he took orders, and was made biſhop of Titiopolis in Greece by Innocent XI. Soon after John Frederick, duke of Hanover, and prince of Brunſwick, having abjured Lutheraniſm, invited Mr. Steno to his dominions, and the pope gave that prelate the title of apoſtolical vicar in all the North: but Frederick, his ſucceſſor, who was a Lutheran, obliged the biſhop of Titiopolis to quit his dominions. He however continued preaching in Germany, and died at Schwerin on the 25th of November, 1686, aged forty-eight. He wrote in French an excellent Diſcourſe on the Anatomy of the Brain, and other learned works. Mr. Winſlow, the celebrated anatomiſt, was his ſecond couſin.

STENTOR, a captain of the Greeks at the ſiege of Troy, who, according to Homer, had a voice as loud as that of fifty men.

STEPHANO. See STEFANO.

STEPHANUS BYZANTINUS, an able grammarian, who lived in the fifth or ſixth century. He wrote a Dictionary in which he made a great number of obſervations borrowed from mythology and hiſtory, which ſhewed the origin of cities and colonies, of which we have nothing remaining but a mean Abridgment, by Hermolaus the grammarian; but from that work the learned have received great light, and Sigonius, Caſaubon, Scaliger, Salmaſius, &c. have employed themſelves in illuſtrating it.

STEPHEN (St.) the firſt martyr of the Chriſtian church, was the diſciple of Gamaliel, and afterwards one of the ſeven deacons choſen by the apoſtles. He was ſtoned by the Jews, and at his death prayed for his perſecutors.

STEPHEN I. ſucceeded Lucius biſhop of Rome in the year 255, and died in 257, during Valerian's perſecution. He was ſucceeded by Sixtus II.

STEPHEN II. a Roman, was raiſed to the ſee of Rome after the death of another Stephen, who is not commonly placed among the number of the popes, on account of his dying three or four days after his obtaining the pontificate in 752. Stephen II. the ſubject of this article, went into France to implore the aſſiſtance of king Pepin againſt Aſtolphus, king of the Lombards; on which Pepin marched into Italy, beſieged Aſtolphus in Pavia, and made him promiſe to reſtore to the Roman church the lands he had ſeized; but ſoon after returning back, Aſtolphus laid ſiege to Rome. Stephen had again recourſe to his protector, to whom he wrote three very preſſing and ſubmiſſive letters, and Pepin again returning into Italy, obliged Aſtolphus to give to the pope the exarchate of Ravenna, with the Roman Pentapolis. Stephen died on the ſixth of April, 757, and was ſucceeded by Paul I. Stephen wrote five Letters and ſome Conſtitutions, which are ſtill extant.

STEPHEN III. was elected pope on the third of Auguſt 768. He depoſed and put out the eyes of Conſtantine the antipope, and remained peaceable poſſeſſor of the ſee of Rome. He died in 772, and was ſucceeded by Adrian I.

STEPHEN IV. a Roman, ſucceeded pope Leo III. on the 22d of June, 816, and died on the 25th of January, 817. He was ſucceeded by Paſchal I.

STEPHEN V. a Roman, was elected pope after Adrian III. on the 27th of May, 885. He wrote to Baſilius the Macedonian, emperor of the Eaſt, in defence of his predeceſſors, againſt

againſt Photius. He died in 891, and was ſucceeded by Formoſus.

STEPHEN VI. was elected pope after the depoſition of Boniface the antipope in 896. He cauſed the body of Formoſus to be dug up out of its grave, and thrown into the Tiber, and even declared void all the decrees made by that pope: however, in the year 900 he himſelf was thrown into priſon and ſtrangled; when Romanus, his ſucceſſor, revoked all he had done to degrade the memory of Formoſus.

STEPHEN VII. ſucceeded pope Leo VI. and died in 931, after his enjoying the pontificate two years. He was ſucceeded by John XI.

STEPHEN VIII. was related to the emperor Otho, and was elected pope on the 7th of June, 939, after the death of Leo VI. when he was ſo ill uſed by an oppoſite party, and his face ſo diſfigured with their blows, that he could not appear in public. He died in 943, and was ſucceeded by Martin III.

STEPHEN IX. was the ſon of Godfrey Great Beard, duke of Lorrain, and was elected pope on the third of Auguſt, 1057, after the death of Victor II. but died at Florence on the 28th of April, 1058, and was ſucceeded by Nicholas II.

STEPHEN, king of Hungary, ſucceeded his father Geiſa, the firſt Chriſtian king of Hungary in 997. He was in a manner the apoſtle of his dominions; he publiſhed the moſt wiſe laws; diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his piety, and after his death was canonized. He died at Buda on the 15th of Auguſt, 1038.

STEPHEN, king of England, was the ſon of Stephen earl of Blois, by Adela, the daughter of William the Conqueror, and ſucceeded his uncle Henry I. on the 22d of December, 1135, in the thirty firſt year of his age, though the empreſs Maud, the daughter of Henry I. was then living. He endeavoured to ſtrengthen himſelf againſt her, by taking a foreign army into pay; and by ſigning a charter, in which he acknowledged his being elected king by the clergy and people: he alſo confirmed the rights of the church; aboliſhed the foreſt laws, and revived the favourite laws of Edward the Confeſſor; but being unable to reward the nobles according to their expectations, a war was ſoon raiſed againſt him; the Welſh made an irruption in the Weſt, while David king of Scotland ravaged the northern counties; but having concluded a diſadvantageous peace with them, he fell ill of a lethargy, when the Normans imagining that he was dead, invited Theobald his elder brother to ſeize that duchy; however, Stephen recovering, went over into Normandy, expelled his brother, and then returned to England, where the friends of Maud were ready to declare in her favour, aſſiſted by the king of Scotland; but after the Scots had ravaged Northumberland, and the barons had fortified themſelves in the ſouthern counties, Stephen reduced the caſtles of the latter one by one, invaded Scotland, and compelled king David to conclude another peace with him. He now for ſome time wore the crown with great tranquility; but being jealous of the power of the clergy, who had been greatly inſtrumental in raiſing him to the throne, he ſeized the caſtles belonging to the biſhops of Salisbury, Lincoln, and Ely, upon which the biſhop of Wincheſter, legate of England, and the king's own brother, became his moſt inveterate enemy. The clergy, who wanted not only caſtles, but garriſons, now made their ambition the cauſe of the people, and the empreſs Maud took this opportunity of perſonally aſſerting her right to the throne; ſhe ſoon gained the clergy and nobility over to her intereſt, who were followed by the generality of the people: however, a few of the barons adhered to their ſovereign. The bowels of England were now torn by all the rage of civil war, while the people were plundered by both parties. The king faced the ſtorm with a noble fortitude; he beſieged the empreſs in Wallingford, purſued her to Lincoln, and gave battle to the earl of Glouceſter before that city, when after a great effuſion of blood the earl was victorious; and the king having broke his battle-ax and ſword in pieces by the force of his blows, was knocked down on his knees with a ſtone before he could be taken, after which he was confined in Briſtol caſtle, and ignominiouſly loaded with irons. While Stephen was in priſon, his brother the legate excommunicated his adherents; the duke of Anjou ſeized upon Normandy, and Maud was every where acknowledged queen; but ſhe behaving with the greateſt haughtineſs, and refuſing to mitigate the ſeverity of the Norman laws, a revolt enſued, and Maud was obliged to quit London. The legate, whom ſhe had diſobliged, now turning ſides again, excommunicated her party, and Stephen being ſet at liberty, was every where ſucceſsful, till the empreſs and her ſon Henry were obliged to retire to Normandy. That young prince ſoon after landed an army in England in order to obtain the crown, but in 1153 Stephen concluded a peace with him, and upon condition of enjoying the crown during his life, conſented that Henry ſhould ſucceed to it at his death, after which the two princes viſited moſt of the principal cities together, where they were received with great demonſtrations of joy. Stephen, who was remarkable for his valour, clemency, and generoſity, died on the 25th of October, 1154, in the fiftieth year of his age, and the nineteenth of his reign, and was accordingly ſucceeded by Henry II.

STEPHEN, the ſon of Anthony Bathori, and prince of Tranſilvania, was elected king of Poland at Warſaw, on the 15th of December, 1575. He obtained great advantages over the Moſcovites, and was ſucceſsful both in peace and war. It is ſaid that the ambaſſadors of Amurat, emperor of the Turks, endeavouring to oblige him to ſuccour their prince, in virtue of a treaty, he anſwered, that the Poliſh Eagle was revived, and being new fledged, had obtained freſh vigour. Stephen died at Grodno, on the 13th of December, 1586.

STEPHENS (ROBERT) a celebrated printer, the ſon of another Henry Stephens, a printer of Paris. He underſtood the learned languages, and was well verſed in polite literature, whence the French king Francis I. made him Hebrew and Latin printer of the royal printing-houſe. He was the firſt printer who diſtinguiſhed the Bible by verſes. The doctors of Paris involving him in ſome trouble on account of his religion, he retired to Geneva, where he openly profeſſed himſelf a proteſtant, and died there in 1559, aged fifty-ſix, leaving three ſons, Henry, Francis, and Robert. Beſides the many fine editions publiſhed by him, he wrote the moſt complete Dictionary of the Latin tongue that had ever been ſeen till that time, under the title of *Theſaurus Linguæ Latinæ*, the moſt eſteemed editions of which are that of Lyons, in 1577, two vols. folio, and that of London in 1734, four vols. folio.

STEPHENS (HENRY) a celebrated printer, and one of the moſt learned men of his age, was the ſon of the former. He was well verſed in the Greek and Latin tongues, and enriched the public with a great number of fine editions of ancient authors. He was the firſt who publiſhed Anacreon's Poems, which he tranſlated into Latin verſe. He went to Geneva to enjoy the benefit of openly profeſſing the proteſtant religion, and died at Lyons in 1598, aged ſeventy, leaving ſeveral children, among whom were Paul Stephens, and a daughter who was married to Iſaac Paul Caſaubon. He alſo wrote *Theſaurus Linguæ Græcæ*, in four vols. folio, which is eſteemed: An Apology for Herodotus, and other works.

The family of the Stephens has produced many other perſons of merit.

STEPNEY (GEORGE) an Engliſh poet and ſtateſman, was born at London in 1663, and educated at Weſtminſter-ſchool, from whence he was removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he contracted a ſtrict friendſhip with Charles Montague, eſq. afterwards earl of Halifax, to which was owing all the preferments Mr. Stepney afterwards obtained. On Mr. Stepney's firſt ſetting out in life, he ſeems to have been attached to the tory intereſt; for one of his firſt poems was an Addreſs to King James II. upon his Acceſſion to the Throne. But upon the Revolution he embraced another intereſt, and was employed in ſeveral embaſſies, in the quality of envoy, particularly to the court of the elector of Brandenburg, to the imperial court, to the elector of Saxony, to the electors of Mentz, Cologne, and the congreſs at Francfort; and in the reign of queen Anne, to the States General. He was very ſucceſsful in his negociations, which occaſioned his being conſtantly employed in the moſt weighty affairs. At his leiſure hours he compoſed pieces of poetry, which are printed among The Works of the Minor Poets, publiſhed in two vols. duodecimo. He likewiſe wrote ſome political pieces in proſe, particularly An Eſſay on the preſent Intereſt of England, in 1701, which is reprinted in lord Somers's Collection of Tracts. He died at Chelſea in 1707, where a fine monument was erected over him, with a pompous inſcription.

STERLING, a town of Scotland, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is a very important place, ſeated on the declivity of a rock, at the foot of which the river Forth runs in a deep bed. There is a handſome ſtone bridge over it, of four arches, with an iron gate. This river is navigable up to the bridge, which renders it a place of good trade. Above the town, on the top of a rock, ſtands a well fortified caſtle, which ſerves to defend the town and the bridge. It is ſo commodiouſly ſeated, that it commands the paſs between the north and ſouth of Scotland. It is thirty miles north weſt of Edinburgh. Long. 3. 50. W. Lat. 56. 12. N.

STERNBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Marche of Brandenburg, ſeated twenty-three miles north eaſt of Francfort upon the Oder, and is ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. Long. 15. 35. E. Lat. 52. 30. N.

STERNE (RICHARD) archbiſhop of York, was educated at Cambridge,

Cambridge, and in the reign of Charles I. was maſter of Jeſus college in that univerſity, and chaplain to archbiſhop Laud. Upon the commencement of the civil war, he and ſeveral others of the heads of houſes, were inſtrumental in ſending the Cambridge plate to his majeſty, to be coined for his uſe. This giving great offence to Cromwell, he cauſed Dr. Sterne, Dr. Beale, maſter of St. John's college, and Dr. Martin, maſter of Queen's college, to be ſeized and brought to London, where they were impriſoned for a year, and afterwards ſent on board a ſhip at Wapping, and treated with great inhumanity. A little before the execution of his friend and patron archbiſhop Laud, he was permitted to attend him, and performed the laſt offices for him on the Scaffold. He lived in great obſcurity till the Reſtoration, when he was made biſhop of Carliſle, and afterwards tranſlated to York. He compiled a Syſtem of Logic, and wrote a Comment upon the 103d Pſalm. He gave 1850*l.* towards rebuilding St. Paul's cathedral, and died on the 18th of June, 1683, aged eighty-ſeven.

STERNHOLD (THOMAS) memorable for his verſion of the Pſalms, is ſuppoſed to have been born in Hampſhire. He ſtudied at Oxford; but leaving that univerſity without a degree, repaired to the court of Henry VIII. who made him groom of the robes, and at his death bequeathed to him by his will an hundred marks. He enjoyed the ſame office under Edward VI. and was in ſome eſteem at court, on account of his being thought a poet. Being a very zealous reformer, and extremely ſtrict in his morals, he was ſo offended at the amorous obſcene ſongs uſed there, that from the moſt pious and laudable motives he turned into Engliſh metre fifty-one of David's Pſalms, and cauſed them to be ſet to muſic, vainly flattering himſelf that the courtiers would ſing them, inſtead of their looſe and wanton ſonnets. However, the verſe and the muſic being thought admirable in thoſe times, they were gradually introduced into all pariſh churches, and ſung, as they continue to be in the far greater part at preſent, notwithſtanding the more elegant verſion ſince made by Tate and Brady. Fifty-eight other Pſalms were turned into Engliſh metre by John Hopkins, a cotemporary writer, and the reſt were done by other hands. It does not appear that Mr. Sternhold compoſed any other verſes, and this ſpecimen gives us no room to lament that he did not. He died in London, in the year 1549.

ST SICHORUS, a celebrated Lyric poet, born at Himera, in Sicily, was ſaid to have been ſurnamed Steſichorus from his regulating and fixing the manner of dancing with inſtruments, or to the chorus of the theatre. He died at Catania, in Sicily, about the 556th year before the Chriſtian æra, at above eighty years of age. All the ancients beſtow the moſt magnificent elogiums on the works of this poet, but there are only a few fragments of them extant

STESICRATES, a famous ſculptor and architect of Greece, who made an offer to Alexander the Great to form Mount Athos into a ſtatue of that prince, to leave in each hand a ſpace for building a city, and to make the ſea paſs between his legs. Some ſay, that Alexander rejected this propoſal, and others, that he accepted it, but that Steſicrates died before he had begun the work.

STETIN, a ſea-port town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the duchy of Pomerania. It is a fortified place, has a good citadel, and is ſeated on the river Oder, thirty miles from the Baltic ſea. It was the reſidence of the ancient dukes of Pomerania, and was taken by the elector of Brandenburg after an obſtinate ſiege in 1676; but was reſtored back to the crown of Sweden by the treaty of Nimeguen. In 1713, Stetin ſubmitted to the allies, and the elector got poſſeſſion of it again. It is a large, populous, and trading town, though not ſo conſiderable as it was when one of the hanſe towns, and a free ſovereign ſtate. It is eighty miles north of Franckfort, and ſeventy north-by eaſt of Berlin. Long. 14. 56. E. Lat. 53. 36. N.

STEVENAGE, a town of Hertfordſhire, with a market on Fridays; and four fairs, nine days before Eaſter, nine days before Whitſuntide, July 15, and the firſt Friday in September, all for hawkers, pedlars, and a little cheeſe. It is a pretty thorough-fair town, twelve miles north-weſt of Hertford, and thirty-one north-by-weſt of London. Long. 0. 10. W. Lat. 51. 55. N.

STEVENSWAERT, a fortreſs of the Netherlands, in the province of Guelderland, ſeated on the river Maeſe, or Meuſe, twenty miles north eaſt of Maeſtricht, and ſubject to the Dutch. Long. 5. 49. E. Lat 51. 15. N

STEVIN, (SIMON) one of the beſt mathematicians in the 16th century, was born at Bruges, and ſettled in Holland, where he was made overſeer of the dykes. He was highly eſteemed by Maurice of Naſſau, prince of Orange, who was well ſkilled in mathematics. He invented a kind of chariot with ſails, which went ſo faſt, that the ſwifteſt horſe could not long keep pace with it, and in one of theſe a perſon went from Seevering to Putten, which is four Dutch leagues, in two hours. He wrote ſeveral works that were well received; what he wrote upon ſtatics is eſteemed one of his beſt productions. His works were collected together and publiſhed in Latin in 1608, and in French in 1634, folio

STEYNING, a town in Suſſex, with a market on Wedneſdays; and three fairs, on June 9, for cattle and pedlars ware; on September 19, and October 16, for horned cattle. It is ſeated under the Downs, and is a borough-town, which ſends two members to parliament. It is fifteen miles weſt of Lewes, and fifty-one ſouth-by-weſt of London. Long. 0. 15. W. Lat. 50. 56 N.

STEYR, a town of Germany, in Upper Auſtria, and in the quarter of Traun. It is ſeated at the confluence of the river Steyr and Ens, twenty miles ſouth eaſt of Lintz. Long. 14. 43. E. Lat. 48. 20. N.

STIFELIUS, (MICHAEL) a Lutheran miniſter, born at Eſſlingen, near Wirtemberg, lived in the 16th century, and rendered himſelf famous by perſuading his hearers that the world would come to an end on the 3d of October, 1553, at ten in the morning. This notable diſcovery he had made by a calculation of the ſquare number; or, according to others, by the numeral letters of the following paſſage of ſcripture, *VIDebVnt In qVeM transfIXerVnt*; that is, They ſhall look upon him whom they have pierced; the numeral letters of which contain 1553. Many country-people were ſo infatuated with this ſtrange opinion, that they neglected their employments. Upon the day appointed, Stifelius got up into the pulpit, and called upon his hearers to be ready, ſince the moment was at hand in which they were to aſcend to heaven with the ſame clothes they had on. The hour, however, paſſed, but nothing of what they expected appeared, and Stifelius himſelf grew doubtful, when a ſudden ſtorm aroſe, which revived his hopes, and made him renew his exhortations; "See, ſaid he, the prelude to the laſt judgment;" but the ſtorm being of ſhort continuance, and the people ſeeing the ſky clearing up, were ſo exaſperated againſt their miniſter, that they dragged him out of the pulpit, and carried him to Wirtemberg, where they charged him with being an impoſtor; but their complaints were declared null, and, it is ſaid, that by Luther's intereſt he was reſtored to his church. He died in the year 1567, aged eighty.

STIGELIUS, (JOHN) a Latin poet of the 16th century, was born at Gotha in Thuringia, and wrote many pieces of poetry, among which his Odes are particularly admired. He died on the 21ſt of February, 1562, aged forty-ſeven.

STIGLIANO, a ſmall town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Baſilicate, with the title of a principality. It is famous for its baths, and is ſeated near the river Salandrella.

STILICO, a Vandal, and general under the emperor Theodoſius the Great, married Serena, that prince's niece, and his brother's daughter; and ſome time after Theodoſius made him tutor to his ſon Honorius. As Stilico neither wanted courage nor experience, every thing he undertook proſpered, till he deſtroyed himſelf by his ambition. He defeated the Goths in Liguria, about the year 402, and Alaric, who for thirty years together had ravaged Thrace, Greece, and the provinces of Illyria, was obliged to fly; but Stilico, though able to prevent his eſcape, by blocking up all the paſſes, made a ſecret alliance with him, and ſuffered him to retire, from an opinion that the war was neceſſary to preſerve his credit and authority. Some time after he defeated Radagiſus, another of the barbarian chiefs, and carried on private intrigues in order to raiſe his ſon Eucherius to the throne, but his treaſonable practices being diſcovered, he was put to death by Honorius's order, in 408, and his ſon Eucherius and Serena, his wife, who were accomplices in his treaſon, were ſtrangled at the ſame time. His name was then eraſed out of the public inſcriptions, and the ſtatues demoliſhed that had been erected to his honour.

STILLINGFLEET, (EDWARD) biſhop of Worceſter, was the ſon of Samuel Stillingfleet, gentleman, and was born at Cranborn in Dorſetſhire, on the 17th of April, 1635. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and having received holy orders, was, in 1657, preſented to the rectory of Sutton, in Nottinghamſhire. By his publiſhing his *Origines Sacræ*, and other works, he ſoon acquired ſuch reputation, that he was appointed preacher of the Rolls chapel; and, in January 1665, was preſented to the rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn. He was afterwards choſen lecturer at the Temple, and appointed chaplain in ordinary to king Charles II. In 1668, he took the degree of doctor of divinity, and was ſoon after engaged in a diſpute with thoſe of the Romiſh religion, by publiſhing his diſcourſe concerning the idolatry and fanaticiſm of the church of Rome, which he afterwards defended againſt ſeveral antagoniſts. In 1680, he preached at Guildhall chapel a ſermon, on Phil. iii. 16. which he publiſhed under the title

of the Miſchief of Separation; and this being immediately attacked by ſeveral writers, he, in 1683, publiſhed his Unreaſonableneſs of Separation. In 1685 appeared his *Origines Britannicæ*, or the Antiquities of the Britiſh Church, in folio. During the reign of king James II. he wrote ſeveral tracts againſt popery, and was prolocutor of the convocation, as he had likewiſe been under king Charles II. After the revolution he was advanced to the biſhoprick of Worceſter, and was engaged in a diſpute with the Socinians, and alſo with Mr. Locke, in which laſt conteſt he is generally allowed to have been greatly inferior to his antagoniſt. He died at Weſtminſter on the 27th of March, 1699, and was interred in the cathedral of Worceſter, where a monument was erected to his memory by his ſon. Dr. Stillingfleet wrote other works beſides thoſe here mentioned, which, with the above, have been reprinted in ſix volumes folio.

STILPO, one of the moſt celebrated philoſophers of antiquity, was born at Megara, and was the diſciple either of Euclid himſelf, or of ſome of his diſciples. However, he gained ſuch reputation by his eloquence, and the ſubtility of his genius, that crowds of ſcholars quitted the other ſchools and went to Megara, to obtain the benefit of his lectures. One day reproaching a courtezan, named Glycera, for corrupting the youth, ſhe anſwered, "What does "it ſignify by whom the youth are corrupted, whether it "be by a courtezan or by a ſophiſt?" This anſwer cauſed Stilpo to reform the ſchool of Megara, and to baniſh from it ſophiſms, uſeleſs ſubtleties, captious arguments, and all that parade of words void of ſenſe, which had for a long time infeſted the ſchools. Demetrius Poliorcetes, king of Macedonia, having taken Megara, gave orders that no one ſhould touch the houſe of this philoſopher, but it was pillaged in ſpight of his orders. That prince, who was not informed of it, aſked him if he had loſt any thing in the taking of Megara? No, replied Stilpo, for war cannot plunder virtue, knowledge, or eloquence. He, at the ſame time, gave inſtructions in writing to that prince to inſpire him with humanity, and the noble ambition of doing good to mankind, which had ſuch an effect on Demetrius, that he followed his advice ever after. Stilpo was conſidered as one of the chief of the Stoicks; many of the republics of Greece had recourſe to his underſtanding, and ſubmitted to his deciſions. Cicero ſays, that this philoſopher was naturally inclined to drunkenneſs and debauchery, but that he corrected himſelf by reaſon and philoſophy, ſo that no one ever ſaw him in liquor, and he never appeared guilty of the leaſt intemperance; and Plutarch obſerves, that Stilpo, by his juſt notions and diſcourſes, did honour to himſelf, his country, his friends, and the kings who favoured him, and that he had a great mind, joined to good-nature and moderation. He lived about 300 years before the Chriſtian æra.

STIMMER, (Tobias) a celebrated painter and engraver in wood, was born at Schaffhauſen in Swiſſerland, painted ſome good pieces in freſco, on the fronts of ſeveral houſes in Franckfort, and in his own country. He alſo made ſome paintings for the marquis of Baden, and for perſons of rank at Straſburg, but is moſt famous for the great number of wooden prints which are extant of his, particularly thoſe of the Bible, publiſhed in 1586, are much eſteemed, and Rubens acknowledged that he improved very much by them. Sandrart calls this book a treaſure of ſcience for the art of painting. Stimmer died young. He had two brothers, the eldeſt painted on glaſs, and the other engraved admirably well in wood.

STIRIA, a province of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the north by the archduchy of Auſtria, on the eaſt by Hungary, on the ſouth by Carniola, and on the weſt by Carinthia, and the archbiſhoprick of Saltzburg. It is one hundred and twenty-five miles in length, and ſeventy-five in breadth, and is divided into the Upper and Lower, beſides the county of Cilley. It contains twenty-two cities, ninety-five towns, three hundred and thirty-eight caſtles, fifteen convents, and two hundred thouſand inhabitants. It is a mountainous country, and yet has a great deal of arable land. It is watered by two rivers, called the Drave and the Muer. It contains rich mines of iron, for which reaſon the arms made in this country are highly eſteemed. The women of this country differ greatly from thoſe of Auſtria, for moſt of them have ſwellings on their throats, which are ſuppoſed to proceed from the water. Gratz is capital of the whole country.

STOBÆUS, (John) a laborious Greek writer, who lived at the end of the 4th century, compoſed many works, of which there are only his Collections remaining, and even theſe are not as he compoſed them, many things being inſerted in thoſe Collections by later authors. This work contains important ſentiments collected from the ancient moral writers, poets, and philoſophers.

STOCHEM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhoprick of Liege, ſeated on the river Maeſe, twelve miles from Maeſtricht. Long. 5. 47. E. Lat. 51. 10. N.

STOCKBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and landgravate of Nellemburg, twelve miles from Conſtance, and five from the lake of that name. Long. 9. 20. E. Lat. 47. 50. N.

STOCKHOLM, the capital city of Sweden, with a good harbour, citadel, and caſtle, where the king reſides. It is a handſome large place, and all the houſes in the town, and part of the ſuburbs, are well built with ſtone, and are four or five ſtories high. The ſuburbs are built of wood, and are painted red. They have lately built a handſome palace for the king, and there are ſeveral handſome and large churches. It is divided into ſix wards, to which may be added the two ſuburbs; near one of theſe is a hill, called Brunckberg, on the top of it is a tower and a bell, which they ring in caſe of fire. The lake Meler, which lies to the weſt, ſupplies the inhabitants with good water. Some hundreds of houſes were burnt in one of the ſuburbs in 1723. The arſenal is very famous, and the harbour is ſo large that it will hold a thouſand veſſels, but there is this inconvenience, that when ſhips come from the north, they are obliged to go ſixty miles round about among the rocks before they can get to the harbour. There is here an academy of ſciences, and another of painting and ſculpture. Stockholm ſtands upon ſix ſmall iſlands, which are joined together by wooden bridges, and the inhabitants are ſaid to be about thirty thouſand in number. Their exports conſiſt chiefly in copper, iron, and naval ſtores. It is two hundred miles north-eaſt of Copenhagen, ſeven hundred north-eaſt of London, four hundred weſt of Peterſburg, ſeven hundred north-weſt of Vienna, and ſeven hundred and fifty north-eaſt of Paris. Long. 19. 30. E. Lat. 59. 20. N.

STOCKPORT, a town of Cheſhire, with a market on Fridays; and four fairs, on March 4, March 25, May 1, and October 25, for cattle and pedlar's ware. It is ſeated on the river Merſey, over which it has a bridge, which leads into Lancaſhire, and the market is very conſiderable for corn and proviſions. It is ſix miles ſouth of Mancheſter, and one hundred and ſeventy-five north-north-weſt of London. Long. 2. 6. W. Lat. 53. 22. N.

STOCKTON, a ſea-port town in the county of Durham, with a market on Saturdays; and a fair on July 18, for toys, and plenty of fiſh. It is ſeated on the river Tees, near its fall into the ſea, and is a place of great trade in corn and butter, which it ſends to London. It is governed by a mayor and ſix aldermen. It is nineteen miles ſouth-eaſt-by-eaſt of Durham, and two hundred and forty-eight north-by-weſt from London. Long. 1. 0. W. Lat. 54. 33. N.

STOFLER, (John) a famous mathematician and aſtrologer, was born at Juſtingen in Swabia, in 1452. He taught mathematics at Tubingen with ſuch ſucceſs, that he gained a prodigious reputation, and the books he publiſhed ſupported and encreaſed the glory he had acquired by his lectures. He, however, injured his character, by his pretending to foretell future events from his knowledge in aſtrology. He declared, that there would be a great deluge in the year 1524, and made all Germany tremble with that prediction, but lived long enough to ſee how groſsly he had impoſed upon himſelf and the world. He died in 1531. He wrote, 1. Aſtronomical Tables. 2. A Latin Commentary on Proclus's Sphere. 3. Ephemerides, and other works.

STOKESLEY, a town of the North Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturdays; and a fair on Saturday before Trinity Sunday, for horned cattle, horſes, and linen cloth. It is a pretty good town, and well watered, and the market is conſiderable for corn, fleſh, and fiſh. It is thirty-four miles north of York, and two hundred and thirty-eight north by-weſt of London. Long. 0. 50. W. Lat. 54. 28. N.

STOLBERG, a ſmall town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Thuringia, of which it is the capital place. It is ſeated among the mountains, fifty-eight miles north weſt of Leipſic. Long. 11. 12. E. Lat. 51. 46 N.

STOLHOFFEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and in the marquiſate of Baden. Marſhal Villers forced the Imperialiſts in their lines near this place in 1707. It is very ſtrong by its ſituation, which is near the Rhine, in a large moraſs, eight miles ſouth-weſt of Baden, and eight north-eaſt of Straſburg. Long. 8. 15. E. Lat. 48. 36. N.

STOLPEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the duchy of Pomerania, with an ancient caſtle. It belongs to the king of Pruſſia, and is ſeated in an agreeable valley, on a river of the ſame name, fifty-

three miles north east of Colberg, and eighty north-west of Dantzick. Long. 17. 15. E. Lat. 54. 40. N.

STONE, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesdays; and four fairs, on Tuesday after Midlent Sunday Shrove-Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, and July 25 for cattle. It is in the high road to Carlisle. It has several good inns for the accommodation of travellers, and is seven miles north of Stafford, forty south-east of Chester, and one hundred and forty north-west of London. Long. 2. 10. W. Lat. 52. 55. N.

STONE, (NICHOLAS) a famous English statuary in the reign of James I. was born at Woodbury, near Exeter, in 1586, and coming to London, lived for some time with one Isaac James. He then went to Holland, where he worked for Peter de Keyser, whose daughter he married; and returning to England, was employed in making monuments for persons of the first distinction in Great Britain and Ireland. In 1616, he was employed in the king's chapel at Edinburgh. In 1619, he was engaged in building the banqueting-house; and, in the beginning of the reign of king Charles I. received his patent as master-mason to his majesty. He was also employed as architect in building some of the seats of the nobility. He died in 1647, leaving three sons, Henry, Nicholas, and John. The two eldest were sent to Italy to study, and Nicholas, when abroad, modelled after the antique so well, that his works have been mistaken for the best Italian masters, but died in the same year with his father. Henry, the eldest son, after his father's death, carried on, in conjunction with John, the business of a statuary, but chiefly addicted himself to painting, and was an excellent copyist of Vandyck and the Italian masters. He is generally known by the name of Old Stone, perhaps to distinguish him from John. Henry wrote a thin folio, entitled, The third Part of the Art of Painting, and died on the 24th of August, 1653. John published a book on Fortification, called Enchiridion, with many small cuts etched by himself, but without his name, and died soon after the restoration. *Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, &c. vol. II.*

STONY-STRATFORD, a town of Buckinghamshire, with with a market on Fridays; and four fairs, on April 20, August 2, October 10, and November 12, for cattle. It is seated on the banks of the river Ouse, and is a place of great antiquity, it being built on the Roman highway, called Watling-street. It contains two parish churches, and several good inns; it being a noted thoroughfare town. It is nineteen miles north-west of Dunstable, and fifty-three on the same point from London. Long. 0. 35. W. Lat. 52. 3. N.

STORMAR, a territory of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, with the title of a principality. It is bounded on the north by Proper Holstein, on the east by Wagria and the duchy of Lawenburg, and on the south and west by the duchies of Lunenburg and Bremen, from which it is separated by the river Elbe. It is twelve miles in length, and nine in breadth. Hamburg is the capital

STORTFORD. See BISHOPS STORTFORD.

STOUFFACHER (WERNIER) a Swiss of the canton of Schwitz, rendered himself celebrated for the resolution he took and executed, of restoring the liberties of his country, oppressed by the tyranny of Grisler, governor for the emperor Albert I. That governor, after having seized a fine house belonging to Stouffacher, threatened him, if he dared to complain of his injustice. Stouffacher enraged, communicated his design to Gautier Furst, of the canton of Ury, and to Arnauld de Melchthal, of that of Underwald. After having associated some of their friends, and among others the famous William Tell, who killed Grisler, they seized the citadel, which Albert had caused to be built to keep them in obedience; shook off the yoke, and formed a league, which was the origin of the liberty, and of the republic of the Swiss cantons. This passed in the year 1307. The death of the emperor Albert, who was killed the following year by his nephew John, duke of Suabia, greatly favoured this revolution.

STOUR, the name of several rivers in England.

STOW, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursdays; and two fairs, on May 12, for horses, cows, sheep, and cheese; and on October 24, for hops, sadlers, shoemakers, and ironmongers ware. It is seated on a bleak hill, and is a poor town, containing about two hundred houses, and is destitute both of wood and water. It is eight miles south-west of Camden, and eighty-nine north-west of London. Long. 0. 45 W. Lat. 51. 50. N.

STOW (JOHN) an eminent English antiquarian, and member of the Society of Antiquaries, was born at London, about the year 1525, and was probably bred to his father's business, which was that of a taylor. He began early to apply himself to the study of the history and antiquities of England, to which his time and application were so devoted, that he bestowed little of either upon his business, by which means he was at length reduced to great straits. It was about the year 1560 that he turned his thoughts upon compiling an English Chronicle, and collected such materials relating to this kingdom, as he esteemed worthy of being transmitted to posterity: but when he had for some time eagerly prosecuted these studies, he was on the point of deserting them, from his perceiving the little profit he was like to reap by his industry, in order to apply himself more diligently to his business; when Dr. Parker, achbishop of Canterbury, persuaded him to continue them, and encouraged him during his life with several benefactions. The first work he published was his Summary of the Chronicle of England, which he afterwards greatly enlarged, and printed under the title of *Flores Historiarum*, that is, the Annals of this kingdom, from the time of the ancient Britons to his own, and in 1598 he published in quarto his famous Survey of London. In the latter part of his life he was reduced to narrow circumstances, and petitioned the lord-mayor and aldermen, in consideration of his services, to grant him two freedoms of the city; was appointed feed-chronicler of the city, and at last obtained a brief from king James I. to collect the charitable benevolence of well disposed people for his relief. He collected a great number of ancient records, registers, journals, &c. and died of the stone colic, on the 5th of April, 1605, about six months after his obtaining the brief. He was interred in the church of St Undrew's Andershaft, where a monument was erected to his memory by his widow.

STOWEY, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesdays; and one fair on September 7, for cattle and toys. It is twenty miles west of Wells, and one hundred and fifty west-by-south of London. Long 3 12 W Lat. 51. 14. N.

STOWMARKET, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursdays; and two fairs on July 10, for shop-goods and toys; and August 12, for sheep and cattle. It is seated between the branches of the river Orwell, upon a rising ground. It is a handsome town, and has a large church, and its fair is well frequented by all sorts of people, on account of its cherries, which are said to be the best in England. The manufacture of the town consists of tammey and other woollen stuffs. It is twelve miles north-west of Ipswich, and seventy-six north-east of London. Long. 1. 0 E. Lat. 52. 20. N.

STRABO, a celebrated Greek geographer, philosopher, and historian, was born at Amasia, and was descended from a family settled at Gnossus in Crete. He was the disciple of Xenarchus, a Peripatetic philosopher, and at length attached himself to the Stoics. He contracted a strict friendship with Cornelius Gallus, governor of Egypt, and travelled into several countries to observe the situation of places, and the customs of nations. He flourished under Augustus, and died under Tiberius, about the year 25, in a very advanced age. He composed several works, all of which are lost, except his Geography in seventeen books: he there discovers such erudition, judgment, and accuracy, that this is justly esteemed the most excellent book we have of the ancients on geography.

STRADA (JOHN) an eminent painter, was born at Bruges, in 1527. He went to improve himself in Italy, and remained some time at Florence, where he performed several pieces in fresco and in oil, for the great duke. He designed horses extremely well, and was led by his genius to paint hunting-pieces. Tempesta was his disciple. He died in 1604, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

STRADELLA, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the Pavesan. It is a passage of great importance and is defended by a castle. It is seated on the river Versa, near the Po, ten miles south-east of Pavia, and twenty-two south-east of Milan. Long. 9. 12. E. Lat. 45 5. N.

STRALEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, five miles south-west of Guelders, and five north-east of Venlo. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications. Long. 6. 17. E. Lat. 51. 27. N.

STRALSUND, a strong and rich sea-port town of Germany, in Pomerania, and was formerly a trading town of very great importance. It was taken in 1678 by the elector of Brandenburg, and 1800 houses were burnt to ashes. The Swedes afterwards defended this place very obstinately, and in 1714 Charles XII. of Sweden came to this place in his return from Turky to Germany; but at length it was forced to submit to the five great powers which were united against it, in 1715, namely Denmark, Poland, Prussia, Hanover, and Russia. However, by the peace of the North, in 1720, it was restored back to Sweden; but it was then in a very poor condition. It is almost surrounded by the sea and the lake called Francken, and has a good harbour, which is separated by a small strait from the Isle of Rugen. It is fifteen miles north-west of Dripswald, and thirty-three north-west of Gustrow. Long. 13. 22. E. Lat. 54. 26. N.

STRANGE-

STRANGEWAYS (Colonel GILES) a gentleman who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his zeal for king Charles I. In the time of the civil war he had the command of a regiment under prince Maurice in the Weſt; and in the year 1645 was impriſoned in the Tower for his active loyalty, where he continued upwards of two years and ſix months. There is a fine medallion of him ſtruck upon this occaſion, on the reverſe of which is repreſented that part of the Tower called Cæſar's, with this inſcription, DECUSQUE ADVERSA DEDERUNT. When Charles II. fled into the Weſt in diſguiſe, after the battle of Worceſter, he ſent him 300 broad pieces, which was, perhaps, the moſt ſeaſonable preſent the royal fugitive ever received. But this was only a ſmall part of the ſum which is to be placed to the account of his loyalty, as the houſe of Strangeways paid no leſs than 35,000*l.* for its attachment to the crown. After the Reſtoration he was one of the privy council to Charles II. He died in the year 1675.

STRASBURG, an ancient, large, handſome, populous, and ſtrong city of Germany, in Alſace. It contains about two hundred ſtreets, ſome of which are very narrow. However, there are a great number of handſome buildings. It has a wooden bridge over the Rhine, which is thought to be one of the fineſt in Europe; as is likewiſe the cathedral church, whoſe tower is the handſomeſt in Germany, and the ſteeple is allowed to be the higheſt in Europe. It was a free and imperial city, but the king of France became maſter of it in 1681, and greatly augmented the fortifications, though before it had as many cannon as there are days in the year. The inhabitants were formerly proteſtants, and carried on a great trade; but moſt of them have been obliged to embrace the Romiſh religion. It is ſeated on the river Ill, which runs through it near the Rhine, and is fifty-five miles north of Baſil, ſeventy-five eaſt of Nancy, and two hundred and fifty-five eaſt of Paris. Long. 7. 51. E. Lat. 34. 35. N.

STRASBURG, a town of Regal Pruſſia, in Poland. It is a ſtrong place, has a good caſtle, and is ſeated on the river Drigentz, thirty miles from Thorn; as much from Plockzow, and ſomewhat more from Culm. It has been taken and retaken ſeveral times in the war between the Swedes and Poles. Long. 11. 23. E. Lat. 53. 5. N.

STRASBURG, a town of Germany, in Brandenburg, in the Ukraine Marche, and on the confines of Pomerania. It is eight miles north of the lake Uckar.

STRASBURG, a ſtrong handſome town of Germany, in Lower Carinthia. It is ſeated on the river Gurck, five miles above the town of Gurck, and the biſhop has a palace here, where he commonly reſides.

STRATFORD-ON-THE-AVON, a town in Warwickſhire, with a market on Thurſdays; and three fairs, on May 14, September 25, and Thurſday ſevennight afterwards, for cheeſe, hops, and cattle. It is a well built town, containing near 500 houſes, with a large church and chapel of eaſe, and an alms-houſe. It is ſeated on the north ſide of the river Avon, over which there is a handſome ſtone bridge, ſupported by fourteen arches. It is governed by a mayor, and twelve aldermen. Its chief trade is in corn. It is eight miles ſouth-weſt of Warwick, and ninety-ſix north-weſt of London. Long. 1. 40. W. Lat. 52. 16. N.

STRATHNAVER, the moſt northern county of Scotland, bounded by the Ocean on the north, by Cathneſs on the eaſt, by Sutherland on the ſouth, and by part of Roſs and the Ocean on the weſt. It is a very mountainous country.

STRATO, a Peripatetic philoſopher, whom Seneca reproached with having made a god without a ſoul. He was born at Lampſachus, was the ſon of Arceſilaus, and the diſciple of Theophraſtes, to whoſe ſchool he ſucceeded in the 248th year before the Chriſtian æra. He was ſurnamed the Phyſician, on account of his applying himſelf to ſearch into the ſecrets of nature. He was choſen preceptor to Ptolemy Philadelphus, who loaded him with favours. He wrote Treatiſes on Royalty, Juſtice, and ſeveral other works, which are loſt. It has been much debated, whether he was really an atheiſt or not.

STRATTON, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Tueſdays; and three fairs, on May 19, November 8, and December 11, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is ſeated on a good ſoil, between two rivulets, which here unite their ſtreams, and fall into the ſea at Beeds-haven. The inhabitants reap a conſiderable profit from their gardens and orchards, and principally from their garlick. It is eight miles north-weſt of Launceſton, and two hundred and twenty-three weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 4. 35. W. Lat. 50. 55. N.

STRAUBING, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Bavaria, and capital of a territory of the ſame name. The Auſtrians were obliged to raiſe the ſiege of it in 1742, but they took it the next year, and reſtored it back in 1745. It is an agreeable large town, with a good market, and the ſtreets are large: there are ſeveral fine churches and convents. It is twenty-two miles ſouth-eaſt of Ratiſbon. Long. 12. 41. E. Lat. 48. 50 N.

STREATER (ROBERT) an excellent Engliſh painter, was born in 1624, and is ſaid to have been the greateſt and moſt univerſal painter England ever produced, which is ſuppoſed to have been, in ſome meaſure, owing to his learning; for he was reputed a good hiſtorian. He particularly excelled in hiſtory, architecture, and perſpective, and ſhewed himſelf a great maſter by the truth of his outlines, and his ſkill in foreſhortening figures. He was alſo excellent in landſcapes and ſtill-life; and there are ſome of his pieces that are in the higheſt Italian guſto, both for penciling, judgment, and compoſition. Indeed, he had a very good collection of Italian books, drawings, and prints, after the beſt maſters. Upon the reſtoration of king Charles II. he was made his majeſty's ſergeant-painter; but being violently afflicted with the ſtone, he reſolved to be cut; which being told to the king, his majeſty had ſo great a kindneſs for him, as to ſend on purpoſe to France for a ſurgeon, who came and performed the operation, which Streater did not long ſurvive: after having lived much eſteemed, and in great reputation, he died in 1680, at fifty-ſix years of age. His principal works were at the theatre of Oxford, ſome cielings at White-hall, now burnt; the battle of the Giants at ſir Robert Clayton's; the pictures of Moſes and Aaron, in St. Michael's church, Corn-hill, &c.

STREBÆUS (JAMES LEWIS) an excellent tranſlator of the 16th century, born at Rheims, was well ſkilled in the Greek and Latin tongues, and died about the year 1550. His Verſion of Ariſtotles's Morals, Oeconomics, and Politics, is faithfully executed, in elegant Latin.

STRENGUES, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the lake Meler, on which a fair is held every year when it is frozen over. It is thirty-five miles ſouth-weſt of Upſal, and thirty weſt of Stockholm. Long. 17. 5. E. Lat. 59. 31. N.

STRIGELIUS (VICTORINUS) a famous proteſtant divine and philoſopher, was born at Kaufbeir, on the 26th of December, 1524. He ſtudied at Fribourg and in the univerſity of Wittemberg, where he attended the lectures of Luther and Melancthon. In 1544 he took the degree of maſter of philoſophy, and gained a great reputation by reading private lectures, till the war obliged him to leave Wittemberg. In 1556 he was preſent at the conference of Eiſenach, on the neceſſity of goods works. The following year he was attacked by Illyricus, and diſputed with him at Weimar, where he maintained, that the will of man co-operates with grace: from which time he was continually perſecuted by the proteſtant divines. In 1559 he was thrown into priſon, from whence being delivered three years after, he reſumed his lectures, and at length went to Leipſic, where he taught divinity, logic, and morality; but being at laſt obliged to diſcontinue his lectures, he retired into the Palatinate; and was ſent for to Heidelberg, where he was made profeſſor of ethics, which office he diſcharged with great reputation till his death, which happened on the 26th of June, 1569. He was both a good philoſopher, a good divine, and had an incomparable talent in inſtructing youth: yet his life was attended with a thouſand vexations: he was accuſed of herefy, defamed, anathematized, and expoſed to the penal laws. He wrote Notes on the Old and New Teſtament, and other works.

STROMBERG, a town of Germany, in the biſhoprick of Munſter, and capital of a ſmall territory. It is twenty-two miles ſouth-eaſt of Munſter, and twenty north-weſt of Paderborn. Long. 8. 20. E. Lat. 51. 48. N.

STRONGOLI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Citerior Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a high rock, and is three miles from the gulph of Taranto, and eight from St. Severina. Long 17. 46. E. Lat. 39. 14 N.

STROUD, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Fridays; and two fairs, on May 12, and Auguſt 21, for cattle, ſheep, and pigs. It is ſeated on a river of its own name, over which there is a bridge, and on the banks are ſeveral fulling-mills, it being a great cloathing town. It is well built, and the houſes are generally of ſtone. The market is chiefly for proviſions and yarn. It is eleven miles ſouth of Glouceſter, and one hundred and one weſt of London. Long 2. 15 W. Lat. 51. 40. N.

STROZZI (JULIUS and NICHOLAS) celebrated Italian poets of the 17th century. The former wrote, *Venetia Ædificata*, or the Origin of the City of Venice, which is a very fine Italian poem. Nicholas was born at Florence, on the 3d of November, 1590. He wrote Idylls, Sonnets, two Tragedies, with other Italian poems, which are much eſteemed, and died on the 17th of January, 1654.

STROZZI (PHILIP) of an ancient and rich family at Florence, was one of thoſe who, after the death of pope Clement VII. undertook to reſtore liberty to their country by the expulſion of Alexander de Medicis. When he found that

that their ſollicitations at the court of Charles V. were without effect, he had recourſe to a ſhorter, and moſt criminal method, which was to aſſaſſinate Alexander de Medicis, the pretended uſurper, and engaged a man to execute it; but the ſucceſs of this enterprize was more fatal to the liberty of the Florentines, than the diſcovery of the whole conſpiracy would have been: for after his death Coſmo, his ſucceſſor, defeated the conſpirators at the battle of Marone, near Florence, and cauſed Philip Strozzi to be thrown in priſon, when the latter put an end to his life in 1538, after he had written with the point of his poniard on the mantle-piece of the chimney, in the room where he was confined, this verſe of Virgil.

Exoriare aliquis noſtris ex oſſibus ultor.

Riſe ſome avenger from our blood.

STROZZI (PHILIP) grandſon of the former, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſervice of France, in ſeveral ſieges and battles. He was made colonel-general of the French infantry, to whom he taught the uſe of large arquebuſſes. He was alſo lieutenant-general of the fleet ſent to attempt the reſtoration of Don Antonio king of Portugal; but being defeated at ſea, near the Iſle of St. Michael, on the 28th of July, 1583, he fell into the hands of Saint Croix, general of the Spaniſh army, who, contrary to all law, killed him in cold blood, and cauſed him to be thrown into the ſea; at the ſame time ſeveral commanders who accompanied him were delivered up to the executioner, as ſo many pirates.

STROZZI (CYRIACUS) a celebrated Peripatetic philoſopher, was of a noble family, and born at Florence, on the 22d of April, 1504. He travelled into many countries without interrupting his ſtudies, and became well ſkilled in architecture and philoſophy. He profeſſed Greek and philoſophy with great reputation at Florence, Bologna, and at Piſa, where he died in 1565, at ſixty-three years of age. He wrote a ninth and tenth book, in Greek and Latin, as a continuation of the eight books of Ariſtotle's Republic, in which he has ſo well followed the ſpirit of that ancient philoſopher, that it ſeems to have been written by him.

STRUVEUS (GEORGE ADAM) an eminent German civilian, was born at Magdeburg, on the 27th of September, 1619, and became well ſkilled in the civil law, which he profeſſed at Jena with reputation. He was aulic counſellor, and counſellor of the chamber of Weimar, and had ſeveral other important poſts. He wrote, *Syntagma Juris Civilis*, and ſeveral other works, which are eſteemed, and died on the 15th of December, 1692, aged ſeventy-three.

STRYPE (JOHN) an Engliſh divine and memorialiſt, was born in London. He ſtudied at Catharine-hall, Cambridge, and in 1669 was collated to the rectory of Theydon-Boy, in Eſſex, which a few months after he reſigned for the vicarage of Low Layton, in the ſame county. He had afterwards alſo a conſiderable fine cure given him by archbiſhop Teniſon, and was lecturer of Hackney, near London. In 1694 he publiſhed the Memorials of Archbiſhop Cranmer, in which the hiſtory of the church, and its reformation during his primacy, are greatly illuſtrated. He compiled many other works, and Dr. Birch obſerves, that his fidelity and induſtry will always give a value to his numerous writings, however deſtitute of graces, and even of uniformity of ſtyle, and the art of connecting facts. He lived to an uncommon age; for he enjoyed his vicarage near ſixty-eight years, and died at Hackney, on the 13th of December, 1737.

STUCKIUS (JOHN WILLIAM) an eminent writer, at the end of the 16th century, was born at Zurich, and acquired a great reputation by his works, eſpecially by his Treatiſe on the Feſtivals of the Ancients, which is a very curious performance. In that treatiſe he mentions the manner in which the Hebrews, Chaldeans, Greeks, Romans, and ſeveral other nations, took their meals, and the ceremonies they obſerved on thoſe occaſions. He died in 1607.

STUKELEY (Dr. WILLIAM) an emininent antiquarian, phyſician, and divine, was born at Holbech, in Lincolnſhire, on the 7th of November, 1687, and educated at Bennet college in Cambridge. While an under-graduate, he often indulged a ſtrong propenſity to drawing, and was ſo fond of natural hiſtory, that he took frequent perambulations along with the celebrated Dr. Hales, then fellow of the ſame college, through the neighbouring country in ſearch of plants. He alſo ſtudied anatomy and chemiſtry, and acquired the practical part of medicine under Dr. Mead. He began to practiſe phyſic at Boſton, in his native county; but in 1717 removed to London, where he was ſoon after elected fellow of the Royal Society, and was one of the firſt who revived that of the Antiquaries in 1718. The next year he took his degree of doctor of phyſic at Cambridge, and in 1720 was admitted a fellow of the College of Phyſicians. About this time he publiſhed Arthur's Oon, in Scotland, and the Roman Vallum, with copper plates, in quarto. In 1722 he was appointed to read the Gulſtonian lecture, in which he gave a deſcription and hiſtory of the ſpleen; which he printed in folio, with many plates, coloured in imitation of nature. He was greatly afflicted with the gout, which induced him to take ſeveral journeys in the ſpring, in which he indulged his innate love of antiquities, by tracing out the footſteps of the expeditions of the Romans in this iſland, their camps, ſtations, &c. the fruit of which was his *Itinerarium Curioſum*, or An Account of the Antiquities and Curioſities in Travels through Great Britain, folio, adorned with plates.

In 1729, he entered into holy orders, and was preſented by lord chancellor King to the living of All Saints, in Stamford; and ſoon after was cured of his gout, by the uſe of oleum arthriticum, juſt invented by Dr. Rogers, which occaſioned his publiſhing an account of the external application of theſe oils, in a great variety of inſtances, which was followed by A Treatiſe on the Cauſe and Cure of the Gout, from a new rationale. In 1736, he publiſhed an explanation of a curious ſilver plate, a Roman baſſo relievo, found under-ground, at Riſley park, in Derbyſhire; and the ſame year came out his *Palæographia Sacra*, or Diſcourſes on the Monuments of Antiquity that relate to Sacred Hiſtory, in quarto. In 1741, he became one of the founders of the Egyptian Society, which brought him acquainted with the duke of Montague, who prevailed upon him to leave Stamford, and, in 1747, gave him the living of St. George the Martyr, in Queen's-ſquare, London. From thence he frequently went to a pretty retirement he had at Kentiſh Town; but returning on Wedneſday the 27th of February, 1765, to his houſe in Queen's-ſquare, according to his uſual cuſtom, he lay down on his couch, where his houſekeeper came and read to him; but ſome occaſion calling her away, on her return he told her, that an accident had happened while ſhe was abſent, and on her aſking what it was, he added, that it was a ſtroke of the palſy. At this ſhe ſhed tears; but deſiring her not to be concerned, bid her go and get ſome help, to carry him up ſtairs, from whence he ſhould never be brought down but upon men's ſhoulders. Soon after, his faculties failed him; but he continued quiet and compoſed, as in a ſleep, till the Sunday following, and then died, on the 3d of March, 1765, in the ſeventy-eighth year of his age. Beſides the works above mentioned, he publiſhed ſeveral others, particularly An Account of Stonehenge and Abury; and, towards the end of his life, completed an Account of ancient Britiſh Coins, particularly of Cunobelin. To his intereſt and application, we are indebted for recovering from obſcurity Richard of Cirenceſter's *Britannicarum Gentium*, &c. and for the benefit of the Engliſh reader, he publiſhed an illuſtration of theſe choice remains of antiquity, and the manner how they came to be diſcovered.

STULINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, thirty-five miles weſt of Conſtance, and ſubject to the duke of Furſtenburg. Long. 8. 10. E. Lat 47. 51. N.

STULWEISSENBURG, a town of Lower Hungary, ſeated near the eaſt end of the Platten Sea, thirty-ſix miles ſouth-weſt of Buda. Long. 18. 34. E. Lat. 47. 31. N.

STUPPA (PETER) a native of Chiavenna, a town of the Griſons, arrived by his merit, in 1652, to the command of a company in the Swiſs guards of France. In 1672, he raiſed a regiment of Swiſs for Lewis XIV. ſerved with reputation in the Dutch war, and was made commander of the troops in Utrecht. He was preſent at the battle of Seneſ, and was ſucceſſively raiſed to the rank of brigadier, marſhal de camp, lieutenant-general, and colonel of the regiment of Swiſs guards. He died on the 6th of January, 1701, in the eighty-firſt year of his age. Never was there any Swiſs who poſſeſſed, at the ſame time, ſo many regiments and companies in France as Stuppa. He was one day ſolliciting Lewis XIV. for the payment of the Swiſs officers, who had received no money for a long time, when M. de Louvois, vexed at his importunity, ſaid to the king, "Sire, if your majeſty had all the ſilver which you and your predeceſſors, have given the Swiſs, one might pave a cauſeway of ſilver coin with it from Paris to Baſil." "That may be, replied Stuppa immediately; but if your majeſty had likewiſe all the blood which the Swiſs have ſpilt in the ſervice of France, you might make a river of blood with it from Paris to the city of Baſil." The king being ſtruck with this anſwer, ordered M. de Louvois to ſee that the Swiſs were paid.

STURBRIDGE, a town of Worceſterſhire, with a market on Fridays; and two fairs, on March 29, for horſes and cattle; and on September 1, for all ſorts of cattle and ſheep. It is ſeated on a flat, on the river Stour, over which there is a bridge. It is a good well-built town, with a free-ſchool, where there is a library; and it is chiefly noted for its glaſs-houſes. It is twenty-three miles north of Worceſter, and one hundred and twenty-four weſt-north-weſt of London. Long. 2. 6. W. Lat. 52. 30. N.

STURBRIDGE, the name of a field near Cambridge, where

Sturbridge fair is kept every year, on September 7, and continues a fortnight. Long. 0. 6. E. Lat. 52. 16 N.

STURMINSTER, a town of Dorſetſhire, with a market on Thurſday; and two fairs, on May 12, and October 24, for cattle and toys. It is ſeated on the river Stour, over which there is a handſome ſtone bridge. It is remarkable for the ruins of an ancient caſtle near adjoining, which was the ſeat of the Weſt Saxon kings. It is twenty miles north of Dorcheſter, and one hundred and twelve weſt by ſouth of London. Long. 2. 27. W. Lat. 50. 55. N.

STURMIUS (JOHN) a learned philologer and phyſician, was born at Sleida, in Eiffel, near Cologne, on the firſt of October, 1507. He ſtudied in his native country, at Liege, and at Louvain, where he ſet up a printing houſe with Rudger Reſcius, profeſſor of the Greek tongue, and printed ſeveral Greek authors. In 1529, he went to Paris, where he read public lectures on the Greek and Latin authors, and on logic, and acquired the eſteem of the learned; but as he approved of what were called the new opinions, he was more than once in danger, and therefore removed to Straſburg, in 1527, where he opened a ſchool, which became famous, and which, by his means, in 1566, obtained of the emperor Maximilian II. the title of an univerſity. He was entruſted with ſeveral important deputations, which he diſcharged with honour, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his charity to the refugees on account of religion, for whoſe ſake he impoveriſhed himſelf, and even run in debt; yet being of Zuinglius's opinion, he was expoſed to many troubles, and eſpecially to the perſecutions of the Lutheran miniſters, who got him deprived of his place. He died on the 3d of March, 1589, in the eighty ſecond year of his age, after he had been for ſome time blind. He publiſhed many books, which he wrote with great moderation, the principal of which are, 1. *Partitiones Dialecticæ.* 2. *De Educatione Principum.* 3. *De Nobilitate Anglicana.* 4. *Linguæ Latinæ reſolvendæ Ratio.* 5. Excellent Notes on Ariſtotle's and Hermogenes's Rhetoric, &c.

He ought not to be confounded with John Sturmius, a native of Mechlin, and phyſician and profeſſor of mathematics at Louvain, who alſo wrote ſeveral works.

STURT (JOHN) an engraver, chiefly remarkable for the ſmallneſs of his writing, was born on the 6th of April, 1658, and at ſeventeen years of age was put apprentice to Robert White. He is principally admired as a writing-engraver, and that not ſo much for the beauty of the letters, as the ſmallneſs of the character. He engraved the Lord's Prayer in the compaſs of a ſilver penny, and the ten commandments, &c. in the ſize of a medal; but his capital work was his Common Prayer Book, publiſhed by ſubſcription, in 1717. It is all engraven very neatly, in two columns, with borders round each plate, ſmall hiſtories at the top, and initial letters. It is a large octavo, and contains one hundred and ſixty-ſix pages, beſides twenty-two in the beginning, which conſiſt of the dedication, table, preface, calender, names of ſubſcribers, &c. Prefixed is a buſt of king George I. in a round, and facing it thoſe of the prince and princeſs of Wales. On the king's buſts are engraven the Lord's Prayer, Creed, Commandments, Prayers for the Royal Family, and the 21ſt Pſalm, but ſo ſmall as not to be legible without a magnifying glaſs. He alſo engraved a Companion to the Altar, on plates of the ſame ſize; and a ſet of fifty-five hiſtoric cuts for the Common Prayer Book, in ſmall octavo. Sturt, grown old and poor, had a place offered him in the Charter-houſe, which he refuſed, and died about the age of ſeventy-two. *Mr. Walpole's Catalogue of Engravers.*

STUTGARD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a palace, in which the duke reſides. It is ſeated at a ſmall diſtance from the river Neckar, among hills. It is ſurrounded by walls and ditches, and there is an old caſtle. The ſtreets are narrow, and the houſes generally of wood; however, there are large houſes and wide ſtreets in one of the ſuburbs. There is an hoſpital for orphans, and a very famous college. It is thirty miles north-eaſt of Baden. Long. 8. 54. E. Lat. 48. 0. N.

SUABIA, a circle of Germany, bounded on the north by the circle of Franconia and the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the weſt by the circle of the Lower Rhine and Alſace, on the ſouth by Switzerland, and on the eaſt by the circle of Bavaria. It comprehends the duchy of Wirtemberg, the margravate of Baden, the principality of Hoen-Zollern, that of Oetringen, that of Mindenheim, the biſhoprick of Conſtance, and the biſhoprick of Augſburg, with ſeveral abbeys and free cities.

SUAQUEM, a ſea-port town of Africa, in Upper Ethiopia, on the coaſt of the Red Sea. It was formerly one of the moſt flouriſhing, and trading towns of the Levant. It is ſeated on iſland, and is greatly fallen from its ancient ſplendor. Long. 38 31. E. Lat. 19. 30. N.

SUCHUEN, or SECHUEN, a province of China, bounded on the eaſt by Hu quang, on the ſouth by Koei chu, and Yun-nang; on the north by Schan-ſi; and on the weſt by the kingdom of Thibet. It is divided into ten diſtricts, which comprehend ten cities of the firſt rank, and eighty-eight of the ſecond and third. It is vaſtly rich, not only on account of the great quantity of ſilk it produces, but for its mines of iron, tin, and lead. The capital city is Ching-tu fu.

SUCKLING (Sir JOHN) bart. an eminent poet and dramatic writer, was the ſon of ſir John Suckling, comptroller of the houſhold to Charles I. and was born at Witham, in Eſſex, in 1613. He early diſcovered ſuch abilities for the learning of languages, that, it is ſaid, he ſpoke Latin at five years of age, and wrote it at nine, and thus proceeding in the courſe of his ſtudies, ſoon became well verſed in polite literature. He alſo excelled in muſic and poetry. When he was grown up, he travel'ed abroad. His eaſy behaviour and addreſs were ſuitable to the openneſs of his heart, and to that gaiety, wit, and gallantry, which were the characteriſtics of his nature. He ſeemed to affect nothing more than the character of a courtier and a fine gentleman, which he perfectly attained. Yet he was not ſo devoted to the Muſes, or to the ſoftneſs and luxury of courts, as to be wholly a ſtranger to the camp; for, in his travels, he made a campaign under the great Guſtavus Adolphus, when he was preſent at five ſieges, three battles, and ſeveral ſkirmiſhes; and if, ſays Mr. Langbaine, his valour, was not ſo remarkable in the beginning of our civil wars, yet his loyalty was exceedingly ſo; for, after his return to his native country, he raiſed a troop of horſe for the king's ſervice, entirely at his own expence, and ſo richly and completely mounted, that it is ſaid to have coſt him, 12,000l. but theſe troops and their leader, diſtinguiſhed themſelves only by their finery, for they did nothing for the ſervice of the king. Soon after this miſcarriage, ſir John was ſeized with a fever, of which he died at twenty-eight years of age. The works of ſir John Suckling, containing his poems, letters, and four plays, are printed in octavo.

SUDBURY, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Saturdays; and two fairs, on March 12, and July 10, for toys. It is indifferently large and well built, containing three pariſh-churches, and driving a conſiderable trade in ſays and other woollen manufactures. It is ſeated on the river Stour, over which it has a handſome bridge leading into Eſſex. It is a borough-town, and ſends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor and ſix aldermen. It is nineteen miles ſouth of St. Edmund's Bury, and fifty-four ſouth-eaſt of London. Lon. 0. 50. E. Lat. 52. 6. N.

SUDERCOPING, a town of Sweden, in Eaſt Gothland, at the bottom of an arm of the ſea, and ninety miles weſt of Stockholm. Long. 16. 21. E Lat. 58. 34. N.

SUDERMANIA, a province of Sweden, with the title of a duchy, bounded on the north by Upland and Weſtermania, on the eaſt by the peninſula of Tarin, on the ſouth by the Baltic Sea, and on the weſt by Nerica. It is about ſixty-two miles in length, and forty-two in breadth; and is the moſt populous part of Sweden. It abounds in corn, and mines of divers metals; and Nikoping is the capital town.

SUETONIUS PAULINUS (CAIUS) governor of Numidia, in the year 40, defeated the Mauri, and conquered their country as far as the other ſide of Mount Atlas, and was the firſt of the Roman generals that went beyond that mountain. He wrote an account of that war, and twenty years after commanded in Britain, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his great exploits; particularly in his taking of the Iſle of Mona, and in a great battle he fought in Britain, againſt the celebrated but unhappy Boadicea, in which near eighty thouſand Britons were ſlain, while the loſs of the Romans is ſaid to have ſcarcely amounted to four hundred. He puniſhed the Britons with great ſeverity for the devaſtation and ſlaughter they had a little before committed among the Romans; for which reaſon the Romans appointed him a ſucceſſor who was of a milder diſpoſition. He was conſul about the year 63, and was afterwards one of the chief generals of the emperor Otho's armies; but he then tarniſhed all the glory he had acquired, by flying on the day of a general and deciſive battle, and by making a merit of his baſeneſs to Vitellius. Thoſe who have ſaid that he was the father of Suetonius the hiſtorian, and that he wrote the Life of Otho, were miſtaken.

SUETONIUS TRANQUILLUS (CAIUS) a famous Latin hiſtorian, was born at Rome, and became ſecretary to the emperor Adrian, about the 118th year of the Chriſtian æra; but that poſt was taken from him three years after, when ſeveral perſons fell under that prince's diſpleaſure for not ſhewing the empreſs Sabina all the reſpect ſhe deſerved. During his diſgrace, he compoſed many works, which are loſt; for none of them are now extant but his Hiſtory of the twelve firſt Emperors, and a part of his Treatiſe of the illuſtrious Grammarians and Rhetoricians. Pliny the Younger was his intimate friend, and perſuaded him to

publiſh

publiſh his books. His Hiſtory of the twelve Roman Emperors is very much commended by moſt of our learned humaniſts. He repreſents, in a continued ſeries of choice and curious particulars, without any digreſſions or reflections, the actions of the emperors, without omitting their vices, which he expoſes with all their deformity, and with the ſame freedom mentions the good qualities of the very ſame perſons; but the horrid diſſolutenes, and obſcene actions he relates of Tiberius, Caligula, Nero, &c. have made ſome ſay, that he wrote the Lives of the Emperors with the ſame licentiouſneſs with which they lived. The edition of this hiſtory procured by Grævius at Utrecht in 1672, with the excellent Commentaries of Torrentius, and Caſaubon, and the Notes of ſome other learned critics, is much eſteemed. That edition was reprinted in 1691.

SUEUR (Eustache) an excellent French painter, was born at Paris in 1617, and ſtudied under Vouet with Le Brun, and was a member of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture from its firſt eſtabliſhment. He had an exquiſite taſte in painting. From the ſtudy of antique figures and bas reliefs, he learned whatever is grand, noble, and majeſtic; and from the works of the moderns, all that is graceful, natural, and eaſy. His attitudes are ſimple and noble; his expreſſions fine, ſingular, and well adapted to the ſubject, and his draperies are ſet after the guſto of Raphael's laſt performances. The firſt work of conſequence he undertook, was the life of St. Bruno, which he painted in the cloiſter of the Carthuſians at Paris, in twenty two pictures, that are admirably beautiful; but ſome of them have been maliciouſly ſpoilt. All the other pictures executed by this great painter are extremely fine, and are admired for the beautiful manner in which he repreſents nature. He died at Paris on the 30th of April, 1655, aged thirty-eight, without having ever been in Italy.

SUEZ, a ſea-port town of Egypt, ſeated at the end of the north-weſt branch of the Arabic gulph. The town conſiſts of about two hundred houſes, and is crowded with people when the Turkiſh gallies and other veſſels arrive their; but at other times it is almoſt deſerted, having no freſh water near it. The harbour is too ſhallow to admit ſhips of any great burthen. Long. 34. 36. E. Lat. 30. 5. N.

SUFFETIUS. See Metius Suffetius.

SUFFOLK, a county of England, bounded on the north by Norfolk, on the weſt by Cambridgeſhire, on the ſouth by Eſſex, and on the eaſt by the German ocean. It is about ſixty-two miles in length, and twenty-two in breadth, and contains 575 pariſhes and twenty-eight market-towns. The ſoil is various. The commodities are excellent butter, all ſorts of corn, peaſe, hemp, and ſeveral manufactures; and the coaſt has been noted for the fiſhing trade. The principal rivers are the Little Ouſe, the Waveney, the Stour, the Orwel, the Deben, the Ore, and the Blyth. The air is ſweet and wholeſome. Ipſwich and St. Edmund's-Bury are the principal towns.

SUGELMESA, a province of Africa in Barbary, bounded on the weſt by the province of Dara, on the eaſt by that of Retel, on the ſouth by the kingdom of Tafilet, and on the north by Mount Atlas. It is above one hundred miles in length, and the capital town is of the ſame name, ſeated in a plain, on the banks of a river with ſeveral forts. Long. 1. 20. W. Lat. 30. 50. N.

SUIDAS, a Greek writer, according to ſome, of the eleventh century, under the reign of the emperor Alexis Comnenus, or according to others, before the tenth century. He wrote in Greek an Hiſtorical and Geographical Dictionary, or Lexicon; a work which, though not always ſtrictly accurate, is nevertheleſs of great importance, as it contains many things taken from the ancients that are no where elſe to be found. The beſt edition of Suidas is that of Kuſter, in Greek and Latin, with Notes, printed in three vols. folio.

SULLY, a town of France in Orleanois, with the title of a duchy. It is ſeated on the river Loire, twenty miles from Orleans, and ſeventy-five from Paris. Long. 2. 30. E. Lat. 47. 42. N.

Sully. See Bethune.

Sully (Henry) an excellent Engliſh artiſt, who went to France and carried the art of making clocks to perfection. The duke d'Arembert granted him a penſion, and the duke of Orleans, who was then regent, allowed him a gratification of 1500 livres, to engage him to ſettle in France. He wrote in French, A Theory and Deſcription of Clocks, and ſeveral other works on that branch of mechanics.

SULMONA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in Citerior Abruzzo, with the title of a principality, and is the country where the poet Ovid was born. It is ſeated on the river Sora, twenty two miles ſouth-weſt of Chieti, and ſixty-five north of Naples. Long. 14. 42. E. Lat. 42. 10. N.

SULPICIA, a Roman lady, the daughter of Sulpicius Paterculus, and the wife of Fulvius Flaccus, was honoured in a diſtinguiſhed manner by being choſen, as the moſt chaſte of all the Roman ladies, to conſecrate the image of Venus.

Sulpicia, a Roman poetes, who lived under the reign of Domitian, and afterwards became ſo celebrated and admired, that ſhe was called the Roman Sappho. There is however nothing left of hers but a ſatire, or rather a fragment of a ſatire againſt Domitian, who publiſhed a decree for the baniſhment of the philoſophers from Rome. This ſatire has been uſually printed at the end of the ſatires of Juvenal, to whom it has by ſome been falſely attributed. From the invocation it appears that ſhe was the author of many other poems, and the firſt Roman lady who taught her ſex to vie with the Greeks in poetry. Her language is eaſy and elegant, and ſhe ſeems to have had a happy talent for ſatire. She is mentioned both by Martial and by Sidonius Apollinaris, and is ſaid to have addreſſed to Calenus, her huſband, who was a Roman knight, a poem on Conjugal Love.

SULPICIUS (Gallus) a celebrated Roman aſtronomer, was of an illuſtrious family, which, from the time of Romulus, gave the republic many conſuls, and performed great ſervices for their country. He was the firſt aſtronomer among the Romans who gave natural reaſons for the eclipſes of the ſun and moon. Being tribune of the people in the army of Paulus Æmilius, in the 168th year before the Chriſtian æra; and knowing that the next day, when they were to give battle to Perſeus, would be preceded by an eclipſe of the moon, he dreaded leſt the ſoldiers ſhould draw a bad preſage from it, and therefore cauſing them to be aſſembled by the conſul's permiſſion, explained to them the eclipſe which he ſaid would happen between two o'clock and four; and that they ought not to be under any apprehenſions on that account. The eclipſe actually happened between three and four in the morning; and the ſoldiers admiring the wiſdom of Sulpicius, conſidered him as a divine perſon. Perſeus was defeated the next day. Sulpicius became conſul two years after with Marcellus, in the 166th year before the Chriſtian æra.

He ought not to be confounded with Servius Sulpicius Rufus, an excellent civilian of the ſame family, in the time of Cicero; this laſt Sulpicius was alſo conſul, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his virtue and his other amiable accompliſhments.

Sulpicius Severus. See Severus.

SULTANIA, a conſiderable town of Perſia, in Irac-Agemi, ſeated at the foot of a mountain, and contains about 3000 houſes, and there are vaſt heaps of ruins on the weſt ſide of the town. It is two hundred and twenty-five miles north-weſt of Iſpahan, and fifty north-eaſt of Caſbin. Long. 51. 55. E. Lat. 36. 26. N.

SULTSBACH, a town of Germany in the palatinate of Bavaria, and capital of a province of the ſame name, on the confines of the Upper Palatinate, with a caſtle. It belongs to the elector Palatine, and is thirty miles eaſt by-north of Nuremberg. Long. 11. 54. E. Lat. 49. 26. N.

SULTZBURG, a town of Germany in the Briſgaw, belonging to the marquiſs of Baden Durlach, who has a handſome palace there. It is ſeated in a country fertile in good wine, eight miles from Friburg. Long. 7. 40. E. Lat. 47. 54. N.

SUMATRA, an iſland of the Eaſt Indian Sea, and one of the three largeſt of the Sunda Iſlands, lying to the weſt of the peninſula of Malacca, and the iſland of Borneo; and is ſeparated from that of Java by the ſtreight of Sunda. It is about 750 miles in length, and 175 in breadth. This iſland lies nearly under the equator. Here the natives generally build their houſes upon poſts, to ſecure them from the yearly inundations. The Engliſh have ſeveral forts and factories on the weſt coaſt, the chief of which is Bencoolen, which is now built five miles up the country, the place where it ſtood formerly being very unwholeſome; and they have given it the name of Marlborough fort. The chief commodities exported from hence are pepper, canes, and gold duſt. The chief grain here is rice; and they have alſo ſugar, plantanes, pine-apples, cocoa-nuts, limes, citrons, oranges, melons, and pomegranates. Achin, or Atcheen, is the moſt remarkable place for trade, and lies at the north-weſt end of the iſland; elephants are very plentiful here, and conſequently their teeth. The inhabitants on the ſea coaſt are chiefly Mahometans; but thoſe in the inland country are Pagans. They are all of a black complexion, with long hair.

SUMBI, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, lying in about the eleventh deg. of ſouth latitude. The inhabitants who live upon the coaſt are ſtrong, large, and very ſuperſtitious; but the inland parts are very little known.

SUMEREIN, an open town of Lower Hungary, ſeated in the iſland of Schut, made by the river Danube, and is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It is ten miles ſouth of Preſburg. Long. 18. 37. E. Lat. 48. 7. N.

SUNDA Islands, lie in the Eaſt Indian Sea, near the ſtreights

ſtreights of Sunda. The chief of theſe are Bornia, Java, and Sumatra; which ſee.

SUNDERBURG, a town of Denmark in the iſland of Alſen, with the title of a duchy, and a caſtle. It is ſeated on a ſtreight called Sunderburger-Sund, twelves miles eaſt of Flenſburg. Long. 10. 10. E. Lat. 54. 58. N.

SUNDERLAND, a ſea-port town of Durham, with a market on Fridays, but no fairs. It is ſeated on the ſea-ſhore, at the mouth of the river Wyer, and is remarkable for its great trade in ſea-coal. It is eight miles ſouth eaſt of Newcaſtle, and two hundred and ſeventy-one north-by-weſt of London. Long. 1. 0. W. Lat. 54. 52. N.

SUNNEBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Marche of Brandenburg, fifty miles eaſt of Berlin. Long. 15. 10. E. Lat. 52. 38. N.

SUNTGAW, a territory of France in Germany, bounded on the north by Upper Alſace, on the eaſt by the Rhine and the canton of Baſil, on the ſouth by the Franche Compté and the province of Porentru.

SURAT, a ſea-port town of Aſia, in the province of Guzurat, and in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges. It was built in the year 1660, on the banks of the river Tapa, the mart town being then in another place; and when the Engliſh removed from it to this, others followed their example; and in a few years it became a large place, and is now ſaid to have 200,000 inhabitants. Its trade is now very conſiderable; for from 1690 to 1705, the revenues ariſing from the cuſtom-houſe, and other things, amounted to 162,500 pounds. In this city there are many different religions, for there are Mahometans of ſeveral ſects, and many ſorts of Gentoos, of which the Banyans are moſt numerous. Theſe are either merchants, bankers, brokers, accomptants, collectors, or ſurveyors; but there are very few handicraftſmen, except taylors and barbers. The fields about Surat are all plain, and the ſoil is fertile, except towards the ſea, which is ſandy and barren. All ſorts of proviſions are very cheap, and they have as good wheat as in Europe. They have various ſorts of fowls, and plenty of antelopes in their foreſts, though but few deer. There are no fine buildings, but many of the houſes are large; and there are caravanſaries and moſques. The Engliſh and Dutch agents make good figures here, and always have a good underſtanding with the officers of ſtate and juſtice. The affairs of the Eaſt India company are managed by a preſident and council; and the former lives in great ſplendor. The Mahometan women are always veiled when they appear abroad, and their dreſs is much the ſame as the men. The Gentoo women are bare-faced, and their legs are bare up to the knee. They have ſeveral gold and ſilver rings on their noſes, ears, legs, and toes. Surat, together with the citadel, was taken by the Engliſh in April 1759, and afterwards ceded to them by the great mogul. It is one hundred and ſixty miles north of Bombay, as many ſouth of Cambaya, and three hundred and ſeventy-five ſouth-weſt of Agra. Long. 72. 25. E. Lat. 21. 10. N.

SURENA, general of the Parthians, in the war with the Romans under the command of Craſſus, in the fifty-third year before the Chriſtian æra, was next to the king in riches, family, and reputation; but in valour, capacity, and experience, he was the firſt of his time amongſt the Parthians. He reſtored Orodes to the throne, who had been driven from thence, and conquered for him the city of Seleucia, when he was the firſt who ſcaled the walls, and with his own hand beat off thoſe who defended them. Surena diſcovered great dexterity, prudence, and courage in the war againſt the Romans, and by making uſe of an infinite number of ſtratagems defeated Craſſus; but he tarniſhed the glory he acquired by his ſucceſs, by his perfidy; for having demanded an interview with Craſſus, in order to conclude a treaty of peace, and that general having advanced on the faith of his promiſes, towards the river where it was to be written down, he cauſed his head to be cut off, and entered with it in triumph into Seleucia. Surena however did not long enjoy the pleaſure he received from his treachery; for Orodes growing jealous of him, had him put to death.

SURINAM, a territory of South America, in Terra-Firma, capital of a Dutch ſettlement, which extends above ſeventy-five miles along the river Surinam in Guiana. It abounds in fruit, fiſh, game, and ſeveral animals unknown in Europe. They have ſugar, cotton, tobacco, gums, and dying woods. The chief place is Surinam, which is built on an eminence, ſurrounded with a moraſs. Long. 56. 21. W. Lat. 6. 32. N.

SURRY, a county of England, bounded on the north by Middleſex, on the eaſt by Kent, on the ſouth by Suſſex, and on the weſt by Berkſhire and Hampſhire, being thirty-four miles in length, and twenty three in breadth. It contains 140 pariſhes, and eleven market-towns, and the air is ſweet and delightful. The principal rivers are the Thames, the Wey, the Mole, and the Wandle; ſix of the towns ſend two members to parliament, which, with two for the county, make fourteen in all. The principal towns are Southwark, Guilford, and Kingſton.

SURINGIA, a large trading town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon, and capital of a province of the ſame name. Lon. 139. 5. E. Lat. 39. 30. N.

SUS, a province of Morocco, bounded on the weſt by the ocean, on the north by mount Atlas, on the eaſt by the river Sus, which ſeparates it from Geſula; and on the ſouth by the deſart of Numidia. The chief towns are Taradant and Tafilet. It is a flat country, which abounds in corn, flocks, ſugar-canes, and dates.

SUSA, an ancient and ſtrong town of Italy in Piedmont, capital of a marquiſate of the ſame name, with a fort. It is called the key of Italy, on account of its ſituation on the frontiers of France. It is ſeated on the river Doria, among very agreeable mountains and hills, thirty miles north-weſt of Turin, and twenty-two north-weſt of Pignerol. Long. 7. 7. E. Lat. 45. 6. N.

SUSANNAH, famous for her ſuffering on account of her chaſtity, was the daughter of Chelcias, and the wife of Joakim, a very rich Jew of Babylon. She was equally remarkable for her extraordinary beauty and virtue. Two old men, in appearance reſpectable for their age, and for their being inveſted with the office of judges, ſaw her walking in the garden, and became enamoured. Chance bringing them together, they reciprocally acknowledged to each other their impure deſires, and deliberated on the means of gratifying them. They agreed to hide themſelves in Joakim's garden, and to wait there till the time when Suſannah uſually came thither to bathe. She came during the heat of the day, and reſolving to waſh herſelf, ſent two ſervants who were with her for waſhing balls and oil, ordering them to ſhut all the doors. The laſcivious elders no ſooner found the ſervants gone, than they ran to Suſannah and ſolicited her to let them enjoy her, threatening upon her refuſal to accuſe her of adultery: but ſhe bravely choſe rather to bear the effects of their malice, than to ſin in the ſight of the Lord. The next day, in an aſſembly of the people, they ſwore that they had ſurpriſed her lying with a young man. Suſannah could only weep and appeal to God, as the witneſs of her innocence. Every one ſecretly pitied her; but the accuſation of two grave magiſtrates were of ſuch weight, that Suſannah was judged guilty, and condemned to die. As they were leading her to her execution, the prophet Daniel, who was then a youth, joined them, and raiſing his voice, deſired leave to examine her accuſers ſeperately. The people conſented, and he found them guilty of bearing falſe witneſs, one of them ſaying that he had ſeen her commit the crime under a holm, a kind of oak, and the other under a lentiſk, a tree from whence flows the gum called maſtich, on which they were inſtantly condemned, and ſuffered death in her ſtead, about the 607th year before the Chriſtian æra.

SUSDAL, a town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, bounded on the north by the river Volga, on the eaſt by the duchy of Wolodimer, on the ſouth by that of Moſcow, and on the weſt by thoſe of Yeroſlave and Boſtova. The town is an archbiſhop's ſee, and is ſeventy-ſix miles north of Moſcow. Long. 41. 58. E. Lat. 57. 5. N.

SUSSEX, a county of England, bounded on the north by Surry and Kent, on the eaſt by another part of Kent, on the ſouth by the Engliſh channel, and on the weſt by Hampſhire; being ſixty five miles in length, and twenty-nine in breadth. It contains ſeventeen market-towns, and nine of them ſend members to parliament, as alſo the three cinque-ports, Haſtings, Winchelſea, and Seaford, which, with two knights of the ſhire, make twenty-ſix members in all. The chief rivers are the Arun and the Rother; which, with many leſſer ſtreams, empty themſelves into the ſea. The chief town is Chicheſter.

SUSTER, a celebrated town of Perſia, and capital of Kuſiſtan, ſeated on the river Caron, eighty-five miles ſouth-weſt of Iſpahan. Long. 51. 0. E. Lat. 31. 25. N.

SUSTEREN, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers. It is three miles from the river Maeſe or Meuſe, and ten miles ſouth of Roermond. Long. 5. 58. E. Lat. 51. 9. N.

SUTHERLAND, a ſhire of Scotland, bounded on the north by Strathnaver and Cathneſs, on the eaſt by the German ocean, and on the weſt and ſouth by the ſhire of Roſs. It is fifty-five miles in length, and twenty in breadth, and is generally fruitful in corn and paſtures; and abounds with fiſh, fowl, ſheep, black cattle, and deer. It ſends one member to parliament.

SUTRI, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of the Church, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Puzzuolo, twenty two miles north-weſt of Rome. Long. 12. 15. E. Lat. 42. 13. N.

SUTTON-COLEFIELD, a town of Warwickſhire, with a market

market on Mondays; and two fairs, on Trinity Monday, and November 12, for ſheep and cattle. The town is ſmall, but ſeated in an excellent air, twenty-four miles north-weſt of Warwick, and one hundred and nine north-weſt of London. Long. 1. 50. W. Lat. 52. 36. N.

SUTTON (THOMAS) eſq. founder of the Charter-houſe, was born at Knaith, in the county of Lincoln, in the year 1532. He had his education at Eton ſchool, and in St. John's college, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn, in London; but not reliſhing the ſtudy of the law, he travelled into foreign parts, where he reſided during the whole reign of queen Mary. Returning home in 1562, he entered into the poſſeſſion of a large eſtate, left him by his father, who had died during his abſence. He now became ſecretary to the earl of Warwick, and his brother the earl of Leiceſter. By the intereſt of the former of theſe noblemen, he was, in 1569, appointed maſter of the ordnance at Berwick, and diſtinguiſhing himſelf in that ſituation, in the rebellion which then broke out in the North, he obtained a patent for the office of maſter-general of the ordnance in the North for life. Soon after, he purchaſed of the biſhop of Durham the two manors of Gateſhead and Weekham, famous for their coal-mines, which, together with the above poſt, and his wife's portion, laid the foundation of the immenſe fortune which he afterwards acquired. He now engaged in the buſineſs of a merchant; and being poſſeſſed of more ready money than moſt men in the kingdom, he carried it on to great advantage. In the beginning of 1611, having previouſly obtained an act of parliament for that purpoſe, he purchaſed of the earl of Suffolk Howard houſe, or the late diſſolved Charter-houſe, near Smithfield, when he founded and nobly endowed the hoſpital and ſchool which now goes by that name. He died at Hackney, near London, on the 11th December, 1611, and his body was interred in Chriſt-church, London, from whence it was removed, in 1614, to the Charter-houſe, and depoſited in a vault on the north ſide of the chapel, under a magnificent tomb.

SUZANNE, a town of France, in the Maine. It is ſeated on an eminence twenty miles from Mans. Lon. 0. 20. W. Lat. 48. 7. N.

SWABIA. See SUABIA.

SWAFFHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays; and three fairs, on November 12, for ſheep, cattle, and toys; on July 21, and November 3, for cattle and toys. It is ſeated on a hill, and is a large well-built town, and the market is very well ſupplied with corn and other proviſions. It is twenty-ſeven miles weſt of Norwich, and ninety-four north-north-eaſt of London. Long. 0. 50. E. Lat. 52. 42. N.

SWALE, a river of Yorkſhire, which riſes on the confines of Weſtmoreland, runs ſouth-eaſt through Yorkſhire, paſſing by Richmond and Thirſk, and falls into the river Ouſe.

SWALLEY, a ſea-port town of the Eaſt Indies, in the province of Cambaya, ſeated on the ſea-ſhore, twelve miles north-weſt of Surat. Here ſhips receive and deliver their merchandize, for the merchants of Surat. Long. 72. 15. E. Lat. 21. 35. N.

SWAMMERDAM (JOHN) M.D. a celebrated and learned natural philoſopher, was the ſon of John James Swammerdam, an apothecary and famous naturaliſt of Amſterdam, and was born on the 12th of February, 1637. His father intended him for the church, and with this view had him inſtructed in Latin and Greek; but he, thinking himſelf unequal to ſo important a taſk, prevailed with his father to conſent to his applying himſelf to phyſic; but as he was kept at home till he ſhould be properly qualified to engage in that ſtudy, he was frequently employed in cleaning his father's curioſities, and putting every thing in its proper place. This inſpired our author with an early taſte for natural hiſtory, ſo that not content with the ſurvey of the curioſities his father had purchaſed, he ſoon began to make a collection of his own, which he compared with the accounts given of them by the beſt writers. When grown up, he ſeriouſly attended to his anatomical and medical ſtudies; yet ſpent part of the day and the night in diſcovering, catching, and examining the flying inſects proper to thoſe different times, not only in the province of Holland, but in thoſe of Guelderland and Utrecht. Thus initiated in natural hiſtory, he went to the univerſity of Leyden, in 1651; and, in 1663, was admitted a candidate of phyſic in that univerſity. The curioſities of anatomy now began to engage his attention; and he immediately began to conſider how the parts of the body, prepared by diſſection, could be preſerved, and kept in conſtant order for anatomical demonſtration, and herein he ſucceeded as he had done before in his nice contrivances to diſſect and manage the minuteſt inſects. Our author afterwards made a journey into France, where he ſpent ſome time at Saumur, and where he became acquainted with ſeveral learned men. In 1667, he returned to Leyden, and took up his degree of doctor of phyſic. The next year the grand duke of Tuſcany being in Holland, in order to ſee the curioſities of the country, came to view thoſe of our author and his father; and on this occaſion, Swammerdam made ſome anatomical diſſections of inſects in the preſence of that prince, who was ſtruck with admiration at our author's great ſkill in managing them, eſpecially at his proving that the future butterfly lay with all its parts neatly folded up in a caterpillar, by actually removing the integuments that covered the former, and extricating and exhibiting all its parts, however minute, with incredible ingenuity, by means of inſtruments of inconceivable fineneſs. On this occaſion his ſerene highneſs offered our author 12,000 florins for his ſhare of the collection, on condition of his removing them himſelf into Tuſcany, and coming to live at the court of Florence; but Swammerdam, who hated a court life, rejected his highneſs's propoſal. In 1663, he publiſhed a General Hiſtory of Inſects. About this time, his father began to take offence at his inconſiderately neglecting the practice of phyſic, which might have ſupported him in affluence and would neither ſupply him with money nor clothes. This reduced him to ſome difficulties. In 1675, he publiſhed his Hiſtory of the Ephemeras, and his father dying the ſame year, left him a fortune ſufficient for his ſupport; but he did not long ſurvive him, for he died on the 17th of February, 1680-1. Gaubius gave a tranſlation of all his works from the original Dutch into Latin, from which they were tranſlated into Engliſh, in folio, in 1758. The celebrated Boerhaave wrote his Life.

SWANSEY, a ſea-port town of Glamorganſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays and Saturdays; and four fairs, on July 13. Auguſt 26, October 19, and the two following Saturdays for cattle, ſheep, and hogs. It is a large and well-built town, and drives the greateſt trade of any in the county, eſpecially for coals. It is ſeated on the river Taivy, where it falls into the ſea. It is thirty-ſix miles weſt of Cardiff, and two hundred and five weſt-by-north of London. The ruins of the large old caſtle ſtill appear. Long. 4. 0. E. Lat. 51. 40. N.

SWEDEN, a large kingdom in the north of Europe, bounded on the north by Daniſh Lapland and by the ocean, on the ſouth by the Baltic Sea, and the Gulph of Finland, and on the weſt by Norway, the Sound, and the Cattegate, being about 800 miles in length from north to ſouth, and 350 in breadth from eaſt to weſt. It is divided into Proper Sweden, Gothland, Nordland, Finland, and Lapland. It is part of the country anciently called Scandinavia. We may eaſily conceive that the climate is not every where the ſame; for on the ſide of Muſcovy, the longeſt day is eighteen hours thirty minutes; but farther towards the north, and near the pole, there is but one day and one night throughout the year. In the province in which Stockholm is ſeated the ſpring and autumn is ſcarce to be perceived; for the winter continues nine months, and the ſummer during the remaining three. In winter the cold is exceſſive, and in ſummer the heat is almoſt inſupportable, the air being ſerene all that time. Notwithſtanding this, the Swedes live a long while; and it is not uncommon to ſee ten people together at the ſame table, whoſe ages make up a thouſand years. Thoſe places that are fit for cultivation have ſcarce a foot of good earth, for below it is all gravel; for which reaſon they till the ground with a ſingle ox, and one ſervant may readily manage the plough. All their rocks are covered with flowers in the ſummer time, and their gardens have plenty of fruit. The trees are early in bloſſoming, becauſe the ſoil is fat and ſulphureous, which contributes greatly to the vegetation of plants; but yet the apples, pears, cherries, apricots, melons, and grapes, have not ſo good a taſte as in the more ſouthern countries. Their domeſtic animals are horſes, cows, hogs, goats, and ſheep. With regard to the wild beaſts, there are bears, wolves, foxes, wild cats, and ſquirrels. In winter the foxes and ſquirrels become grey, and the hares as white as ſnow. There are alſo elks, and rein-deer. They have ſeveral ſorts of fowl, and partridges, woodcocks, and falcons, in great plenty. The ſilver mines are two hundred yards in depth; and though they are rich, yet the people who work them have ſcarce wherewith to ſubſiſt, when the king's duties are paid. The mines of copper are alſo exceeding good; likewiſe the iron mines yield a great deal of iron. The Swedes did not apply to navigation till the year 1644, when their veſſels had liberty to paſs through the Sound, without paying any toll. The vaſt quantities of the Swediſh commodities brought here by the Engliſh, put them upon thinking of trade; and now they have a great number of artiſts and workmen, as well Germans as Scotch, who are, as it were naturalized among them, and their manufactories are now in a pretty good condition. The merchandize which the Swedes ſupply foreigners with are boards, gunpowder, leather, iron, copper, tallow, ſkins, pitch, roſin, maſts, and all ſorts of wooden utenſils; and, on the contrary, they are obliged to purchaſe ſalt, brandy, wine, linen cloth,

ſtuffs, tobacco, ſugar, ſpices, and paper. However, the trade has been greatly hurt by the Ruſſians having ſeized Livonia, which was the granary of Sweden; and now, in ſcarce years, they are obliged to purchaſe corn, and proviſions of the Ruſſians with ready money: beſides, in 1721, their veſſels were obliged to pay the ſame toll as other nations for paſſing the Sound; however, in 1731, they ſet up an Eaſt-India company at Gottenburg; and as that harbour is without the Sound, the merchandizes brought from the Eaſt Indies come duty free. The inhabitants are of a robuſt conſtitution, and are able to ſuſtain the hardeſt labour. They are much more poliſhed than what they were, and have ſeveral public ſchools and colleges, where arts and ſciences are taught. Their houſes are generally of wood, and have very little art in their conſtruction. The roofs are covered with turf, on which the goats go often to feed. There is no country in the world, where the women do ſo much work; for they till the ground, thraſh the corn, and row the boats on the ſea. The government of Sweden was always monarchical, and was formerly elective; but afterwards became hereditary. But after the death of Charles XII. in 1718, the ſtates of the kingdom began to recover their ancient rights, and they elected the huſband of Ulrick Eleonora, daughter of Charles XI. for king. He was landgrave of Heſſe. At the ſame time, they re-eſtabliſhed the authority of the aſſembly of the ſtates, which conſiſts of one thouſand gentlemen, one hundred eccleſiaſtics, one hundred and fifty burgeſſes, and about two hundred and fifty peaſants. The whole country is divided into twenty-five governments, whoſe governors promiſe that they will govern according to the Swediſh laws, reduced into a body in 1736, and conform to the inſtructions of the king, as alſo to quit the province when the king ſhall command them. The Swedes profeſs the evangelical religion, and will not tolerate any other in their kingdom. They have one archbiſhop and ſeven biſhops, beſides ſix ſuperintendants, and they muſt be all, as well as the inferior clergy, natives of the country.

SWERIN, or SCHWERIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a principality of the ſame name, within the duchy of Mechlenburg. It is ſeated on a ſmall lake of the ſame name, twenty-two miles ſouth of the Baltic Sea, and ſixty-five eaſt of Hamburg. It is ſubject to the duke of Mechlenburg. Long. 11. 27. E. Lat. 54. 10. N.

SWERNICK, a town of Turky in Europe, ſeated on the river Drino, on the confines of Servia and Boſnia, and eighty miles weſt of Belgrade. Long. 20. 15. E. Lat. 44. 46. N.

SWIFT (Dr. JONATHAN) dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, and a celebrated wit, poet, and political writer, was born in Dublin, on November 30, 1667; but both his father and mother were natives of England. At about ſix years of age, he was ſent to the ſchool of Kilkenny, and having continued there eight years, was admitted a ſtudent of Trinity college, Dublin, where applying himſelf to books of hiſtory and poetry, to the neglect of academical learning, he was, at the end of four years, refuſed his degree of bachelor of arts for inſufficiency, and was at laſt admitted *ſpeciali gratia*, which is there conſidered as the higheſt degree of reproach and diſhonour. Stung with this diſgrace, he ſtudied eight hours a day for the ſeven following years, three of them at the univerſity of Dublin.

He had loſt his father, when he was but about a year old, and, in 1688, was deprived of his uncle, by whom he had been ſupported; he therefore came to England, and took a journey to Leiceſter, where his mother reſided, in order to conſult her about the courſe he was to purſue. As ſir William Temple had married a lady to whom Mrs. Swift was related, ſhe adviſed her ſon to communicate his ſituation to that gentleman, and ſollicit his advice. Sir William received him with great kindneſs, and Swift's firſt viſit continued two years, during which time he aſſiſted his patron in reviſing his works; and from his converſation, Swift greatly increaſed his political knowledge; but ſuſpecting that ſir William neglected to provide for him, merely that he might keep him in his family, he reſented it ſo warmly, that, in 1694, a quarrel enſued, and they parted.

It is remarkable, that while Swift reſided with ſir William, he conſtantly viſited his mother at Leiceſter once a year, when he always went on foot; but if the weather was very bad, he ſometimes took ſhelter in a waggon. He choſe to dine at obſcure ale-houſes, among pedlars and other mean people, and to lie where he ſaw written over the door, "lodgings for a penny;" but he would give a teſter for a ſingle bed and clean ſheets.

Having taken orders, he obtained the prebend of Kilroot, in the dioceſe of Connor, in Ireland, worth about 100*l.* per annum. But ſir William, who had been uſed to his converſation, was unwilling to live without him, and therefore perſuaded him to reſign his prebend in favour of a friend, promiſing to obtain preferment for him in England, if he would return. Swift conſented, and ſir William was ſo pleaſed, that during the remainder of his life, which was about four years, the utmoſt harmony ſubſiſted between them. Swift, as a teſtimony of his eſteem, wrote the Battle of the Books, of which ſir William was the hero; and ſir William, when he died, left him a pecuniary legacy, and his poſthumous works.

After ſir William Temple's death, he accepted of an invitation from the earl of Berkeley, who was appointed one of the lord's juſtices of Ireland, to attend him as chaplain and private ſecretary; but he ſoon loſt theſe poſts, under the pretence that he was not fit for a clergyman. This diſappointment was ſoon followed by another; for the deanery of Derry becoming vacant, the earl of Berkely, inſtead of giving it to him, as he expected, put him off with the livings of Laracor and Rathbigging, in the dioceſe of Meath, which together did not amount to half its value.

He is ſaid to have been devout, not only in his public, but private devotions; yet he could not forbear, when an opportunity offered, of indulging the peculiarity of his humour, however improper the time and place. Upon his coming to Laracor, where he now reſided, he gave public notice, that he would read prayers on Wedneſdays and Fridays, which had not been cuſtomary there. Accordingly the bell was rung, and he entered the deſk: but having ſat ſome time with no other auditor than his clerk Roger, he began, "Dearly beloved Roger, the Scripture moveth you "and me in ſundry places;" and ſo proceeded to the end of the ſervice. Thus alſo, ſoon after he was dean of St. Patrick's, having dined one Sunday with Dr. Raymond, vicar of Trim, when the bells had done ringing for evening prayers, "Raymond," ſaid Swift, "I will lay you a "crown, that I begin prayers before you this afternoon." Dr. Raymond accepted the wager, and immediately both ran as faſt as they could to the church. Raymond, the nimbleſt of the two, arrived firſt at the door, and entering the church, walked decently towards the reading deſk: but Swift, without ſlackening his pace, ran up the iſle, left Raymond behind him, and ſtepping into the deſk, without putting on the ſurplice, or opening the book, in an audible voice began the ſervice.

While Swift reſided at Laracor, he invited to Ireland a lady, whom he has celebrated by the name of Stella. He became acquainted with her while he lived with ſir William Temple. She was the daughter of his ſteward, whoſe name was Johnſon; and ſir William, in conſideration of her father's faithful ſervices, left her at his death 1000*l.* She was now about eighteen, and was accompanied by Mrs. Dingley, a lady who was fifteen years older, but, though ſhe was related to ſir William, had only an annuity of 27*l.* But whatever was Swift's attachment to Mrs. Johnſon, every precaution was taken to prevent ſcandal: they never lived in the ſame houſe; nor were they ever known to meet but in the preſence of a third perſon. Swift made frequent excurſions; but Mrs. Johnſon was buried in ſolitude and obſcurity; ſhe was perſonally known only to a few of Swift's moſt intimate acquaintance, and Mrs. Dingley was her only female companion.

In 1701 Swift took his degree of doctor of divinity. He had been educated among the Whigs, and the ſame year publiſhed a Diſcourſe of the Conteſts and Diſſenſions between the Nobles and Commons of Athens and Rome: this was in behalf of king William and his miniſters, againſt the violent proceedings of the houſe of commons. But ſoon after he attached himſelf to the Tories. In 1710, being then in England, he was impowered by the primate of Ireland to ſolicit the queen to releaſe the clergy from paying the twentieth part, and the firſt fruits; on which he reſolved to apply to Mr. Harley; but before he waited on him, got himſelf repreſented as a perſon who had been ill uſed by the laſt miniſtry, for not going ſuch lengths as they would have had him. Mr. Harley received him with the utmoſt kindneſs and reſpect, and ſoon after accompliſhed his buſineſs. Swift preſently became acquainted with the reſt of the miniſters, by whom he was careſſed, and dined every Saturday at Mr. Harley's with the lord-keeper, Mr. Secretary St. John, and lord Rivers. This ſelect company was at length encreaſed to ſixteen, Swift included; and from this time he ſupported the intereſt of his new friends in pamphlets, poems, and periodical papers. In order to facilitate a peace, which appeared neceſſary to ſave the miniſtry from ruin, he wrote the Conduct of the Allies, which coſt him much pains, but ſucceeded beyond his expectations, above 11,000 being ſold off in two months time. But in the mean while he received no gratuity or reward till the year 1713, when he was preſented to the deanery of St. Patrick's, Dublin.

It is here proper to obſerve, that among other perſons with whom he became intimately acquainted, while in England, was Mrs. Vanhomrigh. She was born in Ireland, and had been married to Mr. Vanhomrigh, firſt a merchant

of Amſterdam, then of Dublin, where king William gave him very great places: but he dying, left two ſons, and two daughters; and his ſons dying ſoon after, his whole fortune, which was very conſiderable, fell to the daughters. The widow and the two young ladies came to England in 1709, where they were viſited by perſons of the firſt quality, and Swift living near them, uſed to be much there. During this familiarity, he inſenſibly became a kind of preceptor to the young ladies, particularly to the eldeſt, who was then about twenty, and was fond of reading, and a great admirer of poetry. Hence admiring ſuch a character as that of Swift, ſhe paſſed from admiration to love, and ventured to make him a propoſal of marriage. He at firſt affected to believe her in jeſt, then to rally her on ſo whimſically a choice, and at laſt gave her an abſolute refuſal. While he was in this ſituation he wrote his Cadenus and Vaneſſa, and and then returned to the place of his exile, as he uſually called it. Soon after Mrs. Vanhomrigh died, and left ſome debts, which it not being convenient for her daughters, who had debts of their own, to pay at preſent, to avoid an arreſt, they followed the dean into Ireland.

The firſt remarkable event after his ſettlement at the deanery was his marriage to Mrs. Johnſon, after a moſt intimate friendſhip of above ſixteen years. But whatever were the motives of this marriage, the dean and the lady continued to live afterwards in the ſame manner as before, Mrs. Dingley was ſtill her inſeparable companion, and ſhe never reſided at the deanery, except when the dean had fits of giddineſs and deafneſs. See the article JOHNSON. (Mrs.) He had hitherto continued to viſit Miſs Vanhomrigh, but now his viſits were leſs frequent. Soon after her ſiſter died, and the remains of the family fortune centring in her, ſhe retired to Selbridge, a ſmall houſe and eſtate, about twelve miles from Dublin. From thence ſhe frequently wrote to the dean, and preſſed him to marry her, but he rallied and ſtill avoided a poſitive refuſal. She preſſed him either to accept or refuſe her as a wife; upon which he wrote an anſwer, and delivered it with his own hand, and probably let her into the fatal ſecret of his being already married; but this the unhappy lady did not ſurvive many weeks; however, before her death ſhe cancelled a will ſhe had made in the dean's favour.

About the year 1720 the dean, who had before acquired the character of a humouriſt and wit, was firſt regarded as the patriot of Ireland, by writing a Propoſal for the uſe of the Iriſh Manufactures, which rendered him the more popular, as it immediately raiſed ſo violent a flame, that a proſecution was commenced againſt the printer; and in 1724 he publiſhed the Drapier's Letters, which united the whole nation in his praiſe, and his influence in Ireland became almoſt without bounds: he was conſulted in whatever related to domeſtic policy, and particularly to trade: the weavers conſidered him as their patron and legiſlator; and when elections were depending for the city of Dublin, many corporations refuſed to declare themſelves, till they knew his ſentiments. He was an abſolute monarch over the populace, and was regarded with veneration and eſteem by perſons of every rank.

On the 28th of January, 1727, died his wife, the amiable Stella, in the 44th year of her age, a lady poſſeſſed of an enchanting beauty, a muſical voice, unbounded wit, mingled with ſweetneſs of manners, and a mind adorned with every virtue. She had been declining ever ſince the year 1724, and it is generally agreed, that her immature death was occaſioned by the peculiarity of the dean's conduct towards her. From this time his life became much retired, and the auſterity of his temper encreaſed. But as he ſpent great part of his time in ſolitude, he frequently amuſed himſelf with writing. However, though his principal enjoyment was at an end when ſhe died, it is remarkable, that there is an air of levity and trifling in ſeveral of the pieces he wrote afterwards; ſuch in particular are ſeveral of his Letters to Dr. Sheridan, and his Directions to Servants.

From the year 1736 his memory was perceived gradually to decline, and his paſſions to pervert his underſtanding. In 1741 he was incapable of converſation, and his friends found it neceſſary to appoint him guardians. In the beginning of the year 1742 his reaſon was ſubverted, and his rage became abſolute madneſs. In October his left eye ſwelled to the ſize of an egg, and large boils breaking out on his arms and body, pain kept him awake near a month, and during one week, five perſons with difficulty reſtrained him by mere force, from pulling out his eyes. Upon the ſubſiding of theſe tumours, he knew thoſe about him; but a few days after ſunk into a ſtate of total inſenſibility, and could not, without great difficulty, be prevailed on to walk acroſs the room, and thus continued, ſcarcely uttering above half a dozen ſentences till his death, which happened in the latter end of October, 1745, without the leaſt pang or convulſion, in the ſeventy-eight year of his age.

By his will he left about 1200*l.* in legacies; and the reſt of his fortune, which amounted to about 11,000 to erect and endow an hoſpital for ideots and lunatics. His works have been printed often and in various forms, and are ſtill greatly admired.

SWINDON, a town of Wiltſhire, with a market on Mondays; and four fairs, on Monday before April 5, the ſecond Monday after May 11, and the ſecond Monday after September 11, for cattle, hogs, and ſheep. It is ſeated on the top of a hill, and near a rich valley. It is but a ſmall town; but the houſes are well built with ſtone; and the market is conſiderable for fat cattle. It is twenty-eight miles north of Saliſbury; and eighty-two weſt from London. Long. 1 40. W. Lat. 51. 32. N.

SWISSERLAND, or SWITZERLAND, a country in Europe, bounded on the eaſt by Tyrol, on the weſt by the Franche Compté, on the north by Suntgaw, the Black Foreſt, and a part of Suabia; and on the ſouth by Savoy, Milaneſe, and other provinces of Italy. It is about two hundred and ſeventy miles in length, and one hundred in breadth. It was anciently called Helvetia, and is accounted the higheſt country in Europe. Swiſſerland is divided into thirteen cantons, without comprehending their allies, namely Lucern, Uri, Schwitz, Underwald, Zug, Friburg, Soleure, the Catholic cantons; and the Proteſtant cantons Zurich, Bern, Baſil, and Schaffhauſen; with Glaris and Appenzill, which contain both religions. All theſe cantons are ſo many republics; and it was the cantons of Schwitz, Uri, and Underwald, which began to throw off the Auſtrian yoke in 1308. The mountains of Swiſſerland, commonly called the Alps, are a long chain of prodigious height, which begin at the Mediterranean, and extend to the Adriatic. See the article ALPS. The principal lakes are thoſe of Conſtance, Geneva, Lucern, Zurich, and Neuf-Chatel. The moſt conſiderable rivers are the Rhine, the Rhone, the Aar, the Rues, and the Inn. The principal riches of Swiſſerland conſiſt of excellent paſtures, in which they breed and fatten their cattle night and day on the mountains: one would think they would be devoured by the wild beaſts, and yet it is quite otherwiſe; for when the beeves perceive a bear, or a wolf, at a diſtance, they form themſelves into a circle, and are ready to receive the enemy with their horns. As for the goats, and ſhamoy goats, they feed in flocks on the mountains and in the woods, and they place centinels on all ſides; and when any dangerous animal draws near, a ſignal is given, and they all get into a place of refuge, where the ſavage beaſt dares not come. The inhabitants are ſtrong robuſt men, for which reaſon they are generally choſen by ſeveral nations for the military ſervice, and even the pope has his Swiſs guards. The women are tolerably handſome, and have many good qualities, and are in general very induſtrious.

SYBRECHT (JOHN) an eminent landſcape painter, born at Antwerp, about the year 1630, was brought up in that city under his father, and became a cloſe imitator of nature. He went up the Rhine, and drew many pleaſant views in water colours, and as he ſpent a greater part of his life in that way, than in painting, his drawings became more valued than his pictures. As the duke of Buckingham paſſed through the Netherlands, in his return from his embaſſy in France, he ſtaid ſome time at Antwerp, where meeting with ſome of this maſter's landſcapes, he was ſo pleaſed with them, that he invited him over to England, promiſing him to make him his painter in that way. Sybrecht came, and having continued three or four years in his ſervice, worked for the other Engliſh nobility and gentry. He drew cattle remarkably well, and uſually contrived to place ſome of them in his landſcapes. He died in London, in 1703, aged ſeventy-three.

SYDENHAM (Dr. THOMAS) an excellent Engliſh phyſician, was the ſon of William Sydenham of Winford Eagle, in Dorſetſhire, eſq. and was born there about the year 1624. He ſtudied at Magdalen-hall, Oxford; but left that univerſity when Oxford was garriſoned for king Charles I. and went to London, where becoming acquainted with Dr. Thomas Cox, an eminent phyſician, that gentleman perſuaded him to apply himſelf to the ſtudy of phyſic; and therefore, after the garriſon was delivered up to the parliament, he retired again to Magdalen-hall, entered on the phyſic line, and in 1648 was created bachelor of phyſic. Soon after he was made a fellow of All Souls college, and continued there ſeveral years, when leaving the univerſity, he ſettled at Weſtminſter, became doctor of phyſic at Cambridge, and an exact obſerver of diſeaſes and their ſymptoms, grew famous for his practiſe, and was the chief phyſician in London from the year 1660 to 1670, when he began to be diſabled with the gout. He is much famed for his not only introducing a cool regimen in the ſmall-pox; but opening the bed-curtains of the ſick, and frequently the windows of the room, to let in freſh air; alſo for his giving the bark in paroxyſms in agues, and for his uſe of laudanum. He died

at

at his houſe in Pall-Mall, on the 29th of December, 1689. his works are highly eſteemed, both at home and abroad; they were written in Latin, and have been printed together in octavo, as alſo the Engliſh tranſlation.

SYDNEY (Sir PHILIP). See SIDNEY.

SYLLA (LUCIUS CORNELIUS) a famous Roman conſul and dictator, was of an illuſtrious family. He was born poor, and was educated at the expence of Nicopolis, a rich courtezan, who made him heir to her wealth: his mother-in-law alſo left him great riches. He ſerved under Marius in Africa, in the war with Jugurtha, king of Numidia, when he engaged Bocchus, king of Mauritania, to deliver Jugurtha into his hands. He quarrelled with Marius, and at length became conſul. The province of Aſia falling to him, Marius, now Sylla's enemy, engaged Sulpitius the tribune, to take the command of that province from him, which being made public in an aſſembly of the people, it was ordained that Marius ſhould go into Aſia to make war on Mithridates. At this Sylla being enraged, marched to Rome; made himſelf maſter of that city; cauſed Sulpitius to be put to death, and obliged Marius to ſeek his ſafety in flight. Sylla at length marched againſt Mithridates; took Athens, and after ſeveral victories, obliged that prince to demand a peace, which he granted him. Sylla at length returned to Rome to oppoſe his enemies, who had fortified themſelves there, and who advanced to meet him at his return; but without ſucceſs. Sylla defeated Norbanus, near Canuſium, in the 83d year before the Chriſtian æra; routed young Marius at the ſiege of Paleſtrina, and entered Rome fighting at the gate Collina; then having given himſelf the name of Happy, and being declared dictator, he proſcribed a great number of ſenators, and exerciſed the moſt incredible cruelties. In ſhort, after having quitted the dictatorſhip, he retired near Cumæ, and died in the moſt dreadful manner, being almoſt devoured by lice, in the 78th year before the Chriſtian æra, at ſixty years of age. Sylla had many great accompliſhments; he was fond of the ſciences, and of learned men; was courageous and a great politician, and was delighted with reading the beſt authors of antiquity; but he tarniſhed by his cruelty and barbarity all the glory which his excellent qualities might have procured him. It was he who recovered Ariſtotle's books at the taking of Athens.

SYLVANUS, in pagan worſhip, a rural deity, who preſided over the woods, foreſts, and flocks, and is frequently ſeen in the train of Bacchus. Some repreſent him as the ſon of Saturn, and others, of Faunus; while others again have imagined, that Pan, Faunus, and Sylvanus, were only ſeveral appellations of the ſame deity. He was unknown to the Greeks; for the Latins received his worſhip from the Pelaſgi, who, after their migration into Italy, conſecrated groves to his honour, and appointed ſolemn feſtivals, in which milk was offered to him.

SYLVESTER I. biſhop of Rome, ſucceeded Miltiades, on the 31ſt of January, 314, and died on the 31ſt of December, 335. He was ſucceeded by Mark.

SYLVESTER II. whoſe original name was Gerbert, was born in Auvergne, of a mean family, and ſucceeded pope Gregory V. by the aſſiſtance of the emperor Otho III. on the 2d of April, 999. He was one of the moſt learned men of his age, and was well verſed in the mathematics, and other ſciences. He wrote an hundred and forty nine Epiſtles, and ſeveral other works, which are ſtill extant. He died on the 11th of May, 1003, and was ſucceeded by John XVII.

SYLVIUS (FRANCIS) profeſſor of eloquence, and principal of the college of Tournay at Paris, was born at the village of Lævilly, near Amiens. He was the ſon of Nicholas du Bois, a camblet weaver, and becoming a learned man, he, according to the cuſtom of that age, latiniſed his family name. Francis Sylvius laboured with great zeal in baniſhing barbariſm from his college, and in introducing polite literature, and the uſe of good Latin. He publiſhed ſeveral works, and to prevent his ſcholars being corrupted by reading Martial, procured an edition of that poet purged from obſcenities. Sylvius died at the beginning of the ſeventeenth century.

SYMMACHUS, a famous writer of the ſecond century, well known by his Greek verſion of the Bible, was a Samaritan; but turned Jew, and afterwards Chriſtian, and then embraced the opinions of the Ebionites. We have only ſome fragments of his Verſion of the Bible.

SYMMACHUS, præfect of Rome, was illuſtrious by his birth, probity, and eloquence; but endeavoured to reſtore the Pagan religion, and the altar of victory. He was however zealouſly oppoſed by St. Ambroſe, and was baniſhed from Rome by the emperor Theodoſius the Great. Yet he was afterwards reſtored to that prince's favour, and made conſul in 391. He wrote Epiſtles in ten Books, which are ſtill extant.

SYMMACHUS, biſhop of Rome, was a native of Sardinia, and ſucceeded pope Anaſtaſius II. on the 22d of November, 498. Feſtus, a patrician, ſome time after cauſed another pope to be elected, called Laurentius; but Theodoric, king of the Goths, decided in favour of Symmachus, who was alſo acknowledged by the biſhops as lawful pope, and declared innocent of the crimes laid to his charge in ſeveral councils. He excommunicated the emperor Anaſtaſius, who had declared againſt the council of Chalcedon; erected ſeveral magnificent churches, and died on the 19th of July, 514. There are eleven of his Epiſtles, and ſeveral of his decrees extant. He was ſucceeded by Hormiſdas.

SYNGE (EDWARD) archbiſhop of Tuam in Ireland, was born on the 5th of April, 1659, at Iniſhonane, of which pariſh his father was then vicar. He was educated at Chriſt-church college, Oxford, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts; but on his father's death returned to Ireland, and completed his ſtudies in Trinity college, Dublin. He obtained ſeveral other livings, became chancellor of the cathedral of St Patrick's in Dublin, and was afterwards appointed vicar-general to the archbiſhop. In 1714 he was promoted to the ſee of Raphoe, and in 1716 made archbiſhop of Tuam, over which ſee he preſided about twenty years, and died at Tuam in 1741.

It is remarkable that this worthy prelate was the ſon of the biſhop of Corke, the nephew of the biſhop of Cloyne, and the father of the biſhops of Elphin and Killaloe. In the courſe of his miniſtry he compoſed and publiſhed ſeveral excellent treatiſes for the promotion of religion, piety, and virtue, which are written in a polite, ſenſible, eaſy, and rational manner; and have been ſo well received as to go through many editions.

SYNESIUS, biſhop of Ptolemais, or Cyrene, and one of the moſt learned and eloquent preachers of the fifth century, was the diſciple of the famous Hypatia of Alexandria. The faithful being moved by the regularity of his behaviour, perſuaded him to make an open profeſſion of his Chriſtianity by baptiſm. He was married, and had four daughters, whom he carefully educated. In the year 400 he was ſent to Conſtantinople, when he preſented his book *De Regno* to the emperor Arcadius. He was ſoon after ordained prieſt, and the biſhop of Ptolemais dying in 410, he was choſen to ſucceed him; but it was with great difficulty that he was perſuaded to accept of that office. The following year he held a council; but as to the time of his death, it is not certainly known. There are ſtill extant an hundred and fifty-five of his Epiſtles, ſome Homilies, and other works; the beſt edition of which is that of father Petau, in Greek and Latin, with learned Notes. He was ſucceeded by his brother Evoptius.

SYPHAX, king of a part of Numidia, at firſt joined the Romans, and afterwards quitted them to take part with the Carthagenians; but being defeated and taken priſoner with Sophoniſba his wife, near Cyrtha, in the 203d year before the Chriſtian æra, the Romans gave a part of his dominions to Maſſiniſſa. This unhappy prince died of vexation ſome time after.

SYRACUSE, a ſtrong and famous town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, with a biſhop's ſee and a large harbour, is defended by a well fortified caſtle. It was formerly the capital of the whole iſland, and the reſidence of the ancient kings. The greateſt part of the houſes were ruined by an earthquake in 1693. It is ſtill of note on account of its harbour. A ſmall diſtance from hence there was a ſea-fight between the Spaniards and Engliſh, in 1718, wherein the former were defeated, and obliged to abandon Sicily; but they became maſters of it again in 1735. It is advantageouſly ſeated on the ſea-ſide, ſeventy-two miles ſouth-by-weſt of Meſſina, and one hundred and ten ſouth-eaſt of Palermo. Long. 15. 10. E. Lat. 37. 30. N.

SYRENS, in fabulous hiſtory, a kind of monſters, whoſe lower parts reſembled fiſhes, and their upper parts women. They were the daughters of Achelous, and were ſo well ſkilled in muſic, that they enſnared and deſtroyed all who heard them. Others ſay that they were half birds and half women, and that preſuming to contend with the Muſes, they were vanquiſhed, and ſtripped at once of their voices and feathers. However, their names were Parthenope, Ligea, and Leucoſia.

A modern author obſerves, that the Egyptians ſometimes repreſented the feaſts during the three months in which their country was overflowed, by three figures, half women and half fiſh, or half women and half lizard. One of them held in her hand a ſyſtrum, which was the ſymbol of the hymns, dances, and univerſal joy that appeared throughout Egypt when the Nile was at that particular height, which was the aſſurance of a ſucceeding plentiful year, and that to this woman who held the ſyſtrum, they gave the name of Syren, or the Singer of Hymns. It is probable that the Phœnicians carried theſe figures into Greece, and that the Greeks and Romans who were fond of the fabulous, repreſented them as the images of animated beings.

SYRIA, or SURISTAN, a province of Turky in Aſia, bounded on the north by Diarbeck and Natolia, on the eaſt by Diarbeck and the Deſarts of Arabia, which alſo, together with Judea, bound it on the ſouth and on the weſt by the Mediterranean Sea. The Turks divide it into three beglerbeglics, namely, thoſe of Aleppo, Tripoli, and Damaſcus. It abounds in oil, corn, and ſeveral ſorts of fruits, as well as peaſe, beans, and all kinds of pulſe and garden ſtuff; but it would produce much more than it does, if it was well cultivated, for there are the fineſt plains and paſtures in the world. The inhabitants trade in ſilk, cambletes, and ſalt. Damaſcus, by the Turks called Scham, is the capital city.

SYRIAM, a great town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Pegu, in the Eaſt Indies; ſeated on the ſpot where the river Pegu joins the Ava, near the ſea. Long. 96. 40. E. Lat. 16. 0. N.

SYRINX, in fabulous hiſtory, a nymph beloved by Pan, whom ſhe treated with diſdain; but being cloſely purſued by him, and ſtopped in her flight by the river Ladon, ſhe invoked the Naiades, who transformed her into a tuft of reeds, which the diſappointed lover graſped in his arms, and afterwards formed of them the pipe for which he became ſo famous.

SYRUS (PUBLIUS). See PUBLIUS SYRUS.

SYSIGAMBIS, the mother of Darius, the laſt king of Perſia, was taken priſoner by Alexander the Great, with the reſt of Darius's family, and was treated by that prince with all the reſpect due to her rank. It is remarked of that princeſs, that though ſhe had ſupported herſelf after the cruel death of her ſon Darius, ſhe could not ſurvive that of Alexander, but died of grief a ſhort time after him.

T.

TAATA, a town of Upper Egypt, about a mile and half from the river Nile, where a Turkiſh governor reſides. There are ſeveral ancient monuments near it. It is two hundred miles north of Cairo. Long. 35. 25. E. Lat. 27. 5. N.

TABAGO, one of the Caribbee iſlands in the American ocean, ſeated twenty miles north-eaſt of the iſland of Trinity, and one hundred and twenty ſouth of the iſland of Barbadoes, being fifty-two miles in length, and twelve in breadth. It was formerly inhabited by the Engliſh, who were driven from it by the Caribbees of the neighbouring continent. It was ceded to the Engliſh by the treaty of 1763.

TABARCA, an iſland on the coaſt of Barbary in Africa, fifty miles weſt of Tunis, belonging to the Genoeſe. Long. 8. 10. E. Lat. 36. 36 N.

TABASCO, the capital of a province of the ſame name in America, ſeated on the bay of Campeachy, at the mouth of the river Tabaſco, one hundred and ſixty miles ſouth-weſt of Campeachy, and in 18 deg. of latitude. The province or government is bounded on the north by the bay of Campeachy; on the eaſt by Yucatan; on the ſouth by the province of Chiapa, and on the weſt by that of Guxaca. It is about a hundred miles in length, and as much in breadth, and is very fertile, eſpecially in cacao-nuts, of which chocolate is made, and which are its principal riches.

TABLE-MOUNTAIN, at the cape of Good Hope, is the moſt ſouthern cape or promontory of Africa, which here forms a bay called Table-bay.

TABOGA, an iſland of America, in the South Sea, in the bay of Panama. It is but three miles in length, and half as much in breadth; and though it is mountainous, it abounds in fruit trees, and belongs to the Spaniards. Long. 86. 30. W. Lat. 1. 0. S.

TABOR, a town of Bohemia, forty-three miles ſouth of Prague. Long. 14. 36. E. Lat. 49. 31. N.

TABRISTAN, a province of Perſia, ſeated on the ſouthern ſhore of the Caſpian Sea, having the province of Aſtrabad on the eaſt, and Ghilan on the weſt.

TACFARINAS, a famous general of the army againſt the Romans in Africa, in the time of Tiberius, was a Numidian. He at firſt ſerved in the auxiliary troops of the Romans; from which he deſerted, and then collecting a band of vagabonds and robbers, made incurſions, and plundered the country. Furius Camillus, proconſul of Africa, marched againſt him, and put him to flight in the year 17. A ſhort time after Tacfarinas renewed his depredations, beſieged a caſtle, and defeated the garriſon which ſallied out to engage him in the open field, and Decrius, who commanded it, was killed. The proconſul Apronius having at length put Tacfarinas's troops to flight, that Numidian reſolved not to wait for the Romans. He diſtributed his army into ſeveral parties; if he were purſued he fled, and when the Romans retired, he fell upon them in the rear: but having ſtopped in a camp, he was defeated there, and obliged to retire into the deſarts, where he did not long continue, but ſoon again took the field; and ſo well repaired his loſſes, that he had the aſſurance to ſend deputies to Tiberias, to demand that a country might be aſſigned him, otherwiſe he would carry on a perpetual war with the Romans. The emperor was ſo provoked at this inſolence, that he gave orders to Junius Blæſus, the uncle of Sejanus, to ſeize Tacfarinas whatever it ſhould coſt. Blæſus had various ſucceſs, but that war was not concluded till an end was put to it by the proconſul Dolabella, in a great battle, in which Tacfarinas choſe rather to die reſolutely defending himſelf, than to fall alive into the hands of the proconſul.

TACHA, a town of Bohemia, on the confines of the Upper Palatinate, towards the foreſt of Bohemia. It is ſeated on the river Mies. Long. 13. 10. E. Lat. 49. 56. N.

TACHUS, or TACHIS, king of Egypt, in the time of Artexerxes Ochus, ſhook off the dominion of the Perſians; and in order to ſtrengthen himſelf, called to his aſſiſtance Ageſilaus, king of Sparta; but that prince was ſoon diſſatisfied with Tachus, who made himſelf general in chief of all the forces; while he gave to Chabras, the Athenian, the poſt of admiral, and left Ageſilaus only the command of the foreign troops. A ſhort time after, Nectanebus, the kinſman of Tachus, who commanded a part of the army, cauſing himſelf to be choſen king of the Egyptians, ſent ambaſſadors to Ageſilaus, to deſire that prince to join him; while Tachus alſo ſent other ambaſſadors to him for the ſame purpoſe. But Ageſilaus ſent all theſe ambaſſadors to Sparta, whence having received full power to act according to his own judgment, ſo as beſt to promote the intereſt of his country, he was rejoiced at having an opportunity of ſhewing Tachus that he reſented his behaviour, by joining the troops he commanded to thoſe of Nectanebus. Tachus being thus abandoned, fled, and it is not known what became of him. Atheneus aſſigns a different cauſe for Ageſilaus's reſentment, than that juſt alledged.

TACITUS (CAIUS CORNELIUS) a celebrated Roman hiſtorian, and one of the greateſt men of his time, raiſed himſelf by his merit to the firſt poſts in the empire. Veſpaſian and Titus gave him conſiderable employments, and he became prætor under Domitian, and two years after was made conſul in the room of Virginius Rufus, in the year 97. But theſe dignities gave him but a ſmall ſhare of glory, if compared with that he obtained by the labours of his pen. There are ſtill extant, 1. His Hiſtory, in five Books. 2. His Annals. 3. A Treatiſe on the different Nations which, in his time, inhabited Germany: and 4. The Life of Agricola, his father-in-law. There is alſo attributed to him a Treatiſe on Eloquence, which is more generally allowed to have been written by Quintilian. Tacitus's other works are loſt. Pliny the Younger, who was his friend, and the

learned ſince his time, give the works of Tacitus the higheſt praiſes. They have been tranſlated into Engliſh; with large political diſcourſes annexed, by Mr. Gordon.

TACITUS (M. CLAUDIUS) emperor of Rome, was elected by the ſenate to ſucceed Aurelian on the 25th of September, 275, after an interregnum of ſeven months. He was related to Tacitus the Hiſtorian, and cauſed his ſtatue and works to be ſet up in all the libraries, for fear they ſhould be loſt. He reſigned a part of his authority to the ſenate; made very wiſe laws, and had raiſed the hopes of the people by his virtue and experience, when he died on the 12th of April, 276, aged ſixty-five. Florianus, his brother by the mother's ſide, then rendered himſelf maſter of the empire; but enjoyed it only two months.

TACQUET (ANDREW) a learned Jeſuit, was born at Antwerp, and died in 1660. He wrote an excellent Treatiſe on Aſtronomy, and other mathematical works that are eſteemed. They were printed at Antwerp in folio, in 1669.

TADCASTER, a town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Fridays, but no fairs. It is noted for lime-ſtone, which is dug up here in great plenty. It is well provided with inns for the reception of travellers, and is three furlongs in length. It is nine miles ſouth-weſt of York, and one hundred and eighty ſeven north-by-weſt of London. Long. 1. 5. W. Lat. 53. 53. N.

TADMOR, an ancient city of Aſia, in the deſarts of Arabia, now in ruins. See PALMYRA.

TADOUSAC, a ſea-port town and ſettlement in North America, ſeated on the river of St. Laurence, two hundred miles from its mouth. Long. 68. 35. W. Lat. 48. 26. N.

TÆHMAS, king of Perſia, ſucceeded his father Iſmael I. in 1525, but had neither his capacity nor intrepidity. He was, however, a very able ſoldier, yet was ſo very avaricious, that he committed atrocious acts of injuſtice, for the ſake of the moſt trifling profit. He was alſo ſo averſe to buſineſs, that he abandoned the government entirely to his miniſters, and devoting himſelf to eaſe and pleaſure, ſhut himſelf up in his harram for many years, without going abroad. After having reigned nine years, without being engaged in any conſiderable war, he had the mortification to ſee his kingdom invaded by the Turks, in which expedition, Soliman, the Turkiſh emperor, made himſelf maſter of Tauris, took Babylon, and cauſed himſelf to be crowned king of Perſia. After this conqueſt, all the cities of Aſſyria opened their gates to Soliman, who had alſo reduced Curdiſtan and Diarbeckir. But Tæhmas at length, having laid waſte the country, the enemy's army was almoſt ſtarved, and obliged to leave Perſia. He gave the command of his troops to an experienced general, and purſued the Turks, who being ſurpriſed in the diſorder of a retreat, the Perſians gained a complete victory. Perſia now enjoyed peace for fourteen years, when Soliman, in 1548, took the field with 200,000 men. Tæhmas with 100,000 and 10,000 Portugueſe, who were at that time very powerful in Aſia, engaged them the following year, and gained a complete victory, in which 130,000 Turks were killed in the field of battle.

After this loſs, Soliman concluded a peace with Tæhmas, and affairs continued in that ſtate during twenty-eight years, when the Perſian monarch died aged about eighty. At his death, he nominated his third ſon for his ſucceſſor, but the grandees not approving his choice, offered the crown to Rhoda-Benda, the eldeſt ſon, and he refuſing, they gave it to Iſmael the ſecond ſon of Tæhmas. See ISMAEL.

TAFALA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, encloſed with walls, and defended by a caſtle. It is called by the Spaniards the Flower of Navarre, becauſe it is the ſeat of a univerſity. It ſtands on the ſmall river Cidazo, in a ſoil fertile in wine, fifteen miles ſouth of Pampeluna. Long. 1. 38. W. Lat. 42. 47. N.

TAFFI (ANDREW) a celebrated painter, born at Florence, learned his art from the Greek painters, who had been ſent for by the ſenate of Venice, and particularly applied himſelf to Moſaic work, the ſecret of which he learned from one of thoſe Greek painters named Apollonius, with whom he laboured in the church of St. John of Florence. Taffi died in 1294, at eighty-one years of age.

TAFILET, a kingdom of Africa, in Barbary, in the dominions of the emperor of Morocco. It is bounded on the north by the kingdoms of Fez and Tremecen, on the eaſt by the country of the Bereberies, on the ſouth by the Deſart, and on the weſt by the kingdoms of Fez, Morocco, and Suza. The ſoil is very ſandy and barren; however there are dates, cattle, camels, dromedaries, and oſtriches. Tafilet is the capital town, and is a trading place. It has a caſtle, and is built on a river of the ſame name, in a plain, two hundred and fifty-five miles ſouth-eaſt of Morocco. Long. 4. 34. W. Lat. 29. 46. N.

TAGAOST, a large town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Sus. There are here many Jews, who carry on a very good trade. It is ſeated in a fertile plain, fifty miles from the ſea, and forty-five from mount Atlas. Lon. 7. 35. W. Lat. 28. 32. N.

TAGUS, or TAJO, the largeſt river of Spain, which riſes on the confines of Arragon, and runs ſouth-weſt, through the provinces of New Caſtile and Eſtremadura, and then croſſing Portugal, forms the harbour of Liſbon, where it is about three miles over, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, ſeven miles below that city.

TAGUMADERT, a town of Africa, in the dominions of Morocco, and kingdom of Tafilet, near the river Dras, with a caſtle ſeated on a mountain. Long. 6. 13. W. Lat. 26. 40. N.

TAICHEU, a ſea-port town of China, in Aſia, ſeated on the Pacific Ocean, two hundred and fifty miles ſouth-eaſt of Nankin. Long. 121. 21. E. Lat. 29. 10. N.

TAILLEBURG, a town of France, in Saintonge, ſeated on the river Charente, thirty miles ſouth-eaſt of Rochelle. Long 0 36. W. Lat. 45. 52. N.

TAINE, a ſea-port town of Scotland, ſeated on the Frith of Dornock, in the ſhire of Roſs, and oppoſite to the town of Dornock, fourteen miles north of Cromartie, and one hundred north-weſt of Edinburgh. Long. 3 45. W. Lat. 57. 50. N.

TAIYEN, a city of the province of Chanſi, in China, was once a beautiful place, but is now ruinous; however, they weave ſilks, make fine carpets, and trade in iron. It is ſeated on the banks of the river Fuenho, and is ſurrounded with a ſtrong wall.

TALAMONE, a ſea-port town of Tuſcany, ſeated on the coaſt del Preſidii, fifty-five miles north of Orbitello, and ſubject to Spain. Long. 11. 48. E. Lat. 42. 33. N.

TALAVERA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of New Caſtile, ſeated on the ſouth ſide of the river Tajo. It is ſurrounded with walls, and has ſeveral handſome churches and convents. It is fifty-ſeven miles ſouth-weſt of Madrid. Long. 4. 7. W. Lat. 39. 44. N.

TALBOT (JOHN) earl of Shrewſbury and Waterford, governor of Ireland, and one of the braveſt and moſt ſucceſsful generals of the 15th century, was deſcended from an ancient and illuſtrious Engliſh family, originally of Normandy. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valour, in the reduction of Ireland under the obedience of king Henry V. and was made governor of that iſland. In 1427, he landed in France with an Engliſh army, and made his name ſtrike terror into the French. He retook the city of Alençon, in 1428, then Pontoiſe, La Val, &c. but was taken priſoner at the battle of Petay. He, however, ſoon after recovered his liberty, and took Beaumont on the Oyſe, and was of ſuch ſervice to Henry VI. king of England, that, in 1441, he was made marſhal of France. Two years after, that prince ſent him ambaſſador to France, to treat of a peace with the dauphin Charles VII. He afterwards took Bourdeaux, with many other cities, and reſtored the affairs of the Engliſh in France; but attempting to oblige the French to raiſe the ſiege of the city of Caſtillon, he was killed in battle, with one of his ſons, on the 17th of July, 1453, when his death made the Engliſh loſe all they poſſeſſed in the province of Guienne, and ſoon after all their poſſeſſions in France.

TALBOT (CHARLES) duke of Shrewſbury, a patriot and ſtateſman, was born in 1660, and loſt his father at ſeven years of age. Being brought to enquire into the popiſh religion, in which he was bred, by the diſcovery of the popiſh plot, in 1679, he applied to Dr. Tillotſon, afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury, who ſoon reconciled him to the church of England; but his change of religion, it ſeems, had not a ſuitable influence upon his moral conduct. Among other excellent endowments, his lordſhip, was particularly diſtinguiſhed by a very handſome perſon, which procuring him an eaſy acceſs to the ladies, he indulged himſelf with ſome exceſſes with the ſex, which reaching the ears of the good Dr. Tillotſon, gave occaſion to one of the moſt polite and moſt pious letters ever penned by that excellent divine. His turn to gallantry and fine addreſs rendered him very acceptable at the court of Charles II. and on James's aſcending the throne, he gave him the command of a regiment of horſe; but when that unfortunate prince broke into the conſtitution, he reſigned his regiment, and went to the prince of Orange, having firſt borrowed 12,000l. to ſupport him. On the prince's landing in the Weſt, he ſent the earl to take poſſeſſion of Briſtol; and he was principally concerned in promoting the aſſociation to revenge any attempt, that ſhould be made upon his highneſs's perſon. He was afterwards appointed, with the earls of Oxford and Clarendon, to treat with the lords ſent by king James to know what the prince demanded, and was primarily conſulted in all the affairs of the Revolution. When the prince and princeſs were declared king and queen of England, the earl was ſucceſſively ſworn of the privy-council, made principal ſecretary of ſtate, and conſtituted lord-lieutenant

of

of Worceſterſhire and Herefordſhire: he was elected knight of the garter, and advanced to the dignities of marquis of Alton, and duke of Shrewſbury; but, in 1699, he reſigned the ſeals of ſecretary of ſtate, on account of his ill ſtate of health, occaſioned by a fall in a fox chace, when his horſe gave him a blow on the breaſt in riſing, which brought on him a ſpitting of blood and ſhortneſs of breath; however, on the 25th of October following, he was appointed lord chamberlain of the houſhold; but the diſcharge of blood encreaſing, he was adviſed by his phyſicians to go to a warmer climate; upon which he reſigned his ſtaff and key of chamberlain, and prepared to go abroad. This happening when his friends, the earl of Oxford, the lords Somers and Halifax were harraſſed by the parliament, gave a handle to thoſe who would not believe his illneſs, to repreſent him as a deſerter, who was leaving the kingdom out of cowardice.

His grace ſpent one year at Geneva, and above three at Rome, on which his enemies gave out, that he was become a Roman catholic again; but this was ſo far from being the caſe, that he became more confirmed in the Proteſtant religion, and even converted the earl of Cardigan and his brother from that church, while at Rome. The duke of Shrewſbury returned to England in 1705, when meeting with a cold reception from his old friends the Whigs, he retired into the country, but was at laſt prevailed upon by the oppoſite party to come to court; and, in 1710, was again made lord chamberlain of the houſhold by queen Anne, and ſworn of her privy council. He was afterwards ſent ambaſſador extraordinary to the French court, in order to complete the peace; but inſiſting on ſeveral beneficial articles of commerce, he found a coldneſs in that court towards him, upon which he follicited his return. He was afterwards made lord lieutenant of Ireland. On his coming from Ireland, the queen took the ſtaff from the earl of Oxford, and delivered it two days after to him; ſo that at the queen's death, he was lord lieutenant of Ireland, lord high treaſurer of Great-Britain, and lord-chamberlain, three great places never before in the hands of one perſon at the ſame time. His grace was one of the lords appointed by king George I. to govern the nation till his arrival, after which he was made groom of the ſtole and privy purſe, ſworn of the privy-council, made lord-lieutenant of Worceſterſhire, and ſoon after declared lord-chamberlain of the houſhold to his majeſty, but died on the 1ſt of February, 1717-18, in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

No man ever behaved with more care for the proteſtant intereſt and the liberty of his country, tempering as much as poſſible, the rage and animoſity of both parties, whence the Whigs feared to truſt him, and he was ſuſpected by the Tories. But though his conduct did not always eſcape ſuch miſrepreſentations as are the ordinary effect of miſtake or malice, yet, in general, he had the good opinion of all; ſo that king William uſed to ſay, the duke of Shrewſbury was the only man of whom the Whigs and Tories both ſpoke well.

TALBOT (WILLIAM) biſhop of Durham, was born at Stourton caſtle, in Staffordſhire, in 1674. He ſtudied at Oriel college, Oxford, and afterwards entered into holy orders, and preached with great zeal againſt popery, in the reign of king James II. In 1691, he was nominated to the deanery of Worceſter, in the room of Dr. George Hickes, who was ejected for refuſing to take the oaths to king William and queen Mary; and, in 1699, was advanced to the biſhoprick of Oxford. In 1715, he was tranſlated to the biſhoprick of Sarum; and in 1722, to that of Durham. He publiſhed a volume of Sermons, and two of his Speeches in the houſe of lords. He died on the 10th of October, 1730.

TALBOT (CHARLES) lord high-chancellor of Great-Britain, was the ſon of the former, and was born on the 3d of December, 1686. In 1717, he was appointed ſollicitor-general to his late majeſty, then prince of Wales; and the ſame year, was choſen member of parliament for Tregony, in Cornwall; and in the two ſucceeding parliaments, was one of the repreſentatives for the city of Durham. In 1726, he was made ſollicitor-general; and, on the 29th of November, 1733, his majeſty delivered to him the great ſeal, whereupon he was ſworn of the privy-council, and lord-high chancellor of Great Britain, and, on the 3d of December following, was created baron of Henſol, in the county of Glamorgan. His lordſhip died at his houſe, in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, on the 14th of February, 1736-7, in the fifty-ſecond year of his age. His univerſal affability, his eaſineſs of acceſs, his humanity to the diſtreſſed, which his employment too frequently preſented to his view, and his great diſpatch of buſineſs, gave him the affection and veneration of all who approached him. He was alſo greatly admired for his eloquence and integrity, his ſkill in the laws, and his exalted, rational, and unaffected piety.

TALLARD, a town of France, in the province of Dauphiny, ſeated on the river Durance, forty-ſeven miles from Grenoble. Long. 5. 45. E. Lat. 44. 26. N.

TALLART (CAMILLE D'HOSTUN, duke of) marſhal of France, was deſcended from an ancient and noble family, and born in 1652. He entered young into the army, and after he had diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſeveral ſieges and battles, was, in 1703, made marſhal of France. He gained the battle of Spires, on the 15th of November, the ſame year, when he wrote from the field of battle to the king, "Sire, your "army has gained more ſtandards and flags than it has loſt "common ſoldiers;" but he was defeated and taken priſoner at the famous battle of Hochſtet, on the 13th of Auguſt, 1704, and brought to England, with many other French officers of diſtinction, with whom he was priſoner at large, at Nottingham. He returned to France, 1711, was made a duke in 1712, and died on the 3d of March, 1728, aged ſeventy-ſix.

TALMAN (WILLIAM) an eminent architect, was born at Weſt-Lavington, in Wiltſhire, where he had an eſtate, and was comptroller of the works in the reign of king William. In 1671, he built Thoreſby-houſe in Nottinghamſhire, which was burned a few years ago; Dynham-houſe in Gloceſterſhire, in 1698; and Chatſworth; the elegance and lightneſs of the latter front, do great honour to the artiſt, and the flight of ſteps by which you aſcend from the hall to the apartments, was thought noble enough by Kent to be borrowed for Holkam. *Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, &c.*

TALMONT, a town of France, in Saintonge, with the title of a principality, and a ſmall harbour. It is ſeated on the river Gironde, twenty miles ſouth-weſt of Saintes. Long. 0. 55. W. Lat. 45. 32. N.

TAMAR, a river which runs from north to ſouth, and divides Devonſhire from Cornwall.

TAMARA, a town of the iſland of Socotra, at the entrance of the Red Sea, with a harbour. It ſtands on the north ſide of the iſland. Long. 52. 25. E. Lat. 12. 10. N.

TAMARACA, a capitainry of Braſil, in South America, bounded on the north by Parayba, on the eaſt by the ocean, on the ſouth by Fernambuco, and on the weſt by Tapayas. Long. 35. 5. W. Lat. 7. 54. S.

TAME, a town of Oxfordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays; and two fairs, on Eaſter Tueſday for all kinds of cattle, and on Old Michaelmas day, October 10, for horſes, fat hogs, and hiring ſervants. It is pleaſantly ſituated on a river of its own name, which, with its branches, almoſt encompaſſes it, and over which there is a bridge. The town is large, and has one ſpacious ſtreet, in the midſt of which is the market-place. It has a famous free-ſchool, and a ſmall hoſpital. It is twelve miles eaſt of Oxford, and forty-ſeven ſouth-weſt of London. Long. 1. 0. W. Lat. 51. 41. N.

TAMERLAIN, or TIMER BEC, emperor of the Tartars, and one of the greateſt conquerors the world has produced, was of royal extraction. He raiſed himſelf to the throne by his valour and prudence, and having put himſelf at the head of ſome troops, gained ſeveral victories in Perſia. His ſucceſs increaſed his army; he ſubdued the Parthians, forced the wall of China, and conquered a great part of India, Meſopotamia, and Egypt; but the moſt conſiderable of his victories was that he obtained over Bajazet I. emperor of the Turks, in 1402, near Angoria in Galatia. In that battle Bajazet himſelf was made priſoner, and treated with great mildneſs and humanity by Tamerlain, till he rendered himſelf unworthy of it by the pride, the menaces, and contempt with which he behaved to his generous conqueror; on which, Tamerlain cauſed him to be ſhut up in an iron cage. This great prince died on the 1ſt of April, 1415, aged ſeventy-one, when his ſons divided his conqueſts between them. There is a hiſtory of this prince compoſed by a cotemporary writer in the Perſian tongue, which was tranſlated into French by M. Petis de la Croix, and publiſhed in 1722, in four volumes duodecimo.

TAMWORTH, a town of Staffordſhire, with a market on Saturdays; and three fairs, on May 4, for cattle and ſheep; on July 26, for cattle and wool; and on October 24, for all ſorts of cattle. It is pleaſantly ſituated on the river Tame, on the confines of the county, one part being in this, and the other in Warwickſhire. It is an ancient borough and corporation, and ſends two members to parliament. It drives a great trade in narrow cloth and other manufactures. It is ſix miles ſouth-by-eaſt of Litchfield, and one hundred and thirteen north-weſt of London. Long. 1. 38. W. Lat. 52. 40. N.

TANAQUIL, alſo called CAECILIA, the wife of Tarquinius Priſcus, king of Rome, was a native of Tarquinii, in Tuſcany, and was there married to Lucumon, the ſon of a man who had taken refuge in that city, after he had been expelled from Corinth, the place of his birth. This Lucumon being rich, and having married the daughter of one of the moſt noble families of the city, hoped to advance himſelf

himself to posts of honour, but he met with great obstacles from his being the son of a foreigner. Tanaquil, who was not less ambitious than her husband, persuaded him to go and seek his fortune at Rome, where persons of merit, of whatever country, might arise to the highest posts. A short time after they set out, and arriving at Mount Janiculus, it is said that that an eagle descended gently upon their chariot, took off Lucumon's cap, and after having flown for some time over them with a great cry, placed the cap again on his head. Tanaquil immediately embraced her husband, assuring him, that this was a certain presage of his future advancement, and they entered Rome full of the highest hopes. Lucumon, when in that city, took the name of Tarquin, gained the esteem and friendship of the Romans, and so well insinuated himself into the king's favour, that he bestowed upon him very high posts, and at length he himself became king. But being assassinated in the 18th year of his reign, Tanaquil managed with such address, that she caused Servius Tullus, her son-in-law, to be placed on the throne. This prince she had educated in her palace, and, it is said, that from once seeing his head encircled with fire while he slept, had long before foretold his advancement. Tanaquil had a great share in the government during the reign of her husband and that of her son-in-law. Her memory was held in great veneration by the Romans for several ages, during which they preserved her handy-works, her distaff, and spindle, with the wool upon them, her girdle, and a royal robe she had made for Servius Tullius. She was the first who wove the tunic given to young men when they laid aside the *prætexta*, and took the *toga virilis*, and to young maids when they married.

TANARO, a river of Italy, which rises in the south of Piedmont, and runs north-east through that province, passing by Alba, Asti, and Alexandria, and falls into the Po below Valenza.

TANCOS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, seated on the river Tajo, sixty miles north-east of Lisbon. Long 8. 35. W. Lat 39. 21. N.

TANDA, a town of the East Indies, in Asia, seated on the east side of the river Ganges, in the province of Bengal, one hundred and twenty miles north east of Dacca.

TANGERMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the Old Marche of Brandenburg. It is seated on the river Tanger, at the place where it falls into the Elb, and is populous, though not very large. It is twenty-three miles north-west of Braudenburg. Long. 12. 31. E. Lat. 52. 46. N.

TANGIER, a sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, seated at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar. It was taken from the Moors by the Portuguese, and by them transferred to Charles II. king of England, in 1661, when he married the infanta of Portugal; but the king being at great charge in keeping up the fortifications, they were blown up and demolished, and the garrison withdrawn from thence in 1683. Long. 7. 5. W. Lat. 35. 49. N.

TANGUT, a kingdom of Asia, in Chinese Tartary, bounded on the east by China, on the south by the kingdom of Ava, on the west by the dominions of the mogul, and on the north by those of the great khan of the Calmucks. It is divided into two parts, Tangut Proper, and Thibet. This last is the patrimony of the Dalai-Lama, sovereign pontiff of the Tartars. These superstitious people look upon him as a god, and come from distant parts to worship him. He receives all their humiliations seated upon a high altar, in one of the most handsome pagods. Whenever he dies they are persuaded that he lives again in another body, and always makes himself known.

TANJAOR, a town of the East Indies, in Asia, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the coast of Coromandel. The kingdom is bounded on the north by Gingis, on the south by Marava, and on the west by the kingdom of Madura. The Dutch and Danes have factories there. Long. 79. 7. E. Lat. 11. 27. N.

TANNER, (THOMAS) bishop of St. Asaph, and an excellent antiquarian, was born in 1674; and, at sixteen years of age, was admitted of Queen's college, Oxford, where a similitude of studies engaged him in a strict friendship with Edmund Gibson, afterwards bishop of London, which lasted as long as their lives. In 1697, he was chosen fellow of his college, and having published some specimens of his skill in antiquities, became greatly esteemed by Dr. Moore, then bishop of Norwich, who to bring him nearer to himself, made him chancellor of that see, and afterwards upon his translation to Ely, gave him a prebend in that church, which dignity he enjoyed ten years, and then exchanged it for a canonry of Christ-church, Oxford. In 1722, he was made archdeacon of Norwich; and, in 1731, was raised to the see of St. Asaph. He died at Oxford in 1735; and, in 1740, was published his *Bibliotheca Britannico Hibernica*, in folio, a very elaborate work, in which he was employed forty years.

TANOR, a small kingdom of Asia, in the East Indies, and on the coast of Malabar, bounded by the dominions of the Samorin, and by the sea. It is about twenty-four miles square. The chief town is of the same name, and is inhabited by Mahometans, who have but little trade. Long. 75. 25. E. Lat. 11. 4. N.

TANTALUS, in fabulous history, king of Phrygia and Paphlagonia, was the son of Jupiter and the nymph Plota. He one day entertained the gods at his table; when, to prove their divinity, he served up his son Pelops cut in pieces. All the deities, except Ceres, perceived his cruelty and impiety, and would not touch his provisions. That goddess, whose thoughts were solely employed about her daughter Proserpine, inadvertently eat a part of his left shoulder. Pelops, however, was restored to life, and an ivory shoulder given him in the room of that which had been eaten; while Tantalus was thrown into Tartarus, where he was punished with perpetual hunger and thirst. He was chained in a lake, the water of which reached up to his chin, but retired when he attempted to drink. The branch of a tree loaded with fruit hung down even to his lips, but on his attempting to pluck the fruit, the branch sprung upwards. It is said that Tantalus had before taken away Ganimede, the son of Tros, king of Troy, for which he had been obliged to fly into Peloponnesus; that he built the city of Smyrna, and left three sons, Pelops, Dascylus, and Brocas, and a daughter named Niobe.

TAORMINA, a sea port town in Sicily, seated in the Val di Demona, on a rock, at a small distance from the sea. It suffered greatly by an earthquake in 1693. It is eighteen miles south-west of Messina. Long. 15. 32. E. Lat. 38. 21. N.

TAPTA, a river of the East Indies, in the peninsula on on this side the Ganges, which runs from east to west through the province of Cambaya, and falls into the ocean a little below Surat.

TAPUYAS, or TAPUYERS, and TAPINAMBOES, the names of two tribes of American savages, in Brasil. When the French attempted to settle on the coast, they went stark naked, and neither men nor women could be brought to wear garments by any means. Their bodies were painted of several colours, especially black; and the hair of the men was cut pretty close on the top of the head, but behind they wore it long. They had all holes in their under lips, in which they put a green stone. The women had long hair, but no holes in their lips: however their ears were bored, and they put white bones in the holes. They were at first reported to be giants and men-eaters, but this was found to be false.

TARASCON, an ancient, populous, and large town of France, in Provence, and capital of a viguery of the same name, with a castle very well built, and a chapter composed of fifteen canons. It is seated on the river Rhone, over against Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. It is ten miles north of Arles, and three hundred and seventy-five south-by-east of Paris. Long. 4. 57. E. Lat. 43. 38. N.

TARAZONA, an ancient and strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, and on the frontiers of Old Castile, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a fruitful country, abounding in all the necessaries of life, one hundred and sixty miles north-by-east of Toledo, and one hundred and twenty-seven on the same point from Madrid. Long. 1. 29. W. Lat. 41. 55. N.

TARBES, a populous town of France, in Gascony, and capital of the county of Bigorre, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Adour, twenty-five miles east of Pau, and one hundred and twelve south-by-west of Bourdeaux. Long. 0. 5. W. Lat. 43. 21. N.

TARENTO, a small, but populous and strong town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and territory of Otranto, with an archbishop's see, a fort upon an eminence, and a harbour, which is now choaked up, and will admit nothing but fishing barks. It is seated on the gulph of Oranto, forty-five miles west of Otranto city. Long. 18. 18. E. Lat. 40. 30. N.

TARGA, a town of Africa, on the coast of the Mediterranean, and in the kingdom of Fez, with a castle seated on a rock. It is seated on a plain, surrounded with thick forests full of monkies. Long. 4. 23. W. Lat. 35. 2. N.

TARGOROD, a town of Turky, in Europe, and in the province of Moldavia, fifty miles south-west of Jassy. Long. 26. 36 E. Lat 46. 56. N.

TARGOVISCO, a considerable town of Turky in Europe, and capital of Walachia. It is seated on the river Launiza, two hundred and eighty miles north-west of Constantinople. Long. 25. 5 E. Lat. 45. 45. N.

TARIFFA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle. It is but a poor place, seated on an eminence at the entrance

of

of the Streights of Gibraltar, eighteen miles ſouth-weſt of that place, and twenty-ſeven north-eaſt of Tangier. Long. 6. 16. W. Lat. 36. 10. N.

TARKU, a ſea-port town of Perſia, in the province of Shervan, and territory of Dagheſtan, on the coaſt of the Caſpian ſea, three hundred miles north eaſt of Tauris. Long. 51. 5. E. Lat. 42. 5. N.

TARO, a river of Italy, which riſes in the mountains of Genoa, and running north-eaſt through the duchy of Parma, falls into the Po below Cremona.

TARPA, (SPURIUS METIUS, or MÆTIUS) a famous critic at Rome, in the reigns of Julius Cæſar and Auguſtus, had his tribunal in the temple of Apollo Palatinus, where he, with four other critics, examined the works produced by the poets; and no piece could be repreſented on the ſtage that was not approved by Tarpa, or one of his four colleagues. The connoiſſeurs, however, were not always ſatisfied with his judgment, but Horace, the moſt judicious critic of his time, mentions him in a favourable manner.

TARPEIA, the daughter of Tarpeius, governor of the Capitol under Romulus, delivered up that fortreſs to Tatius, governor of the Sabines, on condition that his ſoldiers ſhould give her what they wore on their left arms, meaning their golden bracelets; but Tatius being in poſſeſſion of the Capitol, threw upon Tarpeia his bracelets and the buckler he carried on his left arm; and being imitated by the ſoldiers, Tarpeia was cruſhed to death with their bucklers, and afterwards buried on that eminence, which from her was called the Tarpeian rock. This happened in the 746th year before the Chriſtian æra. Hence this place was appointed for the puniſhment of thoſe who were found guilty of treachery, or of bearing falſe witneſs, who, according to a law of the Twelve Tables, were precipitated from the top of the Tarpeian rock.

TARQUIN the Ancient, or TARQUINIUS PRISCUS, king of the Romans, was the ſon of Demaratus, an Athenian, and was born at Tarquinia, a city of Tuſcany. He went to Rome by the advice of his wife Tanaquil, where he behaved in ſo politic a manner as to raiſe himſelf to the throne, and ſucceeded king Ancus Martius in the 615th year before the Chriſtian æra. He inſtituted the games of the Circus, ſubdued ſome of the neighbouring nations, augmented the number of the ſenators, and laid the firſt foundation of the Capitol, where he erected a temple to Jupiter. It is alſo ſaid, that he introduced the cuſtom of tying bundles of rodes to the axes carried before the magiſtrates, invented the robes worn by the kings and ſoothſayers, the ivory chairs of the ſenators, with the rings and ornaments worn by the knights and the children of the nobility. He was aſſaſſinated by the two ſons of Ancus Martius, in the 577th year before the Chriſtian æra, at eighty years of age, after a reign of thirty-eight years. He was ſucceeded by Servius Tullius, his ſon-in-law. See TANAQUIL.

TARQUIN the Proud, thus called from the haughtineſs of his temper, was the nephew of Tarquin the Ancient, and married Tullia, the daughter of king Servius Tullius, but his eagerneſs to obtain the crown induced him to aſſaſſinate that prince, and to place himſelf on the throne in the 531ſt year before the Chriſtian æra. He is accuſed of being the firſt who introduced the cuſtom in Rome of ſending perſons into exile, of putting them to the torture, and of treating even the nobles and ſenators themſelves with inhumanity and cruelty. He finiſhed the Capitol, and built a temple which was common to all the Latins. His ſon, retiring to the Gabii, obtained great power, and ſent deputies to him to aſk by what means he ſhould preſerve it. The deputies found Tarquin walking in his garden, and having delivered their meſſage, that prince, inſtead of anſwering them, turned to a bed of poppies, and ſtruck off the heads of thoſe which roſe above the reſt. His ſon, to whom this action was related, immediately underſtood his father's meaning, and cauſed the moſt conſiderable perſons amongſt the Gabii to be beheaded. The Romans, enraged at Tarquin's cruelty, reſolved to dethrone him, and the violence offered by his ſon Sextus to Lucretia, afforded a favourable pretence for doing it. This deſign was executed in the 409th year before the Chriſtian æra, after he had reigned twenty-four years. He in vain attempted to remount the throne, for the Romans choſe to live under a republican government.

TARQUINIUS COLLATINUS. See COLLATINUS.

TARRAGONA, an ancient and ſtrong city of Spain in Catalonia, with a harbour, a biſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. It was built by the Phœnicians, and was very powerful in the time of the Romans. There are many monuments of antiquity here, namely, inſcriptions, and the ruins of magnificent buildings. It is now ſurrounded with walls built by the Moors, and alſo defended by regular works. It is neither ſo large nor ſo populous as it was formerly; for though there is room for 2000 houſes within the walls, there is not above 500, which are all built with large ſquare ſtones. It carries on a great trade, and is ſeated on a hill on the Mediterranean Sea, in a country abounding in corn, wine, oil, and flax. It is forty-five miles weſt of Barcelona, and two hundred and ſeventy eaſt-by-north of Madrid. Long. 1. 23. E. Lat. 41. 55. N.

TARSUS, now TERASSO, an ancient city of Turky in Aſia, in Carimania, which makes part of Natolia, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It was the capital of Cilicia, where St. Paul was born. It is ſeated near the mouth of the river Tydnus on the Mediterranean. Long. 35. 16. E. Lat. 37. 10 N.

TARTARUS, among the Pagans, the abode of wicked ſouls, repreſented by the poets as a deep pit ſurrounded with walls and gates of braſs. On approaching theſe infernal manſions, the firſt perſon who appeared was Charon, a fat, ſqualid, ragged old man, whoſe office was to ferry the ſouls of the deceaſed over the waters of Acheron, and whoſe fare was never leſs than the value of an half-penny, nor more than three, which were put into the mouths of the perſons interred: but as to the bodies who were denied funeral rites, their ghoſts were forced to wander an hundred years on the banks of the river before they were allowed a paſſage. After croſſing the Acheron, appeared Cerberus, a monſtrous three-headed dog, who guarded the gloomy regions, fawned upon all who entered, and devoured thoſe who attempted to get back. Tartarus was alſo encompaſſed with three other rivers Cocytus and Styx, which had the power of beſtowing forgetfulneſs, and Phlegethon, whoſe waters are repreſented as ſtreams of fire. After paſſing theſe rivers there were two roads, one of which led to the places of puniſhment, and the others to the Elyſian Fields, the happy abodes of the bleſſed, and at the ſeparation of theſe roads was the tribunal, where the three judges Minos, Rhadamanthus, and Æacus, decided the fate of all the ſouls that came thither according to their conduct in life, and if they had been wicked they were committed to the cuſtody of the Furies. There Ixion was ſeen fixed on his wheel; Syſiphus eternally rolling a ſtone to the top of a mountain; Tantalus parched with thirſt, and famiſhed with hunger; the Belides filling a leaky veſſel, &c.

To give an idea of the origin of theſe fables, it is ſufficient to obſerve, that near each of the Egyptian towns a piece of ground was appointed for a common burying-place. Diodorus obſerves that that at Memphis lay on the other ſide of the lake Acheruſia, to the ſhore of which the deceaſed was brought, and placed before a tribunal of judges appointed to enquire into his conduct while living. If he had not paid his debts his body was delivered to his creditors till his relations releaſed it by collecting the ſum; but if he had led a vicious life, his body was left unburied, or probably thrown into a kind of common ſewer called Tartarus. When no accuſer appeared againſt the deceaſed, or the accuſer was convicted of falſhood, they ceaſed to lament him, and his panegyric was made, after which he was delivered to a ferryman ſtyled Charon, or Inflexibility, who by the judges order, and never without, received the body into his boat, and carried it acroſs the lake to a plain embelliſhed with groves, brooks, and other rural ornaments, which was called Elizout, or the Habitation of Joy. In this place was the image of a dog, the emblem of fidelity, with three heads, to denote the three funeral cries over the corpſe, and the ceremony was ended by thrice ſprinkling ſand over the aperture of the vault, and thrice bidding the deceaſed adieu.

TARTARY (GREAT) takes up the third part of all Aſia, and is about fifteen hundred miles from eaſt to weſt, and at leaſt one hundred and twenty-five from north to ſouth, being ſeated between 40 and 80 degrees of north latitude. It was anciently called Scythia, and is parted in two by the mountains called Imaus. As the ancient Scythians did not continue within any bounds, and as they made ſeveral conqueſts in Europe, it was divided into Aſiatic and European Scythia. The laſt king of the Scythians was called Ungham, and was vanquiſhed in 1212 by a rebel called Chingis-Khan, and then this country loſt its name, and was called Tartary. European Tartary, as well as Tartary in Turky, is ſeated near the Black Sea, and Muſcovite Tartary near the Caſpian. Aſiatic Tartary is ſeparated from Europe by two large rivers called the Oby and the Volga. Beſides this there is the Geniſea, the Lena, and the Amur, or Saghalian-Oula, towards the eaſt. It is very difficult to give a true diviſion of the country, becauſe authors are not agreed in this particular, and therefore we ſhall only obſerve that Muſcovite Tartary is ſeated beyond the river Oby, and that Chineſe Tartary is ſeparated from China by the great wall.

TARTAS, a town of France in Gaſcony, in the territory of Albret. It is ſeated on a hill, and built in the form of an amphitheatre, upon the river Midouze, which falls into the Adour, and is twelve miles north-eaſt of Dax. Long. 0. 48. W. Lat. 43. 52. N.

TARUDANT, a large, ancient, trading, handſome, ſtrong town of Africa, and capital of the province of Sus in the kingdom of Morocco, with a caſtle. It is five miles from Mount Atlas, and one hundred and twenty-five ſouth-weſt of Morocco. Long. 7. 40. W. Lat. 29. 30. N.

TASSO (TORQUATO) a juſtly celebrated Italian poet, was born at Sorrento, in the kingdom of Naples, on the 11th of March, 1544. He ſtudied at Padua, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his poetic talents. He attended the pope's nuncio into France, in the reign of Charles IX. and by his merit obtained the eſteem of that monarch; after which he returned to Ferrara, where he publiſhed his famous poem, entitled Jeruſalem delivered, which he had finiſhed in France, in the abbey of Chalis. He compoſed other ingenious pieces, and was the firſt who introduced ſhepherds on the ſtage by writing his *Aminta*, which has ſerved as a model for paſtoral comedies. Taſſo had a great quarrel with the Academy della Cruſca, which had cenſured his *Gieruſalemme liberata*, or Jeruſalem delivered. He involved himſelf in ſome troubles at Ferrara, and in that city was thrown into priſon. He was there alſo in danger of loſing his ſenſes, from an extravagant paſſion he had conceived for Eleonora d'Eſt, the ſiſter of Alphonſo duke of Ferrara. The reſt of his life was a continual train of misfortunes. He lived ſome time at Pavia, went at length to Naples, and was invited to Rome by cardinal Aldobrandini, nephew to pope Clement VIII. and died in that city, in the year 1595, aged fifty-one. His poems have acquired him an immortal reputation. The principal of them are, 1. His Jeruſalem delivered. 2. His Jeruſalem conquered. 3. His Renaldo. 4. The Seven Days of the Creation. 5. The Tragedy of Torimond. 6. Aminta, &c. All Taſſo's works were printed together in Florence in 1724, in ſix volumes folio, with the pieces for and againſt his Jeruſalem delivered. A pompous edition of this laſt poem was printed at Venice in 1745, in folio. The beſt edition of Mirebaud's French tranſlation is that of Paris in 1735, in two volumes duodecimo. His *Aminta* and *Gieruſalemme liberata*, have been tranſlated into Engliſh.

TATE (NAHUM) a poet, born in Ireland, in the reign of King Charles II. He there received his education, and coming into England, was, upon the death of Shadwell, made poet laureat to king William, and held that place till the acceſſion of king George I. but only lived to write his firſt birth-day ode, which is executed with unuſual ſpirit. He was a good-natured man, and had great probity, and a complete ſhare of learning; but was ſo extremely modeſt, that he was never able to raiſe himſelf above neceſſity. He had the earl of Dorſet for his patron; but the chief uſe he made of him was, to ſcreen himſelf from the perſecution of his creditors. He died in the Mint, in the year 1716, and was ſucceeded in the laurel by Mr. Euſden. He wrote 1. A Verſion of the Pſalms, in conjunction with Dr. Nicholas Brady, which is now ſung in many churches. 2. A great number of Poems. 3. Nine Dramatic Performances.

TATIANUS, an orator and philoſopher ſurnamed the Aſſyrian, was the diſciple of St. Juſtin Martyr, and diſcovered great zeal in defence of Chriſtianity; but afterwards became the chief of the ſect of the Encratites, or Continens. He compoſed a harmony of the four Evangeliſts, entitled, *Diateſſaron*, and a great number of other works; but there is nothing of his extant, except his Diſcourſe againſt the Gentiles, in favour of the Chriſtians; for he was not the author of the other works attributed to him. The beſt edition of the above work is that of Oxford, 1700, in octavo.

TATIUS, king of the Sabines, enraged at the rape of his ſubjects daughters, reſolved to be revenged on the Romans, who had married them, but was prevented by the prudence of thoſe ladies. Some time after a peace being concluded between them, he left his ancient reſidence at Cures, and ſettled at Rome, whence the Romans took the name of Quirites: but ſix years after Tatius was aſſaſſinated by Romulus's order.

TATIUS (ACHILLES) a native of Alexandria, was the author of a book on the ſphere, which father Petau tranſlated into Latin. There is alſo attributed to him a Greek romance on the loves of Lencippe and Clitophon, of which Salmaſius has given a beautiful edition in Greek and Latin, with notes. Suidas ſays, that this Achilles Tatius was a pagan, but that he afterwards embraced the Chriſtian religion, and became biſhop. Photius mentions him in his *Bibliotheca*, *Cap.* 87.

TATTA, a city of Aſia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of the province of Sinda, otherwiſe called Tatta. It is a large, rich place, being about three miles in length, and one and a half in breadth; and has a caravanſara at the end, capable of lodging five hundred men and horſes. The country about it is almoſt level; and is overgrown with ſhrubs and buſhes, wherein the robbers lurk to attack travellers. It is about two miles from the river Indus or Sind, from whence there are canals cut to bring water to the city. Sometimes it does not rain here for three years together, which has cauſed ſo ſevere a plague, that 80,000 people have died of it in that city only. They have manufactures of ſilk and cotton, and make chintz very fine and cheap; as alſo curious cabinets inlaid with ivory. The Portugueſe had formerly a church here, which is now abandoned; and the Gentoos have the free toleration of their religion. Long. 68. 25. E. Lat. 25. 16. N.

TATTERSHALL, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Tueſdays; and two fairs, on May 14, and September 25, for horſes, cattle, and cloth. It is ſeated on the river Bane, near the place where it falls into the Witham. It is but a ſmall place, and was formerly of note for its caſtle. It is twenty two miles ſouth-eaſt of Lincoln, and one hundred and thirty-three north of London. Long. 0. 2. E. Lat. 53. 6. N.

TAVASTUS, a town of Sweden, in Finland, and capital of the province of Tavaſtland. It is ſeated on a river which falls into the lake Wana, fifty-two miles north-weſt of Borgo. Long. 24. 23. E. Lat. 61. 25. N.

TAUBER, a river of Germany, which riſes in the Marche of Anſpach, in the circle of Franconia, and running north-weſt, paſſes by Mergentheim, and falls into the river Maine at Wertheim.

TAUBMAN (FREDERIC) in Latin *Taubmannus*, a learned humaniſt, born in Franconia, about the year 1565. He taught poetry and polite literature at Wittemberg with reputation, and died on the 26th of February, 1613. He wrote Commentaries on Plautus and Virgil, which are eſteemed, and ſome other works.

TAUCHEL, a town of Poland, in Pomerella, on the river Verda, thirty-two miles north-weſt of Culm, and fifty-five ſouth-weſt of Marienburg. It has greatly ſuffered in the wars of Poland. Long. 18. 35. E. Lat. 53. 28. N.

TAVERNA, a town of Italy, in the Calabria Ulterior, ſeventy miles north-eaſt of Reggio. Long. 17. 15. E. Lat. 39. 21. N.

TAVERNIER (JOHN BAPTIST) baron of Aubonne, and one of the greateſt travellers in the 17th century, was born at Paris in 1605, where his father, who was a native of Antwerp, was come to ſettle, and traded very largely in maps. Young Tavernier's natural inclination to travelling was greatly encreaſed by the ſight of theſe maps, and hearing the curious, who bought them every day, talk of foreign countries, and this inclination was ſo early gratified, that at twenty-two years of age he had ſeen the fineſt countries of Europe, France, England, and the Netherlands, Germany, Swiſſerland, Poland, Hungary, and Italy. He afterwards travelled ſix times into Turky, Perſia, and the Eaſt Indies, in the ſpace of forty years, and by all the different routes it was poſſible for him to take. He gained great wealth by trading in jewels, and at his return the ſixth time from the Indies was ennobled by Lewis XIV. and in 1628 purchaſed the barony of Aubonne, ſituated in Païs du Vaud, near the lake of Geneva. But notwithſtanding this he found himſelf in but indifferent circumſtances towards the cloſe of his life, occaſioned by the ill conduct of one of his nephews, who had in the Levant the direction of a cargo, which coſt in France 222,000 livres prime coſt, and which ſhould have produced above a million. It was thought that the hopes of repairing this loſs made him undertake his laſt journey. In 1687 he ſold his barony of Aubonne, as well to fit him out, as to pay his debts: but died at Moſcow in July 1689, aged eighty-four. He was of the proteſtant religion: but as he wrote and ſpoke French very indifferently, Samuel Chappuzeau drew up the two firſt volumes of his Travels, and M. de la Chapelle compiled the third, in which he gives an account of Japan. Beſides theſe Travels which are not much eſteemed, and which he in part took from one father Raphael, a capuchin, who lived for a long time at Iſpahan, there have alſo been publiſhed from his mouth, an Account of the interior Part of the Seraglio at Conſtantinople, which he certainly never ſaw.

TAVIRA, or TAVILA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve, with a handſome caſtle, and one of the beſt harbours in the kingdom, defended by a fort. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Gilaon, between Cape St. Vincent and the ſtreights of Gibraltar, one hundred miles weſt-by-north of Cadiz. Long. 8. 28. W. Lat. 37. 10. N.

TAVISTOCK, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Fridays; and five fairs, on January 17, May 6, September 9, October 10, and December 11, all for cattle. It is a very ancient borough by preſcription, and is governed by a portreeve, and ſends two members to parliament. The church is a handſome building, and they have two almſhouſes. It is thirty-three miles weſt-by-ſouth of Exeter, and two hundred and ſix weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 4. 26 W. Lat. 50 37. N.

TAUNTON, a town of Somerſetſhire, with two markets on Wed-

Wednesdays and Saturdays; and two fairs, on June 17, for bullocks and horses; and on July 7, which continues three days, for bullocks and horses the first day, and pedlary and confectionary the rest. It is seated among pleasant meadows, on the river Thone, which is navigable for barges, and has a handsome bridge. It sends two members to parliament, and the inhabitants drive a great trade in the woollen manufactures. It is thirty-one miles north-east of Exeter, and one hundred and forty-five west-by-south of London. Long. 3. 10. W. Lat. 51. 6. N.

TAUREAU, an island of France, in Brittany, near the mouth of the river Morlais, whose entrance is defended by a castle. Long. 3. 51. W. Lat. 48. 40 N.

TAURIS, or TEBRIS, a city of Asia, in Persia, and capital of Aderbeitzan. It was formerly the capital of Persia, and is now the most considerable next to Ispahan. It is about five miles in circumference, and carries on a prodigious trade in cotton, cloth, silks, gold and silver brocades, fine turbans, and chagreen leather. There are 300 caravansaras, and 250 mosques, the finest of which is that where they leave the city in going to Ispahan. Some travellers suppose it to be the ancient Ecbatana; but of this there is no certainty. It is seated in a delightful plain surrounded with mountains, from whence a stream proceeds, which runs through the city. It is ninety-five miles south-east of Nacksivan, and three hundred and twenty north-west of Ispahan. Long. 46. 36. E. Lat. 38. 2. N.

TAURUS, a great chain of mountains, which run through Lesser Asia from west to east into Persia, and so on into India. They have different names, in different places; and were thought to be the largest in the world before the discovery of America.

TAY, a river of Scotland, which rises from the loch, or lake of Tay, in the shire of Broadalbin, and running east through Athol, afterwards turns south east, dividing the counties of Perth and Angus from Strathern and Fife, falling into the Frith of Tay.

TAYLOR (JOHN) called the Water Poet, was born at Gloucester, about the year 1584, and went to school in that city, where he early discovered his talent of making verses on the following ludicrous subject: His school-master, Green, being a great lover of new milk, in order to have it in perfection, went to market to buy a cow; but the poor man's eyes being dim, he bought a bull and drove him home. The maid being then called to milk him, a warm dispute arose between her and her master, an end to which was put by the bull himself. Upon this Taylor wrote,

"Our master Green was overseen
"In buying of a bull,
"For when the maid did mean to milk,
"He piss'd the pail half full."

He left the school before he had gone through the Latin grammar, and coming to London, was put apprentice to a waterman; but, notwithstanding the laboriousness of his employment, still continued to make verses, which, at that time, were thought far from contemptible. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1642, he retired to Oxford, where he was greatly esteemed as a merry facetious companion. He there kept a common victualling-house, and writing satires against these called the Roundheads, was said to be of great service to the royal cause. After the garrison at Oxford had surrendered, he retired to Westminster, kept a public house in Phœnix-alley, near Long-Acre, and after the king's death, set up a sign over his door of a mourning crown; but that giving offence, he pulled it down, and hung up his own picture. He died in the year 1654, aged seventy four. He is said to have written eighty books, some of which, at that time, afforded great diversion, and were thought worthy of being collected and printed in a folio volume.

TAYLOR (THOMAS) a worthy clergyman, who flourished in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. was for his great knowledge in the Scriptures styled the Illuminated Doctor. He was, for some time, a preacher at Reading, in Berkshire, and was afterwards promoted to the rectory of St. Mary Aldermanbury, in London. His works, which contain Commentaries on several of St. Paul's Epistles, and other theological pieces, were printed in two volumes folio. He and Dr. Thomas Beard of Huntingdon were joint-compilers of the Theatre of God's Judgments, a work collected from ancient and modern authors, the fourth edition of which was published in 1648, folio. He died in 1632.

TAYLOR (JEREMY) bishop of Down and Connor in Ireland, was the son of a barber, and was born at Cambridge. At thirteen years of age, he entered into Caius college, in that university, and at length taking orders, for some time supplied the divinity-lecturer's place in St. Paul's cathedral, in London. In 1636, archbishop Laud procured him to be elected fellow of All Soul's college; and about the same time, he became one of the chaplains to that archbishop, who bestowed on him the rectory of Uppingham, in Rutlandshire. In 1642, he was sent by king Charles I. to Oxford, where he was created doctor of divinity, and became one of his majesty's chaplains, and afterwards, in that capacity, attended in the king's army. Upon the declining of his majesty's cause, he retired into Wales, where he was permitted to officiate as minister, and to keep school, under the protection of the earl of Carbury, of the Golden Grove, in Caermarthenshire, where he wrote several of his works, and particularly The Golden Grove, or a Manual of daily Prayers, &c. But at length losing several of his family by sickness, he came to London, where he associated in private congregations of the Royalists; till meeting with Edward lord Conway, that nobleman took him over with him into Ireland, and settled him at Portmore, where he wrote his *Ductor Dubitantium*. Upon the Restoration, he returned to England. In 1661, he was consecrated bishop of Down and Connor, in Ireland, and made a privy-counsellor, and vice-chancellor of the university of Dublin. These places he held till his death, which happened, at Lisnegarvy, on the 13th of August, 1667. This divine, who had a most amiable character, published, besides the above works, 1. A Discourse on extempore Prayer. 2. A Discourse on the Liberty of Prophesying. 3. A Course of Sermons for all the Sundays in the Year. 4. Rule and Exercise of holy Living and Dying. 5. Contemplations of the State of Man. 6. A Dissuasive from Popery; and many other works.

TAYLOR (Dr. JOHN) a very learned dissenting minister, was born near Lancaster, and settled first at Kirkstead, in Lincolnshire, where he preached to a very small congregation, and taught a grammar-school near twenty years, for the support of his family; but his great worth and merit in this obscure situation being at length known, he was unanimously chosen minister of the Presbyterian congregation at Norwich, where he preached many years. From this city he was earnestly invited to superintend an academy, at Warrington, in Lancashire, with which he complied from motives purely disinterested, induced by the fair and flattering prospect of being greatly useful in instructing young persons for the ministry; but some dissensions arose, and he received such ill treatment as broke his spirits, threw him into a complication of disorders, and shortened his life. He died on the 5th of March, 1761. He wrote, 1. The Scripture Doctrine of original Sin. 2. A Paraphrase on the Romans. 3. The Scripture Doctrine of Atonement. 4. An Hebrew English Concordance, in two large volumes in folio, a very curious and learned work. 5. An Examination of Dr. Hutchinson's Scheme of Morality. 6. A Sketch of Moral Philosophy; and several other pieces.

TEBESSA, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, and on the confines of Algiers, where there are fine remains of antiquity. It is seated on a river at the foot of a mountain, one hundred and twenty-five miles from the sea. Long. 9. 15. E. Lat. 35. 5. N.

TEBZA, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and capital of a province of the same name. It is seated at the foot of one of the mountains of Atlas. Long. 4. 45. W. Lat. 32. 50. N.

TECEUT, or TECHEIT, a city of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Sus, seated on a fine plain on the river Sus, in a country abounding in dates and sugar-canes. The inhabitants are very rich and carry on a good trade. Long. 8. 55. W. Lat. 29. 10. N.

TECK, a river of France, in Roussillon. Its source is in the Pyrenean mountains, and it falls into the Mediterranean, a little below Elne.

TECKLENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a castle built on a hill. It belongs to the count of Bentheim, and is ten miles south-east of Osnabrug. Long. 7. 30. E. Lat. 52. 20. N.

TECOANTEPEKA, a considerable town of North-America, in the government of Guaxaca, on the coast of the South Sea, with a harbour, and a fortified abbey. Long. 97. 35. W. Lat. 41. 58. N.

TECORT, an ancient and strong town of Africa, capital of a province of the same name, in Biledulgerid, and in the kingdom of Morocco. It is seated on a mountain, at the foot of which runs a small river. Long. 7. 55. E. Lat. 29. 25. N.

TECULET, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, in the province of Hea, with an old castle and a small harbour. It is seated at a declivity of a mountain, at the foot of which runs a small river of the same name. Long. 9. 5. W. Lat. 30. 40. N.

TEDELEZ, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, seated in a province of the same name, on the side the Mediterranean, fifty miles north east of Algiers. Long. 4. 15. E. Lat. 36. 40. N.

TEDNEST, a large and considerable town of Africa, in the kingdom

kingdom of Morocco, and capital of the province of Hea. It was taken by the Portuguese, in 1514; but some time after, the inhabitants rose against them, and drove them away. It is seated in a plain. Long 8. 35. W. Lat. 30. 30. N.

TEDSI, an ancient and considerable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Sus. It is seated in a plain, abounding in corn, and covered with flocks of sheep, four miles from the river Sus, and seventeen from Mount Atlas. Long 10. 5. E. Lat. 30. 20. N.

TEES, a river which rises on the confines of Cumberland, and running eastward, divides the county of Durham from Yorkshire, and falls into the German Sea below Stockton.

TEFLIS, a handsome, strong, and considerable city of Persia, and capital of Georgia. The inhabitants are almost all Christians, being 20,000 in number; and are Georgians, Armenians, Papists, and a few Mahometans. It carries on a considerable trade in furs; and there are handsome bazars or market-houses, and caravanseras kept in good order. The Mahometans have no mosques here, for fear of offending the inhabitants: but they have a large castle, garrisoned by Persians. It is seated on the river Kur, near the foot of a mountain, one hundred and five miles north-west of Gandja. Long. 46. 15. E. Lat. 43. 0 N.

TEGAPATAN, a sea-port town of the peninsula on this side the Ganges, near Cape Comorin, where the Dutch have a factory. It is eighty miles south of Cochin. Long. 76. 5. E. Lat 8. 0. N.

TEGAZA, a town of Africa, and capital of a territory of the same name, to the east of the kingdom of Senegal. Long. 6. 30. W. Lat. 21. 40. N.

TEHAMA, a territory of Arabia Felix, on the Red Sea, bounded on the north by the territory of the sherif of Mecca, on the east by Schaulan, and on the south by the district of Mocha.

TEISSE, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, and running from east to west passes by Tokay, then turning south, passes by Zolnock and Segedin, and having joined the river Merith, falls into the Danube.

TEIVY, a river of South Wales, takes its rise from the lake Teivy, at the foot of the mountains on the eastern borders of Cardiganshire, and running westward, falls into the sea below Cardigan. It is noted for great plenty of salmon.

TELAMON, one of the heroes in fabulous history, was the son of Æacus, and the brother of Peleus and Phocus. He killed the latter, who was his brother only by the father's side, as they were playing at quoits, by throwing a quoit at his head; for which being banished by his father Æacus, he retired to the isle of Salamis, where Cychreus reigned, who appointed him his successor, and gave him his daughter in marriage. After the death of that princess, Telamon married Peribœa, the daughter of Alcathous, the son of Pelops, and king of Megara, by whom he had the celebrated Ajax. He was one of the Argonauts, and was the first who mounted the walls, when Hercules took the city of Troy, for which that hero rewarded him, by giving him his daughter Hesione in marriage: by her Telamon had Teucer, who is celebrated for his dexterity in drawing the bow.

TELCHINES, in fabulous history, the children of Apollo and Minerva, or, according to others, of Saturn and Aliope. They for some time inhabited the island of Rhodes, whence it took the name of Telchine. They caused hail or rain to descend at their pleasure; and taking the water of the river Styx, sprinkled the earth with it, and made it produce sickness and famine, whence the Greeks called them Alastores, or Destroyers. But at last, Jupiter punished them for their wickedness, by transforming them into a rock.

TELEMACHUS, the son of Ulysses and Penelope, who seeing that, during his father's absence, those who sought his mother in marriage committed great disorders in the palace, and throughout his father's dominions, went in search of Ulysses: but some time after, that prince arriving in Ithaca, killed all these rash pretenders with his arrows, in which combat he was assisted by Telemachus.

TELESPHORUS, a Greek, succeeded Sixtus I. bishop of Rome, about the end of the year 128, and suffered martyrdom on the 2d of January, 139. He was succeeded by Hyginus.

TELGA, a town of Sweden in the province of Sunderland, seated on the south side of the lake Meller, twenty miles south-west of Stockholm, and is a trading place. Long 17. 24. E. Lat. 59. 18 N.

TELL (William) one of the principal authors of the liberty of Switzerland. Grisler, who governed that country for the emperor Albert, had behaved with the utmost tyranny, and, in 1307, in the insolence of power, he set up his cap on a pike, in one of the squares of Altorf, and commanded that all who passed it, should, as a token of obedience to his government, pull off their hats. Tell having passed it several times without making his obeisance, was carried before the governor, who condemned him to shoot off an apple from the head of one of his own sons, with an arrow, at a considerable distance. Tell at first refused, declaring that he had rather suffer death, than run the risk of killing his child with his own hand; but the tyrant threatening death both to him and the child, Tell complied, and had the good fortune to succeed. Grisler, however, perceiving that Tell had concealed another arrow under his garment, asked what that was for? Tell at first evaded the question; but being promised his life, if he would confess the truth, he fixed his eye stedfastly on the governor, and drawing out the arrow, "This, said he, if I had killed my child with the first, should have killed thee." Grisler, struck with a sense of his danger, turned pale; but not thinking it expedient to break his promise, nor daring to set Tell at liberty, he ordered him to be bound hand and foot, and with his bow and arrows, as memorials of his offence, put on board a bark, in which he himself was going a voyage on the lake Urie, intending to leave him prisoner in the castle of Surmach. When the vessel had reached about the middle of the lake, a violent storm arose, and the people on board told Grisler, that they had no other chance to preserve their lives, than to unbind the prisoner, who was not only a most skilful sailor, but remarkable for his strength and activity. Grisler yielded to their importunity, and Tell was unbound, who immediately ran to the helm, and turned the head of the vessel towards Switzerland. The first land he made was a rock, which is still called Tell's Rock, and as soon as he came within a few yards of it, he seized his bow and arrow, and leaping ashore, pushed the bark off again with all his strength. This gave him time to get out of sight among the cliffs, before those whom he had left on board could recover the shore, and hiding himself in a narrow defile, which he knew Grisler must pass, he killed him with an arrow. Then hasting by secret ways to his companions, he told them what he had done, on which they appeared publicly in arms, and being joined by great numbers, after several struggles, boldly freed themselves from their subjection to the house of Austria, and formed a republic, which the Swiss have ever since supported with the greatest glory.

TELLICHERRY, a sea-port town of the East Indies, on the coast of Malabar, where the English have a factory; thirty miles north of Calicut. Long 75. 15 E. Lat. 12. 10. N.

TEMECEN, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, about seventy-five miles in length, and fifty in breadth. It lies to the north of Mount Atlas, and has the streights of Gibraltar on the west. It is one of the most fertile countries in all Barbary; but the inhabitants are haughty and seditious. The women wear bracelets on their arms and on their neck, with jewels in their ears.

TEMESWAER, a town of Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, and is one of the frontier towns against the Turks. It was taken by Soliman II. in 1551, who kept it till 1716, when it was retaken by prince Eugene. It is seated on the river Temes, on the confines of Transilvania, one hundred and fifty miles south-east of Buda, and fifty-north-east of Belgrade. Long 22. 15. E. Lat. 45. 58. N.

TEMPESTA (Antonio) a celebrated painter, born at Florence, in the year 1555, was the disciple of John Strada, a Fleming, and had a particular genius for battles, cavalcades, hunting-pieces, and designing all sorts of animals, but paid less regard to the delicacy of colouring than to the lively expression and spirit of what he represented. His ordinary residence was at Rome, where, in his younger days, he painted several pieces by order of pope Gregory XIII. in the apartments of the Vatican. He had an inventive genius, and was very quick and ready in execution. There are a multitude of prints etched by his hand; he was also admired for his skill in music, and was so famous for his veracity, that it became a proverbial expression, "That it "is as true as if Tempesta himself had spoken it." He died in 1630, at seventy-five years of age.

TEMPLE, (Sir William) a justly celebrated writer, was the son of sir John Temple, master of the rolls, and privy counsellor in Ireland in the reign of Charles II. and was born at London about the year 1629. He discovered from his infancy extraordinary abilities, and a fondness for polite literature and the sciences. He was educated at Cambridge, where he improved himself in all parts of human literature, and made himself a perfect master of the two most useful modern languages, French and Spanish, after which he made a distinguished figure at court, and was sent on several embassies, particularly in 1668 to the States General, when he brought about the triple league between England, Holland, and Sweden. He had a great share in the marriage of the prince of Orange with the lady Mary, the duke of York's daughter; and was also one of the plenipotentiaries at the peace of Nimeguen in 1678. But the French interest gaining the ascendant at court, he resigned his public employments, and retired into the country,

where he lived in retirement, ſolely employed in ſtudy and the cultivation of his gardens. Mr. Swift, afterwards dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, lived with ſir William as his amanuenſis, and aſſiſted in preparing his works for the preſs. Sir William died towards the end of the year 1700, in the ſeventy-ſecond year of his age, at Moor-Park, near Farnham in Surry, after his having given directions in his will that his heart ſhould be buried in a ſilver box under the ſun-dial in his garden, oppoſite to the window from whence he uſed to contemplate and admire the works of nature. He wrote, 1. Obſervations upon the United Provinces. 2. *Miſcellanea.* 3. Memoirs. 5. An Introduction to the Hiſtory of England. 4. Letters containing an Account of the moſt important Tranſactions, three volumes.

TEMPLES, in antiquity, buildings conſecrated to the worſhip of the deity by prayer, and the offering of ſacrifices, &c. In the early ages of the world, when people moved about from place to place with their herds and flocks, they worſhipped the gods under the wide canopy of heaven, and afterwards under the covert of thick and ſhady groves, where ſacrifices were offered generally upon the tops of mountains; but when large and regular ſocieties began to be formed, and men grew accuſtomed to the pleaſure and convenience of living in fixed houſes, and to form the idea of rendering them elegant and magnificent ſtructures, they alſo entertained the thought of building houſes for the gods. This, however, was not the caſe with all nations, for when temples grew common in other countries, the Perſians thought it abſurd to confine the gods, to whom the whole earth was but as an habitation, within the narrow compaſs of walls.

The firſt temples were little chapels, generally built by private perſons; theſe by degrees grew into regular buildings, and, at length, became the moſt noble and magnificent ſtructures, adorned with all poſſible ſplendor, in order to create a reverence of the diety in all who came to pay their devotions; but there were no ſtatues in the ancient temples; and Plutarch obſerves, upon Varro's authority, that the Romans were one hundred and ſeventy years without them. We ſhall not here give any deſcription of that moſt noble temple erected by Solomon to the true God, but confine ourſelves to thoſe of the pagan world.

Theſe had frequently porticos, and always an aſſent of ſteps, while ſome were ſurrounded by galleries, ſupported by rows of columns. In the front was the porch, in which, according to Caſaubon, was placed the holy water, in a veſſel of ſtone or braſs, with which all who were admitted to the ſacrifices were ſprinkled, beyond which it was not lawful for the prophane or polluted to paſs. This led into the body of the temple, in which the ſtatue of the god was placed; and, within this part, was the *aditum*, or ſacred place, which was the inmoſt receſs, into which none entered but the prieſts. There alſo belonged to the temple a treaſury, both for the ſervice of the place, and for others who deſired to ſecure their money or other things of value. The inſide, or body of the temple, was frequently adorned with paintings, gildings, the richeſt offerings, and trophies of war. But the principal ornaments were the ſtatues of the gods, and thoſe of perſons diſtinguiſhed by their great and noble actions, which were wrought with the moſt exquiſite art, and made of the moſt valuble materials. However, in more ancient times, the ſtatues of the gods were in general made of wood, when the tree ſacred to any god was thought moſt acceptable to him; and, therefore, Jupiter's ſtatue was made of oak, Venus's of myrtle, Hercules's of poplar, and Minerva's of the olive tree. The temples, ſtatues, and altars, were accounted ſo ſacred, that many of them had the privilege of protecting offenders, ſo that if any malefactor fled to them, it was accounted an act of ſacrilege to force him thence.

We may form ſome idea of the veneration of the pagans for theſe buildings, from the ſuperſtition with which they conſecrated the ground on which they were built; of which Tacitus gives a particular account, in reference to the Capitol, when repaired by Veſpaſian. "Upon the 21ſt of "June, ſays he, being a very clear day, the whole plot of "ground deſigned for the temple, was bound about with "fillets and garlands. Such of the ſoldiers as had lucky "names entered firſt with boughs in their hands, taken "from thoſe trees which the gods more eſpecially delight-"ed in. Next came the veſtal virgins, with ſuch boys and "girls whoſe fathers and mothers were living, and ſprinkled "the place with brook water, river water, and ſpring wa-"ter. Then Plautus Elian, one of the chief prieſts, fol-"lowed by Helvidius Priſcus, the prætor, having ſacri-"ficed a hog, a ſheep, and a bullock, for the purgation of "the floor, and laid the intrails upon the green turf, "humbly beſought Jupiter, Juno, Minerva, and the "other deities, protectors of the empire, that they would "be pleaſed to proſper their preſent undertaking, and ac-"compliſh what human piety had thus begun. Having "concluded this prayer, Helvidius Priſcus put his hand to "the fillets, to which the ropes, with a great ſtone faſtened "in them, had been tied, when immediately the whole "company of prieſts, ſenators, and knights, with the "greateſt part of the common people, laying hold together "on the rope with all expreſſions of joy, drew the ſtone "into the trench deſigned for the foundation, throwing "in wedges of gold, ſilver, and other metals." When the temples were finiſhed, they were again conſecrated with abundance of ceremony. It was then eſteemed a crime for a man to ſpit or blow his noſe in them, and on all holidays they were decked with branches of the trees ſacred to the god or goddeſs to whom they belonged.

The magnificence of theſe edifices was prodigious, that of Diana at Epheſus was always juſtly admired as one of the nobleſt pieces of architecture the world ever had produced. It was 425 feet long, 200 feet broad, and ſupported by 127 marble columns 60 feet high, 27 of which were finely carved. It was 200 years in building, but was burnt by Eroſtratus with the ſole view of perpetuating his memory. However, it was rebuilt with equal magnificence, and the ſecond temple was adorned by the moſt famous ſtatuaries of Greece.

The temple of Jupiter Olympus, erected out of the ſpoils taken by the Elians, at the ſacking of Piſa, was of the Doric order, and ſurrounded with columns, which formed a noble periſtyle. It was 230 feet in length; 95 in breadth, and 230 from the area to the roof, from the middle of which hung a gilded victory, under which was a golden ſhield engraven with the repreſentation of Meduſa's head, and round the temple hung twenty-one gilt bucklers. Upon the pediment in the front was repreſented the chariot-race between Pelops and Œnomaus; on the back pediment, the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, and the braſs gates were adorned with the labours of Hercules. On the inſide two ranges of tall columns ſupported two galleries. But the ſtatue of Jupiter and his throne, which were in this temple, and were the maſter-pieces of the great Phidias, were the moſt magnificent, and the higheſt finiſhed in all antiquity. The temple was alſo adorned with a prodigious number of ſtatues, and paved with the fineſt marble.

The temple of Apollo at Delphos, was much inferior in point of magnificence to the former, yet it was vaſtly more rich on account of the invaluable preſents ſent to it from all parts of Greece.

TEMROCK, a ſea-port town of Circaſſian Tartary in Aſia, ſeated on the ſouth coaſt of the ſea of Zabach, twenty miles from the ſtreights of Caffa. Long. 40. 31. E. Lat. 46. 10. N.

TENBURY, a town of Worceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſdays; and three fairs, on April 26, July 8, and September 26, for horned cattle, horſes, and ſheep. It is ſeated on the river Teme, which parts this country from Shropſhire. It is nineteen miles north-weſt-by-weſt of Worceſter, and one hundred and thirty-one north-by-weſt of London. Long. 2. 32. W. Lat. 52. 20. N.

TENBY, a ſea-port town of Pembrokeſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays and Saturdays; and five fairs, on Whit-Tueſday, May 4, July 20, October 20, and December 4, for cattle, horſes, and ſheep. It has a commodious haven or road for ſhips. It is ten miles eaſt of Pembroke, and two hundred and ſorty-ſeven weſt of London. Long. 4. 45. W. Lat. 51. 40. N.

TENDA, a ſtrong town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with a good caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Rogia, a little above its confluence with the Brogna, twenty miles ſouth-weſt of Coni. It is ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Long 7. 35. E. Lat. 44. 20. N.

TENEDOS, an iſland of the Archipelago, on the coaſt of Adin-zic, a province of Natolia to the ſouth-eaſt of Lemnos, and ten miles from the ſtrait of Gallipoli. It is about twelve miles in length, and ten in breadth. It is fertile in corn and muſcadine wine, which is the beſt in the Levant. The capital town is of the ſame name, which is large, and ſtands on the eaſtern ſide of the iſland at the foot of a mountain, and has a good harbour, defended by a caſtle. Long. 26. 14 E. Lat. 39. 57. N.

TENERIF, an iſland of Africa, and one of the Canaries, being the moſt conſiderable for riches, trade, and extent. It lies to the ſouth of the iſland of Salvages, to the weſt of Grand Canary, to the north of the iſland of Gomera, and to the eaſt of that of Palma. It is about forty-five miles in length, and twenty in breadth, and abounds in wine, fruit, cattle, and game. One part of this iſland is ſurrounded by inacceſſible mountains, and there is one in particular, called the Pike of Tenerif, which may be ſeen one hundred miles off, in a clear day; it being one of the higheſt mountains in the world, and is in the form of a ſugar-loaf: however, according to Dr. Halley's tables, it is no more than two miles and a quarter high. This iſland is ſubject to

earthquakes; and in 1704 there happened one that deſtroyed ſeveral towns, and many thouſand people in them. Laguna is the capital town. Long. 15. 28. W. Lat. 28. 30. N.

TENERIFF, a town of America, in Terra Firma, and in the government of St. Martha, ſeated on the river Magdelen, one hundred miles from St. Martha. Long. 71. 45. W. Lat. 9. 45. N.

TENES, or TENNES, the ſon of Cygnus, or according to others, of Apollo; being accuſed of inceſt by his ſtep-mother, was put into a cheſt, and thrown into the ſea, with his ſiſter Hemithea, who would never abandon him. This cheſt was thrown upon an iſland, which from Tenes took the name of Tenedos. Tenes reigned there, and enacted ſevere laws: he condemned adulterers to be beheaded; and his own ſon being found guilty of that crime, he ordered the law to be executed. Tenes was killed by Achilles in the Trojan war, and after his death was honoured as a god in the iſle of Tenedos.

TENEZ, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremecen, and capital of a province of the ſame name, with a ſtrong fort. It is ſeated on the declivity of a mountain, four miles from the ſea. The province is bounded on the eaſt by Algiers, on the ſouth by Mount Atlas, on the weſt by Tremecen, and on the north by the Mediterranean ſea. It is a plentiful country, and abounds in corn and ſheep. The town is in Long. 1. 55. E. Lat. 36. 30. N.

TENIERS (DAVID) the elder, a celebrated Flemiſh painter, born at Antwerp, in 1582. He learnt the firſt rudiments of his art from Rubens, who at length conſidered him as his moſt deſerving ſcholar. Soon after his leaving that great maſter, he travelled into Italy, and at Rome fixed himſelf with Adam Elſheimer, who was then in great vogue, and became a perfect maſter of his manner, ſtudying at the ſame time the other great maſters. He ſtaid ten years in Italy, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ſtyle in painting; a happy union of the ſchools of Rubens and Elſheimer forming in him a manner as agreeable as diverting. Teniers, on his return to his native country, employed himſelf entirely in painting ſmall pictures, filled with the figures of perſons drinking, chemiſts, fairs, and merry-makings, diffuſing ſuch taſte and truth through the whole, that nature herſelf hardly produced a juſter effect. The demand for his pictures was univerſal, and even his maſter Rubens thought them an ornament to his cabinet. Teniers uſually expreſſed every thing that tends to joy and pleaſure. He was always employed in copying nature, and accuſtomed his two ſons to follow his example, in painting only from that infallible model. He died at Antwerp, in the year 1649, at ſixty-ſeven years of age.

TENIERS (DAVID) the younger, alſo an admirable painter, was the ſon of the former, and was born at Antwerp, in 1610. He obtained the name of the Ape of Painting, from his imitating the manner of different painters with ſuch exactneſs, as to deceive even the niceſt judges. He improved greatly under his father, and obtained ſuch reputation, as introduced him to the favour of the great. The archduke Leopold William made him gentleman of his bed-chamber, and all the pictures of his gallery were copied by Teniers, and engraved by his direction. The king of Spain and Don Juan of Auſtria ſet ſo high a value on his pictures, that they built a gallery on purpoſe for them. William, prince of Orange, honoured him with his friendſhip; and Rubens not only eſteemed his works, but aſſiſted him with his advice. His principal talent lay in landſcapes adorned with ſmall figures. He alſo painted men drinking and ſmoaking, chemiſts, elaboratories, country fairs, and the like. His ſmall figures are ſuperior to his large ones.

The works of the father and ſon are thus diſtinguiſhed: the latter diſcover a finer touch and freſher pencil, greater variety of attitudes, and a better diſpoſition of the figures. The father retained ſomething of the tone of Italy in his colouring, which was ſtronger than the ſon's; beſides, the ſon uſed to put at the bottom of his pictures, David Teniers, junior. He died at Antwerp, in the year 1694, aged eighty-four.

His brother Abraham was equal, if not ſuperior to his father and brother in the expreſſion of his characters, and his underſtanding the claro obſcuro, though he was inferior in the ſprightlineſs of his touch, and the lightneſs of his pencil.

TENISON (THOMAS) archbiſhop of Canterbury, was born at Cottenham, in Cambridgeſhire, on the 29th of September, 1639, and educated in the free-ſchool of Norwich, whence he was ſent to Corpus Chriſti college in Cambridge. Having at length taken orders, he became miniſter of St. Andrew's church, Cambridge, where he attended the ſick inhabitants during the plague in 1665, for which his pariſhioners preſented him a piece of plate. He was afterwards promoted to ſeveral other livings in that country, and in 1680, being then doctor of divinity, he was preſented to the vicarage of St. Martin's in the Fields, London, and during the ſevere froſt in 1683, his diſburſements to the poor out of his own ſtock, amounted to above 300l. In 1685 he attended the duke of Monmouth on the morning of his execution. During the reign of king James II. he wrote ſeveral pieces againſt popery, and in 1689 was preſented by king William and queen Mary to the archdeaconry of London. While he enjoyed the vicarage of St. Martin's, he made ſeveral donations to that pariſh; and, amongſt others, endowed a free-ſchool for it, and built a very handſome library, which he furniſhed with uſeful books. In 1691 he was nominated to the biſhoprick of London: and in 1693 was, upon the death of archbiſhop Tillotſon, promoted to the archiepiſcopal ſee of Canterbury, which this worthy and modeſt divine was with difficulty prevailed upon to accept. During the reign of king William he had the honour to be nominated one of the lords juſtices of the kingdom, whenever his majeſty was abſent beyond the ſeas. In queen Anne's reign he oppoſed the bill to prevent occaſional conformity: was the firſt Engliſh commiſſioner to treat of an union between England and Scotland; and upon the death of that princeſs became the firſt of the lord's juſtices to govern the kingdom till the arrival of his majeſty king George I. whom he crowned in Weſtminſter abbey on the 20th of October, 1714. This worthy prelate, who was remarkable for his humanity, his piety, and moderation to the Diſſenters, died at Lambeth, on the 14th of December, 1715, in the ſeventy-ninth year of his age. His graces, beſides the above works, publiſhed, 1. The Creed of Mr. Hobbes examined in a feigned Conference between him and a Student in Divinity. 2. A Diſcourſe of Idolatry. 3. *Baconiana*, or certain genuine Remains of Sir Francis Bacon; and ſeveral other works.

TENTERDEN, a town of Kent, with a market on Fridays, and a fair on May 6, for cattle and pedlar's ware. The church is a handſome ſtructure, and has a very lofty ſteeple. It is twenty-four miles ſouth-weſt of Canterbury, and fifty-five eaſt-ſouth-eaſt of London. Long. 0. 45. E. Lat. 51. 6. N.

TERAMO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulterior, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Viciola and Tordino, ten miles north-weſt of Atri. Long. 13. 53. E. Lat. 42. 46. N.

TERASSON, a town of France, in Upper Pergord, with a Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on the river Vieſere, over which it has a handſome bridge, and is ten miles from Sarlat. Long. 1. 19. E. Lat. 45. 15 N.

TERBURG (GERARD) a celebrated Dutch painter, was born in 1608, at Zwoll, in the province of Overyſſel, and was inſtructed by his father, who was a painter. He in a little time acquired an extraordinary reputation, which he encreaſed at Munſter, where he went at the time when the treaty of peace was carrying on in 1648. The miniſters were highly pleaſed with Terburg, and employed him. He then went to Madrid with the Spaniſh ambaſſador, and performed works which charmed the king and the whole court; on which he received rich preſents, and alſo the honour of knighthood. He likewiſe travelled into England, France, and the other courts of Europe, where he became admired. He excelled in ſubjects of gallantry and portraits. He was particularly ſkilled in the claro obſcure, and rendered himſelf remarkable by his repreſenting ſattin, which is ſeen in all his pictures. At length his wit, his probity, and his abilities, occaſioned his being choſen one of the principal magiſtrates of Deventer, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in his poſt till his death, which happened in that city in 1681.

TERCERA, an iſland of the Atlantic ocean, and the principal of the Azores. It is about forty miles in circumference; and is ſurrounded on all ſides with craggy rocks, which render it inacceſſible. The ſoil is fertile, it abounding in corn, wine, and fruits. The principal trade of the iſland is in wood. Angra is the capital town, and it is ſubject to Portugal.

TERENCE, or PUBLIUS TERENTIUS AFER, a celebrated comic poet of ancient Rome, was born at Carthage, in Africa. He was ſlave to Terentius Lucanus the ſenator, who gave him his liberty on account of his wit, his good mien, and great abilities. Terence, on his becoming a freed man, applied himſelf to the writing of comedies, in which he imitated Menander, and the other celebrated comic poets of Greece. Cicero gives him the moſt pompous elogiums, both for the purity of his language, and the perſpicuity and beauty of his compoſitions, which he conſiders as the rule and ſtandard of the Latin tongue, and obſerves that they were eſteemed ſo fine and elegant, that they were thought to have been written by Scipio and Lelius, who were then the greateſt perſonages, and the moſt eloquent of the Roman people. Terence died while on a voyage into Greece, about the 159th year before the Chriſtian æra.

There

There are ſix of his Comedies extant, of which madam Dacier has given a beautiful addition in Latin, with her French tranſlation and notes.

TERENTIANUS MAURUS, governor of Sienna in Egypt; in the reign of Trajan, about the year 90, was the author of a Latin poem intitled *De Arte Metrica*, which is ſtill extant.

TEREUS, in fabulous hiſtory. See PHILOMELA.

TERGOWISCO, a town of Turky in Europe, and capital of Walachia, ſeated eighty miles ſouth-eaſt of Hermanſtadt, in Tranſilvania. Long. 26. 28. E. Lat. 45. 41. N.

TERKI, a ſea-port town of Circaſſia in Aſia, ſeated on the river of the ſame name, near the Caſpian ſea, one hundred and twenty-five miles eaſt of Teflis. Long. 49. 0. E. Lat 43. 20. N.

TERMINI, a town of the iſland of Sicily, and in the valley of Mazara, with a ſtrong caſtle in the form of a citadel. It is famous for its mineral waters, and has a fine aqueduct, and ſeveral other ſtructures. It is ſeated on a rock near the ſea, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, and twenty miles ſouth-eaſt of Palermo. Long. 14. 0. E. Lat. 38. 5. N.

TERMINALIA, in Roman antiquity, feſtivals obſerved by the Romans in honour of Terminus, the guardian of landmarks, on the 22d or 23d of February, when the ancient Termini were viſited, and crowned with garlands. The ſacrifices anciently offered to Terminus on theſe occaſions, were wheat-cakes, the firſt fruits of the field, and milk; but afterwards the victims were lambs, and ſows that gave ſuck, whoſe blood was ſprinkled upon the Termini, which reſembled our mile-ſtones. See the next article.

TERMINUS, in pagan worſhip, an ancient deity among the Romans, who preſided over the ſtones or land-marks called Termini, which were held ſo ſacred that it was accounted ſacrilege to move them, and as the criminal became devoted to the gods, it was lawful for any man to kill him. The worſhip of this deity was inſtituted by Numa Pompilius, who, to render land-marks, and conſequently the property of the people, ſacred, erected a temple on the Tarpeian mount to Terminus.

TERMOLI, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitinate on the confines of Abruzzo, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the ſea, thirty-two miles eaſt of Lanciano, and ſeventy north-eaſt of Naples. Long. 16. 15. E. Lat 42. 5. N.

TERNATE, the moſt northerly of the Molucca or Clove Iſlands, in the Eaſt Indies. It abounds in cocoa-nuts, bananas, citrons, oranges, almonds, and other fruits, proper to the torrid zone. There are abundance of paroquetes, and birds of paradiſe. But it is moſt famous for producing cloves. It is in the poſſeſſion of the Dutch. The inhabitants are Mahometans, and are a very lazy people, for which reaſon they are contented in a great meaſure with the natural productions of the earth. Malaya is the capital, and the reſidence of the king. Long. 125. 10. E. Lat 1. 15. N.

TERNI, a town of Italy in the Pope's territories, and in the duchy of Spoletto, with a biſhop's ſee. It is but a ſmall place; though there are very beautiful ruins of antiquity; it having been a very conſiderable Roman colony. It is ſeated on the top of a high mountain, and to the weſt of it are fields which are extremely fertile. It is fifteen miles ſouth-by-weſt of Spoletto. Long. 12. 50. E. Lat. 42. 4. N.

TERNOVA, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Bulgaria, where a ſangiac reſides. It is ſeated on a mountain near the river Janetra, ninety-five miles north-eaſt of Sophia, and eighty-eight north-weſt of Adrianople. Long. 25. 15. E. Lat. 43. 10 N.

TEROUANE, a ruinous town of France, in the county of Artois, ſeated on the river Lis, and formerly a biſhop's ſee. Long. 2. 20. E. Lat. 50. 40. N.

TERPANDER, a celebrated Greek poet and muſician, about 648 years before the Chriſtian æra, put a ſtop to a ſedition by ſinging his verſes. The invention of elegies are attributed to him, and alſo that of the ſixth ſtring added to the lyre. The works of this poet are loſt, and a few fragments of them are all that are now remaining.

TERPSICHORE, in pagan mythology, one of the nine Muſes, the protectreſs of muſic, and to whom the invention of ſet dances is particularly attributed. She is repreſented crowned with a garland, holding a harp in her hand, and with muſical inſtruments at her feet. See MUSES.

TERRA, in pagan worſhip, a very ancient goddeſs, the wife of Cœlus. See COELUS.

TERRACINA, a town of Italy in the Pope's territories, and in the Campagna of Rome, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a cape of the Tuſcan ſea, fifty miles ſouth-eaſt of Rome. Long. 14. 5. E. Lat 41. 20. N.

TERRA-DEL-FUEGO, an iſland of South America, bounded on the north by the ſtreights of Magellan, by the ocean on the eaſt, and by the South Sea on the ſouth and weſt. It is about three hundred miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and as much in breadth from north to ſouth. It is a mountainous country; and the tops of the mountains are almoſt always covered with ſnow.

TERRA-FIRMA, a country of America, between the iſland of Trinidad and the iſthmus of Panama. It comprehends Terra-Firma proper, Carthagena, St. Martha, Rio-de-la-Hacha, Venezuela, Comana, New Andaluſia, New Granada, and Popayan; all which are ſubject to Spain; being upwards of 1200 miles in length, and 800 in breadth.

TERRA-FIRMA (PROPER) is generally known by the name of Darien. See DARIEN.

TERRA-NUOVA, a town of Italy, on the eaſtern coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia, with a good harbour. Long. 9. 45. E. Lat. 41. 3 N.

TERRASSON (JOHN) a learned French writer, was born at Lyons in 1670, and having finiſhed his ſtudies in that city, he applied himſelf to literature, and was received into the Academy of Sciences at Paris; after which he was admitted into the French Academy, and to a profeſſorſhip in the royal college. About a year before his death, the king of Pruſſia made him honorary member of the Academy of Berlin. He died at Paris on the 15th of September, 1750. He wrote in French, 1. A Critical Diſſertation on Homer's Iliad, two vols. duodecimo. 2. Sethos, an Hiſtory, three vols. duodecimo. This and the former have been tranſlated into Engliſh. 3. A French tranſlation of Diodorus Siculus's Univerſal Hiſtory, ſeven vols. duodecimo. This tranſlation is eſteemed.

TERRING, a town of Suſſex, with a market on Saturdays; and two fairs, on April 5. and October 2, for pedlar's ware. It is ſeated upon the Downs not far from the ſea, and is but an indifferent town. It is twenty-four miles eaſt of Chicheſter, and fifty-three ſouth-ſouth-weſt from London. Long. 0. 25. W. Lat. 50. 50. N.

TERROUEN, a town of French Flanders, in the province of Artois, ſeated on the river Lis, ſix miles ſouth of St. Omer's, and five weſt of Aire. Long. 2. 20. E. Lat. 50. 40. N.

TERTULLIAN, or QUINTUS SEPTIMUS FLORENS TERTULLIANUS, a celebrated prieſt of Carthage, and one of the greateſt men Africa has produced, was the ſon of a centurion in the militia, who ſerved as proconſul of Africa. He was educated in the pagan religion; but being convinced of its errors, embraced Chriſtianity, and became a zealous defender of the faith. He married, it is thought, after his baptiſm, and afterwards took orders and went to Rome, where, during the perſecution under the emperor Severus, he publiſhed his Apology for the Chriſtians, which is, in its kind, a maſter-piece of eloquence and learning: and at the beginning of the third century he embraced the ſect of the Montaniſts. He lived to a very great age, and died under the reign of Antoninus Caracalla, about the year 216. Many of his works are ſtill extant, in all of which he diſcovers a great knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, a lively imagination, a ſtrong, elevated, and impetuous ſtyle, great eloquence and ſtrength of reaſoning; but is ſometimes obſcure. St. Cyprian read him with great care, and when he aſked for Tertullian's works, was accuſtomed to ſay, Give me the Maſter. His Apology and Preſcriptions are moſt eſteemed. The beſt editions of his works are thoſe of Rigault, eſpecially that of Venice in 1746, folio. Pamelius and Alix, Mr. Thomas, and the Sieur du Foſſé have written his Life: and Rigault, M. de l'Aube Epine, father Petau, and other learned men have publiſhed Notes on Tertullian.

TERUEL, a town of Spain in the province of Arragon, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated in a large pleaſant plain, at the confluence of the rivers Guadalaviar and Alhambra, ſeventy-five miles ſouth-weſt of Sarragoſa. Long. 1. 26. W. Lat. 40. 41. N.

TERVERE, a ſea-port town of the United Provinces, and in that of Zealand, ſeated on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Walcheren, four miles north-eaſt of Middleburg, and is ſubject to the prince of Orange. Long. 3. 37. E. Lat. 51. 40. N.

TESHIN, the capital of a duchy of Sileſia. It is ſurrounded with a ſtrong wall, and defended by an old caſtle ſeated on an eminence, where the ancient dukes reſided. The inhabitants ſince the year 1709 have had a proteſtant church and ſchool, and carry on a conſiderable trade in leather, woollen ſtuffs, and Hungary wine. They alſo make pretty good fire arms, and very good beer. It is ſeated between the rivers Weichſel and Elſe, partly in a valley and partly on the ſide of a hill, eighty-ſeven miles ſouth eaſt of Troppaw. Long. 18. 15. E. Lat. 49. 56. N.

TESINO, a river of Italy, which riſes in the Alps, and runs through the country of the Griſons, and the lake Maggiore, and then turning ſouth-eaſt through the Milaneſe, paſſes by Pavia, and falls into the Po, a little below that city.

TESTA (PIETRO) a Florentine painter, was born at Lucca in 1611, and having ſtudied painting at home, went very poor to Rome, and ſpent ſome time in the ſchool of Domenichino; but afterwards fixed himſelf in that of Peter Cortona. He was ſo indefatigable in his ſtudies, that there was not a piece of architecture, a ſtatue, a baſs-relief, a monument, or the leaſt fragment of antiquity in or about Rome, that he did not deſign and get by heart. He ſhews, in moſt of his performances, a ready hand and a lively ſpirit; but for want of good rules to cultivate and ſtrengthen his genius, produced little elſe but wild and extravagant fancies. He frequently attempted to make himſelf perfect in the art of colouring, but without ſucceſs. He was chiefly commended for his drawings and the prints he etched, but was drowned in the Tiber in 1650, at eighty two years of age.

TESTELIN (LEWIS) an able painter, born at Paris in 1615, ſtudied under Vouet, and acquired a great reputation by his abilities. His picture of St. Paul raiſing Tabitha from the dead, and that of the ſcourging of St. Paul and Silas, are particularly admired. Theſe two pictures are in the church of Notre Dame at Paris. He was the intimate friend of Le Brun, and was profeſſor in the Academy of Painting. He died at Paris in 1655.

TESTI (FULVIO) a celebrated Italian poet, who particularly excelled in lyric poetry, and wrote ſome excellent odes and other poems, in which he has imitated, with ſucceſs, the beſt of the Greek and Latin poets. He died at Modena, the place of his birth, in 1646.

TETHIS, or THETIS, in pagan theology, the wife and ſiſter of Oceanus. See OCEANUS.

TETBURY, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and two fairs, on Aſh-Wedneſday and July 22, for horned cattle, lambs, ſheep, and horſes. It is a conſiderable town, on the edge of the county towards Wiltſhire, and is well built, and a place of good reſort. In the middle of the town are two market-houſes, the one for bacon, cheeſe, and butter, and the other, which is large, for yarn, for which the market is moſt famous. It has a free-ſchool, an alms-houſe for eight poor people, and a large pariſh church. It is twenty-five miles eaſt-north-eaſt of Briſtol, and ninety-nine weſt of London. Long. 2. 16. W. Lat. 51. 36. N.

TETICACO, a lake of Peru in America, above 200 miles in circumference, lying in the province of Callao. The towns ſituated thereon are eſteemed the moſt delightful in all South America.

TETTI (SCIPIO) in Latin *Tettius*, a learned writer of the ſixteenth century, was born at Naples, and among other works wrote a ſmall treatiſe *De Apollodoris*, which was publiſhed at Rome by Benedictus Ægius, in the year 1555. But though Tetti was highly eſteemed by learned men, he had the misfortune to be proſecuted for maintaining erroneous opinions concerning the Deity, and was ſent to the gallies.

TETUAN, an ancient and pleaſant town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Habata. It is pretty well built. The houſes have no windows towards the ſtreets, except little holes to look out at; for theſe are on the inſide towards the court-yard, which is ſurrounded with galleries, and in the middle there is generally a fountain: they are two ſtories high, flat at the top, and the ſtreets are exceeding narrow. The dreſs of both ſexes are much alike; but you can ſee nothing of the women in the ſtreets, but their eyes and naked legs, for they are never covered in this country. When they are at home, they viſit each other from the tops of their houſes. However, when they meet Europeans in the fields, they make no ſcruple of ſhewing their faces, when there is none of their countrymen near to obſerve them. They wear bracelets on their arms and legs, and large ear-rings in their ears: they have very fine eyes, and ſome of them beautiful ſkins. The ſhops in this city are very ſmall, being without doors; and the maſter, when he has opened the ſhutters, jumps in, and ſits croſs-legged on a counter; the goods being diſpoſed in drawers round about him, and all the cuſtomers ſtand in the ſtreet. It is ſeated on the river Cus, three miles from the ſea, and has a caſtle which commands the town. It is eight miles eaſt of Tangier. Long. 4. 50. W. Lat. 35. 26. N.

TEUCER, the ſon of Telamon, king of Salamina, and the brother of Ajax, accompanied that hero to the ſiege of Troy: but at his return was commanded by his father not to ſet foot in Salamina, becauſe he had not revenged the death of Ajax. He went therefore to ſeek his fortune, and landing in the iſle of Cyprus, built a city there, which he alſo called Salamina.

TEUTATES, in pagan theology, a name under which the ancient Gauls worſhipped Mercury, to whom they offered human victims.

TEWKSBURY, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays; and five fairs, on March 7, May 14, June 22, September 4, and October 10, all for tanned leather, cattle, and pedlars wares. It was formerly famous for its monaſtery, of which the ſtately church, one of the largeſt and fineſt in England, only remains. It is a pretty large corporation, containing about 500 houſes, and ſends two members to parliament. Its chief manufacture is in making cotton-caps and hoſe. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Severn and Avon, fifteen miles ſouth ſouth-weſt of Worceſter, and one hundred and nine weſt-by-north of London. Long. 2. 15. W. Lat. 52. 0. N.

TEXEL, an iſland of Holland, ſeated at the entrance of the Zuyder-Zee, parted from the continent of Holland by a narrow channel, through which moſt ſhips bound for Amſterdam paſs. It is forty-two miles from Amſterdam. Long. 4. 25. E. Lat. 53. 10. N.

TEYN, a town of Bohemia, fifty-ſix miles ſouth-weſt of Prague, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Long. 13. 25. E. Lat. 49. 32. N.

TEZAR, an ancient and conſiderable town of Africa in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Fez. The Jews here carry on a great trade. It is ſeated in a fertile plain, upon a river, forty miles from Fez. Lon. 3. 15. W. Lat. 34. 18. N.

TEZCUCO, a town of North America, in New Spain, ſeated on the lake of Mexico. It is ſaid to have been very conſiderable when Cortez conquered Mexico. Long. 101. 25. W. Lat. 20. 25. N.

TEZELA, a very ancient town of Africa in Barbary, in the kingdom of Tremecen, with a ſmall caſtle. It is ſeated on a large plain, abounding in wheat and barley. Long. 0. 25. E. Lat. 35. 25. N.

THAMES, a great navigable river of England, chiefly compoſed at firſt of the rivers Thame and Iſis. This laſt riſes on the confines of Glouceſterſhire, a little ſouth-weſt of Cirenceſter, and at Lechlade becomes navigable; from whence it continues its courſe north-eaſt to Oxford, where it receives the Charwell: from Oxford it runs ſouth-eaſt to Abingdon, and ſo to Dorcheſter, where it receives the Thame; and continues its courſe ſouth-eaſt by Wallingford to Reading; after which it viſits Marlow and Windſor; and from thence runs eaſt to London, and continues the ſame courſe to the ſea.

THAIS, a famous Greek courtezan, corrupted the youth of Athens, and followed Alexander's army into Perſia, where ſhe occaſioned the deſtruction of Perſepolis, in revenge for the Perſians having formerly deſtroyed ſome of the cities of Greece. She at length gained ſo far the affections of Ptolemy, king of Egypt, as to prevail on him to marry her.

THALES, a celebrated Greek philoſopher, and the firſt of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece, was born at Miletum, about 640 years before the Chriſtian æra. In order to improve himſelf in the knowledge of the ſciences, he travelled into Egypt, where he diſcourſed with the prieſts and other learned men. Some ſay that he married; but others obſerve, that he eluded the ſollicitations of his mother, by telling her when he was young, that it was too ſoon, and afterwards that it was too late. Thales acquired an immortal reputation by his wiſdom and learning. He was the firſt among the Greeks who foretold eclipſes of the ſun, and made extraordinary diſcoveries in aſtronomy. Apuleius aſſures us, that this philoſopher was ſo well ſatisfied with his having found the proportion which the ſun's diameter bears to the circle which this planet deſcribes round the earth; that having taught this to a perſon who offered him whatever reward he deſired for it, he replied, "I only de-"ſire you to be ſo ingenuous as to inform the world, that "the glory of this invention is due to me." Thales was the author of the Ionian ſect of philoſophers, who were thus called from his being born at Miletum, a city of Ionia. He maintained that water was the principle of which all the bodies in the univerſe are compoſed; that the world was the work of God; and that God ſees the moſt ſecret thoughts in the heart of man. He ſaid, that "the "moſt difficult thing in the world is to know ourſelves; "the moſt eaſy, to adviſe others; and the moſt ſweet, to "accompliſh our deſires. That, in order to live well, "we ought to abſtain from what we find fault with in "others. That bodily felicity conſiſts in health; and that "of the mind in knowledge: that the moſt ancient of be-"ings is God, becauſe he is uncreated: that nothing is "more beautiful than the world, becauſe it is the work of "God; nothing more extenſive than ſpace; quicker than "ſpirit; ſtronger than neceſſity; wiſer than time." It was alſo one of his ſentences, that "we ought never to ſay that "to any one that may be turned to our prejudice; and "that we ſhould live with our friends as with perſons that "may become our enemies." None of the ancient philoſophers ever applied themſelves more earneſtly to the ſtudy of aſtronomy than Thales. Diogenes Laertius reports, that leaving his lodging with an old woman to contemplate the ſtars, he fell into a ditch, on which the good woman cried,

"How

"How canſt thou know what is doing in the heavens, "when thou canſt not perceive what is at thy feet." He went to ſee Croeſus, who was marching with a powerful army into Cappadocia, and enabled him to paſs the river Halys without making a bridge. Thales died ſoon after, about the 545th year before the Chriſtian æra, at above ninety years of age. He compoſed ſeveral treatiſes, in verſe, on meteors, the equinox, &c. but his writings are all loſt.

THALIA, in Pagan mythology, one of the nine Muſes. She preſided over comedy, and is repreſented crowned with a a garland of ivy, holding a maſk in her hand, and wearing buſkins on her feet.

THALYSIA, Θαλύσια, in Grecian antiquity, a feſtival, with a ſacrifice offered by the huſbandmen after harveſt, in gratitude to the gods, by whoſe bleſſing they enjoyed the fruits of the earth.

THAMYRIS, in fabulous hiſtory, a poet and muſician, was born at Odyſſa, in Thrace, and, by his ſkill in muſic, prevailed on the Scythians to elect him king. He is ſaid to have been the third who won the prize of ſinging at the Pythian games, and to have been in love with the fame Hyacinthus, who was afterwards beloved and killed by Apollo. He challenged the Muſes to conteſt with him the prize of muſic, upon condition that he ſhould enjoy them all, if he came off victorious; but that if he was defeated, he would abandon himſelf to their mercy. They accepted the challenge, and obtaining the victory, deprived him of his ſight and ſkill in muſic, on which he is repreſented blind, with a broken lyre. Plato ſays that his ſoul paſſed into the body of a nightingale. Several poems are aſcribed to him by Plutarch and ſeveral other ancient authors, ſome of whom ſay that he was more ancient than Homer by eight degrees of conſanguinity, and others but by five.

THANET, a little iſland in the eaſt of Kent, formerly more ſo than it is now, for the river which divided it from the the continent of Kent is almoſt choaked up. It is about nine miles in length, and the ſame in breadth, where broadeſt. There are ſeveral villages in it, the chief of which are by the ſea-ſide, namely, Ramſgate and Margate.

THASO, an iſland of the Archipelago, and on the coaſt of Jamboli, a province of Macedonia, at the entrance of the gulph of Conteſſa. It is twelve miles in length, and eight in breadth, and produces all things neceſſary for life. The fruits and the wine are very delicious; and it has quarries of fine marble. The chief town is of the ſame name; and has a good harbour. Long. 24. 55. E. Lat. 40. 53 N.

THAXSTED, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on May 16 and Auguſt 10, for horſes, &c. It is governed by a mayor, and is nineteen miles north-weſt-by-north of Chelmsford, and forty-two north-weſt of London. Lon. 0. 18. E. Lat. 52. 0. N.

THEATRES, *Theatrum*, in antiquity, buildings erected in a ſemi-circular form for the repreſentation of plays, &c. They were uſual in ſeveral parts of Greece, and, like other inſtitutions, were borrowed thence by the Romans. In the early ages of the commonwealth, they were only temporary, and compoſed of wood; but theſe falling down, ſometimes occaſioned great deſtruction. The moſt celebrated of theſe temporary theatres was that of M. Scaurus mentioned by Pliny, the ſcenes of which were divided into three partitions one above another, the firſt conſiſting of one hundred and twenty columns of marble; the ſecond of the ſame number of columns curiouſly wrought in glaſs, and on the top, the ſame number of columns, adorned with gilded tablets. Between the columns were ſet three thouſand ſtatues. The cavea, or open ſpace, at the bottom of the theatre, would hold 80,000 men. The ſtructure afterwards raiſed by Curio, at his father's funeral, though inferior to the former in magnificence, was remarkable for its contrivance. It conſiſted of two ſpacious wooden theatres, ſo contrived as to be turned round with little trouble. Theſe he at firſt ſet back to back, for the celebration of dramatic performances; and towards the end of the day, removing the ſcenes, and joining the two fronts of the theatres, formed an exact amphitheatre of an oval form, in which he again obliged the people with a ſhew of gladiators.

The raiſing of fixed theatres was firſt introduced by Pompey the Great, who built a very noble one of ſquare ſtone; but Tacitus obſerves, that he was ſeverely reprehended for introducing a cuſtom ſo different from that of their forefathers. The remains of this theatre are ſtill to be ſeen at Rome, as are alſo thoſe of Marcellus, Statilius Taurus, Tiberius, and Titus, that of Marcellus being almoſt entire.

In all theatres, the ſcena, which was the moſt magnificent part, included the pulpitum, or the front of the ſtage, where the players, pantomimes, and dancers performed their parts, the columns, &c. on the ſides, and the paintings fronting the people. Behind the ſcenes was a place where the actors retired and dreſſed. The ancients diſtinguiſhed three kinds of ſcenes, which conſiſted of paintings, and either turned round or drew up, in order to preſent new proſpects to the ſpectators; the tragic had its columns, baluſtres, ſtatues, and the other ornaments of palaces; the comic repreſented private houſes, and the ſatyric was adorned with groves, mountains, caves, and a variety of landſcapes. There was a threefold diviſion of the ſeats, according to the ordinary diviſion of the people into ſenators, knights, and commons. The firſt ranges were called orcheſtra, and there the ſenators ſat, at the bottom; above them were the ſecond rows, called equeſtria, for the knights, and higher up the rows of ſeats, called popularia, where the people placed themſelves. In more ancient times, plays were acted on the graſs, while the ſpectators ſat on ſeats of turf.

THEBES, formerly a celebrated city of Greece, in Achaia, and capital of Bœotia, but now the province it ſtands in is called Livadia, and the town itſelf Thiba. It is ſeated on an eminence about three miles in circumference, but all its ancient ſplendor is gone. There are two moſques, and ſeveral Greek churches, and the number of inhabitants may be about three or four thouſand, comprehending the ſuburbs. It is ſeated between two ſmall ſtreams, twenty-five miles north-weſt of Athens, and one hundred and ninety north-weſt of Conſtantinople. Long. 24. 5. E. Lat. 38. 22. N.

THEBES, the ancient name of a city of Upper Egypt, in Africa, which is now called Luxor, and was celebrated for having an hundred gates. In war time there were twenty thouſand chariots came out of it, and along the ſide of the river, between Memphis and Thebes, there were one hundred ſtables, each of which could contain two hundred horſes. There are now many magnificent remains of the ancient city, particularly of its temples.

THEIA, or BASILEA, in Pagan mythology, the daughter of Cœlus and Terra, ſucceeded her parents on the throne, and was diſtinguiſhed by her chaſtity. She married her brother Hyperion, by whom ſhe had Helios, Seline, and Aurora, or the Sun, the Moon, and the Dawning of the Day; but Theia's brothers conſpiring againſt Hyperion, cauſed him to be aſſaſſinated, and drowned Helos in the river Eridanus; on which Selene was ſo afflicted for the loſs of her brother, that ſhe precipitated herſelf from a high tower, and they were both raiſed to the ſkies. Theia being diſtracted wandered about, and at length diſappeared in a ſtorm of thunder and lightning.

The whole of this account appears to be nothing more than an allegory.

THEMIS, in pagan mythology, one of the virtues deified by the pagans. She is repreſented as the daughter of Cœlus and Terra, and the goddeſs of laws, ceremonies, and oracles. Jupiter conſulted her in the giant's war, and afterwards eſpouſed her. She aſſiſted Deucalion in repeopling the earth after the deluge; and being rendered pregnant by Jupiter, brought forth the Seaſons and the goddeſs Aſtrea, or Juſtice.

This alſo is evidently an allegory, ſince Themis only means the power of rewarding virtue, and puniſhing vice.

THEMISTIUS, a celebrated orator and philoſopher of Greece, in the 4th century, ſurnamed Euphrades, or the Fine Speaker. He taught with ſuch applauſe at Antioch, Nicomedia, Rome, and elſewhere, that he was admired above all the philoſophers of his time, and it is ſaid the Commentaries he wrote in his youth on Ariſtotle were ſo eſteemed, that one of the beſt philoſophers of Greece left his ſchool in order to go and ſee him. Themiſtius ſpent great part of his life at Conſtantinople, where the emperor Conſtantine conferred upon him the dignity of prætor, and honoured him with a brazen ſtatue. He had a great ſhare in the favour of the emperor Julian, and was eſteemed at the court of Valens, whom he endeavoured to ſoften and humanize by an excellent oration, in which he proved that that prince, who was an Arian, ought not to perſecute the Chriſtians who were of different ſentiments. Theodoſius the Great made him præfect of Conſtantinople; and, notwithſtanding his being a pagan, choſe him preceptor to his ſon; and even St. Gregory Nazianzen had a very great friendſhip for him. There are thirty of his Orations ſtill extant, which are much admired: the beſt edition of them is that by father Hardouin, in Greek and Latin, in 1684. folio.

THEMISTOCLES, a celebrated Athenian general, was the ſon of Neocles, a man illuſtrious by his birth and virtue. Being diſinherited by his father on account of the debaucheries he practiſed in his youth, he thought the only way to efface his infamy was to diſtinguiſh himſelf by great and glorious actions in the ſervice of his country. He firſt carefully applied himſelf to the taſk of making friends and retrieving his reputation, by deciding the differences which aroſe between private perſons, which he accompliſhed by propoſing happy expedients, and being as ready in executing as in mentioning them. He was at length intruſted

with the management of the war againſt the inhabitants of Corfu, which he brought to a happy concluſion by driving away the pirates, and reſtoring the freedom of commerce. Afterwards he gained the celebrated naval victory over Xerxes, near Salamis, in the 480th year before the Chriſtian æra. At length, the Spartans bringing ſeveral accuſations againſt him, he was baniſhed by the Athenians, and took ſanctuary in Perſia, where the king gave him the revenue ariſing from three towns for his ſubſiſtence. He died at Magneſia in the 464th year before the Chriſtian æra, by drink bull's blood, a death which he preferred to taking arms againſt his country.

THEOBALD, (Lewis) an eminent author in the beginning of the preſent century, was born at Sittingburn in Kent, of which place his father, Mr. Peter Theobald, was an eminent attorney. He acquired his grammar learning under the Rev. Mr. Ellis at Iſleworth, in Middleſex, and afterwards applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law; but finding it unſuitable to his genius, he engaged in an Eſſay called the Cenſor, printed in Miſt's Weekly Journal, and by delivering his opinion with too little reſerve on the productions of the moſt eminent wits, expoſed himſelf to their laſh and reſentment; among theſe was Mr. Pope, who, in revenge, made him the hero of his Dunciad, though he afterwards diſrobed him of that dignity, and placed Colley Cibber in his room. Mr. Dennis, who wrote with ſuch bitterneſs againſt Mr. Pope, was alſo his enemy, and thus ſpeaks of him in his Remarks on Pope's Homer: "There is a noto-"rious ideot, one Hight Whachum, who, from an under-"ſpur-leather to the law, is become an underſtrapper to "the playhouſe, who has lately burleſqued the Metamor-"phoſes of Ovid, by a vile tranſlation, and this fellow is "concerned in an impertinent paper called the Cenſor." In 1720, Mr. Theobald introduced upon the ſtage a tragedy called the Double Falſhood, the greateſt part of which he aſſerted was Shakeſpeare's, in which he was oppoſed by Mr. Pope, and others, while he, by way of reply, endeavoured to vindicate his aſſertion. He wrote ſeveral dramatic pieces; but his principal work is an Edition of Shakeſpeare's Plays, in which he corrected, with great pains and ingenuity, many faults which had crept into that great poet's writings.

THEOCRITUS, a celebrated Greek poet, was born at Syracuſe, and lived at the court of Egypt in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, about the 285th year before the Chriſtian æra. It is ſaid that at his return to Syracuſe, venturing to ſpeak ill of Hiero, tyrant of that city, he was put to death by that prince's order. There are ſtill extant Theocritus's Idylliums in the Doric dialect, which are maſter-pieces in their kind, and are written with admirable ſimplicity, and filled with inexpreſſible beauties. The beſt edition of them is that of Oxford, in 1699, octavo.

THEODEBERT I. king of Metz, was the ſon of Thierri, or Theodoric I. king of Auſtraſia, whom he ſucceeded in the year 534. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valour; defeated the Goths and Romans in Italy, and was preparing to carry on a war againſt the emperor Juſtinian, when he died in 548. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Thibaud.

Theodebert II. king of Auſtraſia, ſucceeded his father Childebert II. in the year 595, and divided his dominions with his brother Thierri. Brunehaud, grandmother to theſe two princes, committed extraordinary acts of violence at the court of Theodebert, and endeavoured to make him paſs for a ſpurious child; at which, that prince being enraged, drove her out of his dominions, and ſhe retired to Thierri king of Burgundy. She there lighted up a war in the royal family, and Theodebert, after being twice defeated in battle, once at Toul, and once at Talbiac, was killed at Cologne in the year 612.

THEODORE, (king of Corſica) baron Nieuhoff in the county of La Marc, in Weſtphalia. He had his education in the French ſervice, and afterwards went to Spain, where he received ſome marks of regard from the duke of Riperda and cardinal Alberoni; but being of an unſettled diſpoſition, he quitted Spain, and travelled into Italy, England, and Holland, in ſearch of ſome new adventure. He at laſt fixed his attention on Corſica, and formed the ſcheme of rendering himſelf ſovereign of that iſland. He was a man of abilities and addreſs, and having fully informed himſelf of every thing relating to Corſica, went to Tunis, where he fell upon means to procure ſome money and arms, and then went to Leghorn, from whence he wrote a letter to the Corſican chiefs, Giaffieri and Paoli, offering conſiderable aſſiſtance to the nation, if they would elect him as their ſovereign. This letter was conſigned to count Domenico Rivarola, who acted as Corſican plenipotentiary in Tuſcany; and he gave for anſwer, that if Theodore brought the aſſiſtance he promiſed to the Corſicans they would very willingly make him king.

Upon this he, without loſs of time, ſet ſail, and landed at Tavagna in the ſpring of the year 1736. He was a man of a very ſtately appearance, and the Turkiſh dreſs he wore added to the dignity of his mein. He had a few attendants with him, and his manners were ſo engaging, and his offers ſo plauſible, that he was proclaimed king of Corſica before count Rivarola's diſpatches arrived to inform the chiefs of the terms upon which he had agreed. He brought with him about a thouſand zechins of Tunis, beſides ſome arms and ammunition, and made magnificent promiſes of foreign aſſiſtance; whence, the Corſicans, who were glad of any ſupport, willingly gave into his ſchemes. Theodore inſtantly aſſumed every mark of royal dignity. He had his guards and his officers of ſtate. He conferred titles of honour, and ſtruck money both of ſilver and copper. The ſilver pieces were few in number, and can now hardly be met with; the copper coins have on one ſide T.R. that is, Theodorus Rex, with a double branch croſſed, and round it this inſcription, Pro bono publico Re. Co. that is, For the public good of the kingdom of Corſica: on the other ſide is the value of the piece; *Cinque ſolidi*, or five ſous. Thus Theodore obtained a claim to royalty, which was as indiſputable as the moſt ancient title to any monarchy can pretend to be; that is, the choice of his ſubjects; the voluntary election of an injured people, who had the common right of mankind to freedom, but wanted power to ſupport it. Theodore immediately blocked up the Genoeſe fortified towns, and uſed to be ſometimes at one ſiege, ſometimes at another, ſtanding with a teleſcope in his hand, as if looking for the aſſiſtance he pretended to expect. He alſo uſed the artifice of making large packets be continually brought to him from the continent, which he gave out to be from the different ſovereigns of Europe, acknowledging his authority, and promiſing to befriend him.

The Genoeſe were not a little confounded with this unexpected adventurer. They publiſhed a violent manifeſto againſt Theodore, treating him with great contempt; but, at the ſame time, ſhewing they were alarmed at his appearance. Theodore replied, in a manifeſto, with all the calmneſs and dignity of a monarch; but after being about eight months in Corſica, perceiving that the people began to cool in their affections towards him, he determined to leave them for a time, and after having laid down a plan of adminiſtration to be obſerved in his abſence, he quitted the iſland, and went to Holland, where he was ſo ſucceſsful as to obtain credit from ſeveral rich merchants, particularly Jews, who truſted him with cannon, and other warlike ſtores to a great value, under the charge of a ſupercargo. With theſe he returned to Corſica in 1739; and, on his arrival, put to death the ſupercargo, that he might not have any trouble from demands being made upon him. By this time the French, as auxiliaries to the Genoeſe, had become ſo powerful in the iſland, that though Theodore threw in his ſupply of warlike ſtores, he did not incline to venture his perſon, the Genoeſe having ſet a high price on his head; he, therefore, choſe to relinquiſh his throne, and give up his views of ambition for ſafety. *Boſwell's Account of Corſica.*

This unhappy monarchy, whoſe courage had thus raiſed him to a throne of an oppreſſed nation, for many years ſtruggled with fortune, and left no means untried which indefatigable policy or ſolicitation of ſuccours could attempt to recover his crown, and at length choſe for his retirement a country where he might enjoy the participation of that liberty which he had ſo vainly endeavoured to give his Corſicans; but his ſituation in England by degrees grew wretched, and he was reduced ſo low as to be ſeveral years before his death a priſoner for debt in the King's Bench. At length, to the honour of ſome gentlemen of rank, a charitable contribution was ſet on foot for him in the year 1753. Mr. Boſwell obſerves, that Mr Horace Walpole generouſly exerted himſelf for the unhappy Theodore, and wrote a paper in the World with great elegance and humour, ſoliciting a contribution for the unhappy monarch in diſtreſs, to be paid to Mr. Robert Dodſley, bookſeller, as lord high treaſurer. This brought him a very handſome ſum, and he was allowed to get out of priſon. That gentleman adds, that Mr. Walpole has the original deed, by which Theodore made over the kingdom of Corſica in ſecurity to his creditors, and that he has alſo the great ſeal of the kingdom. Theodore died on the 11th of December, 1756, and was buried in St. Anne's church yard, Weſtminſter; where, in 1757, a ſimple unadorned monument of marble was erected to his memory by a gentleman, with an inſcription, which, after mentioning ſome of the above particulars, concludes with the following lines:

The grave, great teacher, to a level brings,
Heroes and beggars, galley-ſlaves and kings;
But Theodore this moral learn'd ere dead,
Fate pour'd its leſſon on his living head,
Beſtow'd a kingdom and deny'd him bread.

Theodore left a ſon, who is an accompliſhed young gentleman.

THEODORET, biſhop of St. Cyricus in Syria, in the 5th century, and one of the moſt learned fathers of the church, was born in the year 386, and was the diſciple of Theodorus Mopſueſta and St. John Chryſoſtom. Having received holy orders, he was, with difficulty, perſuaded to accept of the biſhoprick of St. Cyricus, about the year 420. He diſcovered great frugality in the expences of his table, dreſs, and furniture, but ſpent conſiderable ſums in improving and adorning the city of Cyricus. He erected two large bridges, public baths, fountains, and aqueducts, and laboured with great zeal and ſucceſs in his dioceſe; yet his zeal was not confined to his own church, he went to preach at Antioch, and the neighbouring towns, where he became admired for his eloquence and learning, and had the happineſs to convert multitudes of people. He wrote in favour of John of Antioch and Neſtorius, againſt Cyril's Twelve Anathemas; he afterwards attacked the opinions of Neſtorius, and was depoſed in the ſynod held by the Eutychians at Epheſus, but was afterwards reſtored by the general council of Chalcedon, in which he was preſent, in 451. It is thought that he died ſoon after; though, others ſay, that he lived till the year 470. There are ſtill extant Theodoret's excellent Commentary on St. Paul's Epiſtles, and ſeveral other books of the Holy Scriptures. 2. His Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory from the Time of Arius to Theodoſius the Younger. 3. The Hiſtory of the famous Anchorites of his Time. 4. An Hundred and Forty-ſeven Epiſtles. 5. Three Dialogues. 6. A Treatiſe on Hereſies. 7. Ten Diſcourſes on Providence. And 8. An excellent Treatiſe againſt the Pagans, intitled, *De curandis Græcorum affectibus*. The beſt edition of theſe works is that of Father Sirmond, in Greek and Latin, in four volumes folio. Father Garnier publiſhed a fifth volume of Theodoret's works in 1684, which contains ſeveral other Treatiſes. Theodoret's pieces againſt Cyril in favour of Neſtorius, were condemned with thoſe of Theodorus of Mopſueſta; and thoſe of Ibas of Edeſſa in the fifth general council in 553, otherwiſe called the ſecond general council of Conſtantinople.

THEODORIC, king of the Oſtrogoths, and one of the moſt powerful princes of his time, was the ſon of Valamer, king of a part of Mœſia. After being ten years an hoſtage at Conſtantinople, he ſucceeded his uncle Theodemer. He aſſiſted the emperor Zeno, who had been driven away by Baſilicus, and defeated many generals who had revolted againſt that prince, for which he granted him the honour of a triumph, erected an equeſtrian ſtatue of him at Conſtantinople, made him conſul, and even adopted him for his ſon. Theodoric afterwards marched into Italy againſt Odoacer, whom he defeated in ſeveral battles, and at laſt cauſed him to be aſſaſſinated at the end of a feaſt, notwithſtanding they were about concluding a peace. During the war againſt Odoacer at the ſiege of Ravenna, his mother ſeeing him fly, ſaid, that a prince cowardly enough to fly from his enemy, ought again to return to the boſom of his mother, or rather ought never to have left it. Stung with this ſpeech, he turned with fury upon the conquerors, who were already plundering his camp, and eaſily routed them. Theodoric being abſolute maſter of Italy, reigned there thirty-ſeven years, with juſtice, prudence, and moderation, and was the impartial protector both of the Italians and Goths. To ſecure the poſſeſſion of his new dominions, he married the ſiſter of Clovis, king of France, contracted other powerful alliances, and concluded a peace with the emperor Anaſtaſius, and the Vandals of Africa. Theodoric having now no enemies to fear, bent his whole thoughts on poliſhing his kingdom, and took for his ſecretary of ſtate the celebrated Caſſiodorus. Though this prince was an Arian, he for a long time ſteadily protected thoſe of different ſentiments; yet, in the latter part of his life, he cauſed pope John to be put to death, and is ſaid, upon groundleſs ſuſpicion, to have condemned Boetius and Symmachus, two of the greateſt men then in Italy. Theodoric died on the 30th of Auguſt, 526.

THEODORUS of Mopſueſta, thus named from his being biſhop of Mopſueſta, a city of Cilicia, was educated and ordained prieſt in a monaſtery; and became one of the moſt learned men of his time. He had the famous Neſtorius for his diſciple, and died in 428. He compoſed many learned works; of which the following are all that are now extant, 1. His Commentary on the Pſalms. 2. A Commentary on the Twelve leſſer Prophets, in manuſcript. 3. Several fragments, particularly in the *Bibliotheca* of Photius. The writings of Theodorus of Mopſueſta, the letter of Ibas, biſhop of Edeſſa, in their defence, and the anathemas which Theodoret biſhop of St. Cyricus oppoſed againſt thoſe denounced by Cyril, againſt Theodorus of Mopſueſta, have made much noiſe; and this is called the affair of the Three Chapters, which was not terminated till the fifth general council in 553, which pronounced an anathema againſt the perſon and writings of Theodorus of Mopſueſta.

THEODORUS I. a native of Jeruſalem, ſucceeded pope John IV. on the 24th of November, 642; died on the 13th of May, 649, and was ſucceeded by Martin I.

THEODORUS II. ſucceeded pope Romanus in 898, and died twenty days after his election. He was ſucceeded by John IX.

THEODOSIUS I. ſurnamed the Great, on account of his piety, his zeal for the Chriſtian religion, and his victories, was the ſon of another Theodoſius, a brave captain, whom Valens put to death in Africa. He was born in Spain, and raiſed himſelf by his courage and prudence to the higheſt poſts in the army. The emperor Gratian being charmed with his merit, and finding that he was attacked by the Goths and Germans, admitted him to an equal ſhare of the government with himſelf, and declared him Auguſtus, at Sirmich, on the 19th of January, 379. Theodoſius thus became emperor of the Eaſt at forty-three years of age. He ſoon after paſſed into Thrace, where he totally defeated the Goths. The following year, falling ſick at Theſſalonica, he was baptized there. He concluded an honourable peace with the Perſians, and held the ſecond general council at Conſtantinople in 381. In 388 Theodoſius defeated the tyrant Maximus, who had killed Gratian; cauſed himſelf to be declared emperor; and the uſurper to be beheaded at Aquileia, but at length eſtabliſhed Valentinian II. emperor of the Weſt, while he himſelf continued emperor of the Eaſt. In 390 the inhabitants of Theſſalonica having put one of his lieutenant-generals to death, he was ſo enraged, that he abandoned that city to the diſcretion of his troops, who killed above 7000 of the inhabitants. This barbarous action made all people murmur againſt him, but ſome time after, going to enter into the church at Milan, St. Ambroſe refuſed him admiſſion, till he had repented for eight months of his crime. At length, Arbogaſtus having killed the emperor Valentinian II. raiſed Eugenius, one of the meaneſt of the people, to the throne, and reſolved to ſupport him in it; but Theodoſius marching againſt them, defeated them both on the fifth of September, 394. After this victory, Eugenius being led to the emperor, was beheaded, and Arbogaſtus killed himſelf. Theodoſius going at laſt to Milan, died there of a dropſy, on the 17th of January, 395, aged ſixty. This was the laſt prince who poſſeſſed the Roman empire entire. He left four children, Arcadius, Honorius, Gratian, and Pulcheria. Arcadius ſucceeded him as emperor of the Eaſt, and Honorius as emperor of the Weſt.

THEODOSIUS II. ſurnamed the Younger, the ſon of Arcadius and Eudocia, was born on the 11th of April, 401, and ſucceeded Arcadius, emperor of the Eaſt, on the firſt of May, 408, when his ſiſter Pulcheria governed in his name; but with ſuch prudence, that the empire enjoyed a profound peace, and became formidable to all its enemies. She prevailed on him to marry Athenais, the daughter of Leontius the philoſopher, who at her baptiſm received the name of Eudocia. Theodoſius publiſhed ſevere laws againſt the Pagans, Jews, and thoſe he eſteemed heretics; made a diſhonourable peace with Attila; became at variance with Pulcheria, and protected Eutiches; but at length became reconciled to his ſiſter. It was he who publiſhed on the 15th of February, 438, the Theodoſian Code, ſo called from his name, which is a collection of laws ſelected from thoſe made by the lawful emperors. He died without iſſue on the 28th of July, 450, aged forty-nine, and after his death Pulcheria cauſed Marcian to be elected emperor.

THEODOTION, a famous writer of the ſecond century, born at Epheſus, was the diſciple of Tatian, and afterwards the follower of Marcian. He then became a Jew, and under the reign of the emperor Commodus, tranſlated the Old Teſtament into Greek, in which tranſlation greater liberties are taken than in that of the Septuagint, and that of Aquila, made before his time: but there are only ſome fragments of his tranſlation extant.

THEOGAMIA, Θεογαμία, in Grecian antiquity, a Sicilian feſtival in honour of Proſerpine, which ſeems to have been inſtituted in memory of her marriage with Pluto; ſince the chief part of the ſolemnity was an imitation of nuptial rites.

THEOGNIS, a Greek poet, born at Megara, of whoſe works there are only a few fragments remaining, which are to be found in all the collections of the Greek minor poets. He lived about the 544th year before the Chriſtian æra.

THEON, a learned Greek ſophiſt, of whom there is extant a work on rhetoric, wrote with great politeneſs and judgment. The beſt edition of this book is that of Leyden, in 1626, octavo.

THEON of Alexandria, a celebrated philoſopher and mathematician in the fourth century, in the reign of Theodoſius the Great, was the father of the learned Hypatia, and compoſed ſeveral mathematical works that have rendered him famous.

THEOPHANE, in fabulous hiſtory, a beautiful nymph debauched by Neptune, who transforming her into an ewe, took

took himſelf the form of a ram; by which means he begot the golden-fleec'd ram ſo celebrated by the poets.

THEOPHANIA, empreſs of the Eaſt, was the wife of Romanus. After the death of that emperor, ſhe, in 963, married Nicephorus Phocas, one of the greateſt warriors of the age; who was crowned emperor by the name of Nicephorus II. But being at length diſguſted with him, ſhe cauſed him to be aſſaſſinated by ten conſpirators, at the head of whom was John Zimiſces, who took his place. But he fearing the cruelty of Theophania, baniſhed her, and aſſociated to the empire the ſons of Romanus. At length Zimiſces dying in 975, Theophania was recalled from baniſhment by her ſons.

THEOPHILUS, the ſixth biſhop of Antioch, was raiſed to that ſee in 169, and inſtructed his church till about the year 182. There are ſtill extant his three books written in Greek againſt the calumniators of the Chriſtian religion, addreſſed to Autolycus. They were printed at Oxford in 1684, in duodecimo, under the inſpection of Dr. Fell. There are alſo other works attributed to him; but theſe are written by later authors.

THEOPHILUS, a famous patriarch of Alexandria, ſucceeded Timotheus about the year 385. He completed the ruin of idolatry in Egypt, by cauſing the temples and idols of the falſe gods to be demoliſhed, and happily terminated the differences that aroſe between Evagrius and Flavian, both of whom were ordained biſhops of Antioch; but he afterwards quarrelled with St. John Chryſoſtom, and got him depoſed by a ſynod. He wrote ſome works which are ſtill extant, and died in 412, when Cyril, his nephew, ſucceeded him.

THEOPHRASTUS, a celebrated Greek philoſopher, was the ſon of Melanthus, and was born at Ereſus in Bœotia. He was at firſt the diſciple of Lucippus, then of Plato, and at laſt of Ariſtotle. He ſucceeded the latter in the 322d year before the Chriſtian æra, and taught philoſophy at Athens with extraordinary applauſe. He ſaid of an orator without judgment, that he was a horſe without a bridle. He was accuſtomed to ſay, "There is nothing ſo valuable "as time, and thoſe who loſe it are the moſt inexcuſable "of all prodigals." He died at above an hundred years of age. Theophraſtus wrote ſeveral works, of which the following are ſtill extant, 1. An excellent moral treatiſe intitled Characters, which he ſays in his preface he compoſed at ninety-nine years of age. Iſaac Caſaubon has written learned Commentaries on this ſmall treatiſe, which has been tranſlated from the Greek into French, by M. de la Bruyere; it has alſo been tranſlated into Engliſh. 2. A curious Treatiſe on Plants. 3. A Hiſtory of Stones, of which Dr. Hill has given a good edition, with an Engliſh tranſlation, and learned Notes, in octavo. Theophraſtus's other works have not been handed down to us.

THEOPHYLACT, archbiſhop of Achrida, the metropolis of Bulgaria, and one of the moſt learned men of the eleventh century, was born at Conſtantinople, where he was inſtructed in eccleſiaſtical learning. He laboured with great zeal to eſtabliſh the Chriſtian religion in Achrida, where there were ſtill many pagans, and died after the year 1071. He wrote Commentaries upon the Goſpels, the Acts of the Apoſtles, St. Paul's Epiſtles, and upon Habakkuk, Jonah, Nahum, and Hoſea, and alſo ſeveral Epiſtles, and other works in Greek.

THEOPOMPUS, a celebrated Greek orator and hiſtorian, was born in the iſland of Chios, and flouriſhed in the reign of Alexander the Great. He was one of the moſt famous of all the diſciples of Iſocrates, and won the prize from all the panegyriſts whom Artemiſa invited to praiſe Mauſolus. He wrote ſeveral works which are loſt.

THEOXENIA, Θεοξένια, in Grecian antiquity, a feſtival in honour of all the gods, celebrated in many cities of Greece, and particularly at Athens. Pauſanias obſerves, that the Pelenæans inſtituted ſolemn games, called by this name, in honour of Apollo, at which the victors were rewarded with a piece of plate.

THERESA (St.) was the youngeſt daughter of Alphonſo Sanches de Cepede, and was born at Avila, in Old Caſtile, on the 28th of March, 1515. Her father cauſing the Lives of the Saints to be read every day in his family, Thereſa from her infancy grew ſo fond of that work, that ſhe frequently continued reading it for ſeveral hours together with her brother, of whom ſhe was extremely fond. Theſe two children were alſo ſo pleaſed with the hiſtory of the martyrs, that they reſolved to follow their example, and die for the faith of Chriſt, and had already got out of the houſe in order to go to the Moors, when being met by one of their relations, they were brought back to their parents. Finding that they were not allowed to be martyrs, they reſolved to live like hermits, and got ſome little cells prepared in their father's garden, to which they often retired to prayers. In this manner, it is ſaid, Thereſa lived till the death of her mother, which happened when ſhe was twelve years of age; but afterwards ſhe began to have her thoughts diſſipated by the vanities of the age, till ſhe was put into a convent of Auguſtines; whence ſhe was removed to the monaſtery of the Incarnation of the order of Mount Carmel at Avila, where ſhe took the veil, and afterwards introduced a reformation into ſixteen convents of nuns. She alſo undertook to reform the monks, and by the aſſiſtance of John de la Croix, introduced a reformation among the bare-footed Carmelites, fourteen monaſteries of whom ſhe reformed before her death, which happened at Alva, on the 14th of October, 1582, at ſixty-eight years of age. She was canoniſed by Gregory XV. in 1622. Thereſa wrote many works in Spaniſh, which are much admired by thoſe of the Romiſh church.

THERMIA, an iſland of the Archipelago, to the ſouth of the iſland of Zia, and to the north of Serfanto, near the gulph of Engia. It is twelve miles in length, and two in breadth, and the ſoil is good and well cultivated. It produces a great deal of ſilk, and the inhabitants live luxuriouſly. The chief town is of the ſame name, and is an archbiſhop's ſee. Long. 24. 56. E. Lat. 37. 25. N.

THERMOPYLÆ, now called Bocca-di-Nupo, is a paſs of a mountain, by which there is a way from Theſſalia to Achaia. It is near the gulph of Zeiton, and but twenty-five feet in breadth. It is famous for the valour of Leonidas, king of Lacedæmonia, who with three hundred men defended this paſs for ſeveral days, againſt a prodigious army of the Perſians; though at laſt he was killed with all his ſoldiers. See LEONIDAS.

THERSITES, in fabulous hiſtory, the moſt deformed of all the Greeks that went to the ſiege of Troy, who preſuming to affront Achilles, that hero ſtruck him dead with his fiſt. The uglineſs of Therſites afterwards paſſed into a proverb.

THESEUS, in fabulous hiſtory, was the ſon of Ægeus, king of Athens, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf on ſeveral occaſions; on which account he was placed among the demi gods. He threw Sciron, a cruel robber, down a precipice: faſtened Procruſtes, tyrant of Attica, to a bended pine, which being let looſe, tore him aſunder; killed the Minotaur, kept in the labyrinth by king Minos, in Crete, and by the aſſiſtance of that prince's daughter Ariadne, who gave him a clue, eſcaped out of that labyrinth, and ſailed with his beautiful deliverer to the Iſle of Naxos, where he had the ingratitude to leave her. See ÆGEUS, ARIADNE, &c.

Theſeus afterwards overcame the Centaurs; ſubdued the Thebans, and defeated the Amazons. He aſſiſted his friend Pirithous in his expedition to the infernal regions, to carry off Proſerpine; but was impriſoned by Pluto, till he was releaſed by Hercules. He is alſo ſaid to have eſtabliſhed the Iſthmean games, in honour of Neptune; to have united the twelve cities of Attica, and to have founded a republic there in the 1236th year before the Chriſtian æra. Some time after, taking a voyage into Epirus, he was ſeized by Aidonius, king of the Moloſſians, meanwhile Meneſtheus rendered himſelf maſter of Athens. But at length Theſeus being releaſed from priſon, retired to Scyros, where king Lycomedes cauſed him to be thrown from the top of a rock. Theſeus had ſeveral wives; the firſt of whom was Helena, the daughter of Tyndarus; the ſecond Hypolita, queen of the Amazons; and the laſt Phedra, ſiſter to Ariadne, who puniſhed him for his infidelity to her ſiſter,, by her inceſtuous paſſion for his ſon Hippolitus. See HIPPOLITUS.

THESMOPHORIA, Θεσμοφόρια, in antiquity, feſtivals ſolemnized in many of the Grecian cities, in honour of Ceres conſidered as a lawgiver; eſpecially by the Athenians, among whom they were attended with the greateſt ſhew of devotion. The worſhippers were freeborn women, aſſiſted by a prieſt, whoſe head was adorned with a crown, and by certain virgins, who were for this purpoſe ſtrictly confined, and kept at the expence of the public. The women were clad in white, to imitate their ſpotleſs innocence, and were obliged to abſtain from their huſbands beds for five or at leaſt three days before, and all the time the ſolemnity laſted; for which end they uſed to ſtrew upon their beds ſuch herbs as were thought to deſtroy all inclination to venereal pleaſures. Not the leaſt ſhew of mirth or wantonneſs was allowed, except the cuſtom of jeſting upon one another, which was conſtantly done in memory of Iambe, who by a taunting jeſt extorted a ſmile from Ceres when ſhe was in a melancholy humour. Three days at leaſt were ſpent in preparing for the feſtival, which was obſerved at Eleuſis, whither the women went in proceſſion, attended by the virgins carrying the ſacred books, in which the laws were contained. The Syracuſans, towards the end of the ſolemnity, carried in proceſſion the repreſentation of the ſecret parts of a woman, formed of a paſte, compoſed of jaſmin and honey. A great part of the ſolemnity conſiſted in offering ſacrifices and prayers.

THESPIS, an ancient tragic poet, born at Icaria, a city of Attica, introduced an actor in tragedies, who recited a

part

part between every two ſongs: for before his time tragedies were only acted by a ſet of muſicians and dancers, who, while they danced, ſung hymns in honour of Bacchus. Theſpis alſo furniſhed ſatires with actors, and according to Horace, brought forth his actors in an uncovered cart, where they rehearſed their parts, their faces being ſmeared with the dregs of wine, or, according to Suidas, painted with ceruſs and vermillion. Theſpis lived about 443 years before the Chriſtian æra. His poems are loſt.

THESSALY, now called JANNA. See JANNA.

THETFORD, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays; and three fairs, on May 14, Auguſt 2, and September 5, for cattle, cheeſe, and toys. It is a town of great antiquity, and is at preſent a large borough, governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. This town is ſeated on the river Ouſe, over which there is a bridge, which leads into Suffolk. About three hundred years ago there were ſeven churches, and three ſmall monaſteries. It was anciently the ſeat of the Eaſt Saxon kings, and a biſhop's ſee, ſince tranſlated to Norwich. It is thirty-one miles ſouth-eaſt-by-ſouth of Lynn, and eighty ſouth-eaſt of London. Long. 0. 50. E. Lat. 52. 28. N.

THETIS, in pagan mythology, the wife of Oceanus, and the mother of Nereus and Doris, who were married to each other, and from this marriage ſprung the nymphs of the earth and ſea. Among the ſea-nymphs there was one, named Thetis the Younger, who excelled all the reſt in beauty, and for whom Jupiter conceived ſuch a paſſion, that he reſolved to eſpouſe her: but being informed by the Deſtinies that ſhe would bring forth a ſon who would riſe above his father, he married her to Peleus. To their nuptials all the gods and goddeſſes were invited, except Diſcord, who, to be revenged for this contempt, threw a golden apple into the aſſembly, on which was engraven, "This for the "faireſt." Juno, Pallas, and Venus, diſputed for this apple; but Paris being choſen to decide the difference, adjudged it to Venus. From the marriage of Thetis and Peleus ſprung Achilles.

THEVENOT (MELCHISEDECH) a celebrated writer of travels, and keeper of the French king's library, was born at Paris, and had ſcarcely finiſhed his ſtudies when he diſcovered an extreme deſire to ſee foreign countries. Notwithſtanding the entreaties of his mother, who ſtrove to detain him, he ſet out from Paris on his travels; but viſited only a part of Europe. However, his ſtudy of the languages of different countries, and the great pains he took to obtain a knowledge of their manners and cuſtoms, rendered him, perhaps, as well ſkilled in them, as if he had himſelf travelled in thoſe countries. He collected a great number of curious manuſcripts in Engliſh, French, Spaniſh, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, Turkiſh, and Perſic, and applied himſelf to ſtudy during his whole life. He aſſiſted at the conclave held after the death of Innocent X. and was envoy from the French king to the republic of Genoa. He died on the 29th of October, 1692, aged ſeventy-one. Thevenot's Travels into the Levant, &c. were publiſhed in French in 1663, folio, and in Engliſh in 1687, folio. They are eſteemed.

THIBET, or TIBET, a kingdom of Great Tartary, which makes part of Tangut, and is properly the northern part of it. See TANGUT.

THIERRI I. king of France, was the ſon of Clovis, and the brother of Clotaire III. and Childebert II. He was made king of Neuſtria and Burgundy by the management of Ebroin, mayor of the palace, in 670; but ſoon after was ſhaved by Childeric's order, and confined in the abbey of St. Denis. He, however, left it after the death of Childeric, when he was reſtored to his dominions, and died in 690, at thirty-nine years of age, leaving Clovis III. and Childebert II. kings of France.

THIERRI II. king of France, ſurnamed De Chelles, from his being educated in that monaſtery, was the ſon of Dagobert III. king of France. He was taken from the monaſtery, and placed on the throne by Charles Martel in 721, and died in 737, aged twenty-five. He had only the title of king, for Charles Martel had all the ſovereign authority.

THIERRI I. king of Auſtraſia, was the ſon of Clovis I. king of France. He had under his dominion the city of Metz, the capital of the kingdom of Auſtraſia, Auvergne, Rouergue, and ſome other provinces, which he had taken from the Viſigoths, while his father Clovis was living. He conquered the Thuringians, added Thuringia to his dominions, and died in 534, aged fifty-one. He was the firſt who gave laws to the Boyans, a people of Bavaria, after his having cauſed theſe laws to be drawn up by the moſt learned civilians, from thoſe of the emperor Juſtinian. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Theodebert.

THIERRI II. or the Younger, king of Burgundy and Auſtraſia, was the ſon of Childebert II. and was born in 587. He ſpent the firſt years of his life with his brother Theodebert II. under the regency of Brunehaud, their grandmother. At that princeſs's deſire he made war on his brother Theodebert II. and afterwards on Clotaire II. At length joining with the latter, he defeated his brother at the battles of Toul and Tolbiac, and having cauſed the unhappy Theodebert to be put to death in 611, he took Cologne, and ſeized Auſtraſia; but died at Metz the following year. After his death Clotaire II. re-united the dominions of both the brothers to France.

THIERS, a trading and populous town of France, in Auvergne, on the frontiers of Forez. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Durolle, twenty-two miles eaſt of Clermont, and two hundred and twenty ſouth-by-eaſt of Paris. Long. 3. 38. E. Lat. 45. 51. N.

THISBE, in fabulous hiſtory. See PYRAMUS.

THIONVILLE, a very ſtrong town of France, in Luxemburg, and capital of a bailiwick. It has been taken and retaken by the French and Spaniards ſeveral times, and at length was ceded to the French by the Pyrenean treaty. It has an advantageous ſituation on the river Moſelle, over which there is a bridge, defended by a hornwork. It is one hundred and ninety-five miles north-eaſt of Paris. Long 6. 10. E. Lat. 49. 41. N.

THIRSK, a town in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Mondays; and five fairs, on Shrove-Monday, April 4, 5, 6, a ſhew of horſes; Auguſt 3, 4, and 5, for ditto; October 28 and 29, and December 14, for horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, and leather. It is a ſmall borough town, which ſends two members to parliament, and had once a ſtrong caſtle. It is nineteen miles north-weſt of York, and two hundred and twenty north-by-weſt from London. Long. 1. 8. W. Lat. 54. 12. N.

THOMAS (St.) the Apoſtle, ſurnamed Didymus. He was not with the diſciples when Chriſt appeared to them after his reſurrection, and therefore would not believe that he was really riſen from the dead; but eight days after Chriſt making him feel the place where the wounds had been made in his ſide and his hands, he was thoroughly convinced of that important truth. His infidelity, indeed, furniſhed ſuch an inconteſtible proof of our Saviour's reſurrection, that made ſome of the fathers ſay, that "St. Tho-"mas's incredulity was of greater ſervice than the faith of "the other apoſtles." St. Thomas preached the Goſpel to the Ethiopians, Parthians, Medes, &c. It is even ſaid, that he preached to the Indians, and was run through with a lance, near the town of Meliapore, called the Town of St. Thomas; but this is now generally allowed to be a miſtake, and the converſion of the people called the Chriſtians of St. Thomas, is, with great certainty, attributed to another Thomas, who lived ſome centuries after the apoſtle of that name.

THOMAS AQUINAS, a celebrated ſcholaſtic divine, and one of the moſt learned men of the 13th century, was deſcended from the counts of Aquino, and born in 1227. At five years of age he was ſent to be educated at Mont Caſſino, and was afterwards ſent to Naples, where he took the habit of St. Dominic in 1243. From thence he went to Paris; ſtudied there for ſome time, and went, in 1244, to Cologne to ſtudy under Albert the Great. The following year he attended that celebrated doctor to Paris, and ſtudied under him till the year 1248, when he returned with him to Cologne, and there taught philoſophy, the Holy Scriptures, and the ſentences. Thomas Aquinas returned to Paris in 1253; took his doctor's degree in 1257, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his lectures and ſermons. Some years after he went into Italy, where he attended the popes, and taught in all the places where he happened to reſide: but in 1269 returned to Paris, and taught divinity there with ſuch applauſe, that he was ſurnamed the Angel of the Schools, the Angelic Doctor, and the Eagle of Divines. St. Lewis, king of France, had a particular eſteem for him, and made him frequently eat at his table. Charles, king of Sicily, St. Lewis's brother, who had formerly offered Thomas of Aquinas the archbiſhoprick of Naples, deſired him with ſuch earneſtneſs, in 1272, to come and teach in that city, that he could not refuſe him. He ſtaid at Naples till the year 1274; but going that year to the general council at Lyons, and turning out of the road to ſee his niece, who had married Annibaldi de Ceccano, he fell ſick in their caſtle; when finding his life in danger, he gave orders for his being carried to the monaſtery of Foſſa Nova, where he died on the 7th of March, 1274, aged forty-eight. John XXII. canonized him in 1313, and Pius V. declared him doctor of the church in 1567, two hundred and ninety-three years after his death. His body was removed to Toulouſe, under the pontificate of Urban VI. in 1368, where it is held in great veneration. He wrote a great number of works, which have been collected together, and printed at Rome in eighteen volumes, folio: but there are ſome pieces in that collection which were not written by Thomas Aquinas, and others are omitted which are certainly his, and have been printed ſeperately.

THOMAS A KEMPIS. See KEMPIS.

THOMAS OF CANTERBURY. See BECKET.

THOMAS (PAUL). See GIRAC.

THOMAS (ST.) an iſland of America, and one of the Antilles, to the eaſt of Porto-Rico, with a haven, and a ſtrong town. It is ſix miles in circumference, and belongs to the Danes and Brandenburghers. Long. 65. 5. W. Lat. 18. 30. N.

THOMAS (ST.) an iſland of Africa, in the gulph of Guinea, and in the Ethiopic ſea. It was diſcovered in 1495, by the Portugueſe, who are ſtill maſters of it. It is almoſt round, and is about thirty miles in diameter. It is a mountainous place, though the ſoil is fertile, and abounds in ſugar-canes. It lies directly under the equinoctial line, two hundred and forty miles north-weſt of the city of Loango. Long. 8. 0. E. Lat. 0. 0.

THOMAS (ST.) a town of Guiana, in South America, ſeated on the river Oroonoko, and is ſubject to Spain. This was the fatal place which ſir Walter Raleigh's people attacked, when he went in ſearch of a gold mine by the direction of king James I. for which he loſt his head. Long. 62. 36. W. Lat. 7. 5. N.

THOMSON (JAMES) an admirable Britiſh poet, was the ſon of a miniſter in Scotland, and was born at Ednam, in the ſhire of Roxburgh, on the 11th of September, 1700. He ſtudied at the univerſity of Edinburgh, where Mr. Hamilton, who filled the divinity chair, preſcribed to him for the ſubject of an exerciſe, a Pſalm, in which are celebrated the power and majeſty of God. Of this Pſalm he gave a paraphraſe and illuſtration, as the nature of the exerciſe required; but in a ſtyle ſo highly poetical, that it ſurpriſed the whole audience. Mr. Hamilton complimented him upon it, but at the ſame time told him, with a ſmile, that if he thought of being uſeful in the miniſtry, he muſt keep a ſtricter rein upon his imagination, and expreſs himſelf in language more intelligible to an ordinary congregation. From this Mr. Thomſon concluded, that the advantages he might receive from the ſtudy of theology were very precarious, and having ſoon after received ſome encouragement from a lady of quality, a friend of his mother, then in London, he ſet out on his journey thither. Though this encouragement ended in nothing beneficial, his merit did not lie long concealed; Mr. Forbes, afterwards lord-preſident of the ſeſſion, received him very kindly, and recommended him to ſome of his friends, particularly to Mr. Aikman, whoſe premature death he has affectionately commemorated in a copy of verſes written on that occaſion. The kind reception he met with here emboldened him, in 1726, to riſk the publication of his Winter, and from that time his acquaintance was courted by all men of taſte. Dr. Rundle, afterwards biſhop of Derry, received him into his intimate confidence, and introduced him to his great friend the lord-chancellor Talbot. In return Mr. Thomſon's chief care was to finiſh the plan which their wiſhes had laid out for him, and the expectations which the Winter had raiſed, were fully ſatisfied by the ſucceſſive publication of the three other ſeaſons. Beſides theſe, he publiſhed about the ſame time his Poem to the Memory of Sir Iſaac Newton, then lately deceaſed, his Britannia, a poem, and his Tragedy of Sophoniſba, which was acted with applauſe in 1729.

His poetical purſuits were now to be interrupted by his attendance on the honourable Mr. Charles Talbot, the ſon of the lord-chancellor, in his travels; with him he viſited moſt of the courts of Europe, and what judicious obſervations he made on this occaſion appears from his excellent Poem on Liberty, which he began ſoon after his return to England. But while he was writing the firſt part of this poem, he received a ſevere ſhock by the death of his noble friend and fellow-traveller, which was ſoon followed by another ſeverer ſtill, the death of lord Talbot himſelf, whom Mr. Thomſon laments in the moſt pathetic manner, in the poem dedicated to his memory. His lordſhip had a little before made him ſecretary of the briefs; but this place falling with his patron, he found himſelf reduced to a ſtate of precarious dependence, in which he paſſed the greateſt part of the remainder of his life.

It will not here be improper to mention an incident, which, though omitted in his Life prefixed to his Works, is worthy of notice. Mr. Thomſon having the misfortune to be arreſted by one of his creditors, the report of his diſtreſs reached the ears of Mr. Quin, who being told that he was in the hands of a bailiff, at a ſpunging-houſe, in Holborn, went thither, and being admitted into the room, was, after ſome civilities on both ſides, invited by Mr. Thomſon to ſit down. Quin then told him, that he was come to ſup with him, and had already ordered ſupper to be provided, which he hoped he would excuſe. Mr. Thomſon made the proper reply, and the diſcourſe turned on ſubjects of literature. When ſupper was over, and the glaſs had gone briſkly round, Quin obſerved that it was time to enter upon buſineſs. On which Thomſon, thinking he was come about ſome affairs relating to the drama, declared that he was ready to ſerve him to the utmoſt of his capacity, in any thing he ſhould command. "Sir, ſaid Quin, you miſtake my meaning; I am in your debt; I owe you a hundred pounds; and I am come to pay you." Thomſon, with a diſconſolate air, replied, that as he was a gentleman whom, to his knowledge, he had never offended, he wondered he ſhould come to inſult him under his misfortunes. Quin, in return, expreſſed his deteſtation of ſuch ungenerous behaviour, adding, "I ſay, I owe you a hundred pounds; and there it is," laying a bank note of that value before him. Thomſon, filled with aſtoniſhment, begged he would explain himſelf. "Why, returned Quin, I'll tell you. Soon after I had read your Seaſons, I took it in my head, that, as I had ſomething to leave behind me when I died, I would make my will; and among the reſt of my legatees, I ſet down the author of the Seaſons a hundred pounds; but this day hearing that you was in this houſe, I thought I might as well have the pleaſure of paying the money myſelf, as to order my executors to pay it, when, perhaps, you might have leſs need of it." Mr. Thomſon expreſſed his grateful acknowledgements. The ſum being much more than the debt for which he was confined, he was immediately diſcharged, and a very ſtrict friendſhip ſubſiſted from that time between him and his generous benefactor.

The profits Mr. Thomſon received from his works were not inconſiderable; his tragedy of Agamemnon, acted in 1738, yielded a good ſum. But his chief dependence was now on the protection and bounty of Frederic, prince of Wales, who, upon the recommendation of lord Lyttelton, ſettled on him a handſome allowance; but the miſunderſtanding which ſubſiſted between his royal highneſs and the court, prevented his obtaining a licence for his admirable tragedy of Edward and Eleanora. His next dramatic performance was the maſk of Alfred, written jointly with Mr. Mallet, for the entertainment of his royal highneſs's court, at his ſummer-reſidence. In 1745, his Tancred and Sigiſmunda was performed with applauſe; and in the mean time, he had been finiſhing his Caſtle of Indolence, an allegorical poem, in two cantos, which was the laſt piece Mr. Thomſon publiſhed. Soon after, the generous friendſhip of lord Lyttelton procured for him the place of ſurveyor-general of the Leeward iſlands, which he enjoyed the two laſt years of his life.

Mr. Thomſon had improved his taſte upon the fineſt originals, ancient and modern. The autumn was his favourite ſeaſon for poetical compoſition, and the deep ſilence of the night he commonly choſe for his ſtudies. The amuſements of his leiſure hours were civil and natural hiſtory, voyages, and the beſt relations of travellers. Though he performed on no inſtrument, he was paſſionately fond of muſic, and would ſometimes liſten a full hour at his window to the nightingales in Richmond gardens, nor was his taſte leſs exquiſite in the arts of painting, ſculpture, and architecture. As for the more diſtinguiſhing qualities of his mind and heart, they beſt appear in his writings. There his devotion to the Supreme Being, his love of mankind, his country, and friends, ſhine out in every page; his tenderneſs of heart was ſo unbounded, that it took in even the brute creation. It is not known, that through his whole life, he ever gave any perſon a moment's pain, either by his writings or otherwiſe. He took no part in the political ſquabbles of his time, and was therefore reſpected and left undiſturbed by both ſides. Theſe amiable virtues did not fail of their due reward; the applauſe of the public attended all his productions: his friends loved him with an enthuſiaſtic ardour, and ſincerely lamented his untimely death, which happened on the 27th of Auguſt, 1748, and his remains were depoſited in Richmond church.

His executors were the lord Lyttelton and Mr. Mitchel, by whoſe intereſt Coriolanus, which he had juſt finiſhed, was brought upon the ſtage to the beſt advantage. His works, particularly the Seaſons, have had ſeveral impreſſions. In 1762, were publiſhed two editions of his works, one in two volumes quarto, and the other in four volumes duodecimo. With the profits ariſing from the former, which was printed by ſubſcription, is erected a monument to his memory, in Weſtminſter abbey. On which he is repreſented in full length, in a ſitting poſture, with his right hand upon an open book, and his left arm reſting on an urn, embelliſhed with four figures in baſs relief. On the other ſide, ſtands a ſmall winged figure, holding over the urn, in his right hand, a chaplet of bays. Under it are theſe lines:

Tutor'd by thee, ſweet Poetry exalts
Her voice thro' ages, and informs the page
With muſic, image, ſentiment, and thought
Never to die.

Obiit Ætatis 48, A. D. 1748.

This monument was erected in MDCCLXII.

THONAN, a ſmall town of Savoy, and capital of Chablais. It contains a handſome palace, and convents both for men and women. It ſeated near the mouth of the river Drama, on the lake of Geneva, twenty miles north-eaſt of Genera. Long. 6. 26. E. Lat. 46. 36. N.

THORESBY (RALPH) an eminent antiquarian, was the ſon of a merchant, at Leeds, in Yorkſhire, where he was born, in the year 1658. His father was poſſeſſed of a good ſhare of learning, and had a particular turn to the ſtudy of antiquities, which being inherited by this his eldeſt ſon, he employed his leiſure hours in viſiting remarkable places, and copying monumental inſcriptions. As his father deſigned him for his own buſineſs, he ſent him, in 1678, to Rotterdam, in order to learn the Dutch and French languages, and to be perfected in mercantile accompliſhments; but he was obliged to return the next year, on account of his health, and alſo to make ſeveral excurſions, for the benefit of exerciſe, which afforded him an opportunity of improving his knowledge in local antiquities. His father dying the next year, he entered on his buſineſs; and tho' he followed the profeſſion of a merchant, learning and his reſearches into antiquity were the great employments of his life. He aſſiſted Dr. Gibſon in his new edition of Camden's *Britannia*. He imparted to Dr. Edward Calamy, memoirs of ſeveral northern divines, for his Abridgement of Baxter's Life and Times, as he did alſo Mr. Walker, for his Sufferings of the Clergy; and his ſkill in heraldry and genealogy rendered him a very ſerviceable correſpondent to to Mr. Arthur Collins in his Peerage of England. In 1697. he was made a fellow of the Royal Society, on account of the great number of papers he had communicated, by means of Dr. Martin Liſter and Dr. Gale, to that learned body, relating to Roman and Saxon monuments of antiquity in the north of England. He wrote *Ducatus Leodienſis*, or the Topography of Leeds and the Parts adjacent; and *Vicaria Leodienſis*, or the Hiſtory of the Church of Leeds, octavo; and died on the 16th of October; 1725, in the ſixty-eighth year of his age.

THORN, a conſiderable town of Poland, in Regal Pruſſia, ſeated on the Viſtula, which runs through it, and is large and well-fortified. The Swedes became maſters of it in 1703, and part of the fortifications, with a great number of houſes, were ruined by the ſiege. The inhabitants are generally Proteſtants; but there happening to be a Jeſuit's college in the place, and the populace deriding a proceſſion through the city, wherein the Jeſuits thought themſelves inſulted, there were judges ſent to Thorn to try the magiſtrates for not ſuppreſſing the riot; when the preſident and vice-preſident were condemned to be beheaded, with thirteen or fourteen of the capital burghers, and many more were fined and impriſoned; beſides which, the Roman catholics took poſſeſſion of the church of St. John. It is eighty-five miles ſouth-by-eaſt of Dantzick, and ninety-two weſt-by-north of Warſaw. Long. 19. 15. E. Lat. 52. 46. N.

THORNBURY, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Saturdays; and three fairs, on Eaſter-Monday, Auguſt 15, and the Monday before St. Thomas's day, for cattle and hogs. It is ſeated on the Severn, and is a mayor-town of ſome account. It is twenty-four miles ſouth-weſt from Glouceſter, and one hundred and twenty from London. Long. 2. 31. W. Lat. 51. 35. N.

THORNDIKE (HERBERT) a learned divine in the 17th century, was educated in Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and, in 1638, was proctor of that univerſity. In 1642, he was admitted to the rectory of Barley, in Hertfordſhire; and the next year, was elected maſter of Sidney college, Cambridge, but was kept out of it by the violence of the times. In 1661, he was inſtalled prebendary of Weſtminſter, and, in 1662, reſigned the living of Barley. He aſſiſted Dr. Walton in the edition of the Polyglot Bible, and wrote ſeveral treatiſes, particularly, 1. A Diſcourſe, concerning the primitive Form of the Government of Churches, octavo. 2. A Diſcourſe of religious Aſſemblies, octavo. 3. A Diſcourſe of the Right of the Church in a Chriſtian State. 4. Juſt Weights and Meaſures, or the preſent State of Religion weighed in the Balance. 5. *De Ratione ac Jure finiendi Controverſias Eccleſiæ, &c.* He died in July, 1672, and was interred in Weſtminſter abbey.

THORNHILL (Sir JAMES) an eminent Engliſh painter, was the ſon of a gentleman of an ancient family and eſtate, in Dorſetſhire, and was born in the year 1676. He came to London, where his uncle, the famous phyſician Dr. Sydenham, put him to a middling painter. Such a maſter being, however, but of little ſervice to him, he was obliged to truſt to his own judgment and application; and having genius and taſte, he, by the ſtrength of theſe, made a ſurpriſing progreſs in the art of painting. He travelled through Holland and Flanders, and then went into France, where he bought ſome good pictures; but had he ſpent ſome time in Italy, his works would have had more delicacy and correctneſs. By his merit, he, however, ſoon acquired a very high reputation. He was appointed by queen Anne to paint, in the dome of St Paul's, the hiſtory of that ſaint, which he executed in a grand and beautiful manner, in two colours, relieved with gold. He was alſo made her majeſty's firſt hiſtory-painter, and afterwards painted an apartment at Hampton court, in which the queen and prince George of Denmark, her huſband, are repreſented allegorically; and alſo another piece painted entirely on the wall, where the ſame ſubject is treated in a different manner; but his maſter-piece is the refectory and ſaloon in Greenwich hoſpital. In the veſtibule, which is the paſſage leading to this refectory, ſir James has repreſented, in the cupola, the winds in two colours, and boys on the walls, who ſuſtain pannels to receive the names of the benefactors. From thence you aſcend into the refectory, which is a fine lofty gallery, where in the middle of the cieling, king William and queen Mary are repreſented ſitting and attended by the Virtues and by Love, who ſupport the ſceptre. The king appears giving peace to Europe. The twelve ſigns of the zodiac ſurround the great oval in which he is painted; the four Seaſons are ſeen above; and Apollo, drawn by four horſes, making the tour of the zodiac. The ceiling is all by his own hand; but he employed a Polander to paint the walls, which are adorned with thoſe virtues that are ſuitable to the intention of the fabric. In the ſaloon above, the ceiling repreſents queen Anne and prince George of Denmark, ſurrounded with heroic Virtues; Neptune and his train bringing marine preſents; and the four Quarters of the World preſenting themſelves. On the wall facing the entry is painted king George I. ſitting, with all his family around him. On the left hand is the landing of king William; on the right, that of king George I. at Greenwich. The paintings of this ſaloon would have been more eſteemed, had they been all executed by ſir James's own hand, as they are entirely from his deſigns.

As ſir James's father had, by his ill conduct, been reduced to ſell his eſtate, ſir James, on his having acquired a conſiderable fortune, purchaſed it, and rebuilt the manſion-houſe in a beautiful manner; and there he uſed to retire during the ſummer-ſeaſon. He was knighted by king George II. was ſeveral years in parliament, and was alſo a fellow of the royal ſociety. He deſigned with the greateſt facility, and his genius was not only well-turned for hiſtory and allegory, but for portraits, landſcapes, and architecture; He even practiſed the laſt ſcience, and built ſeveral houſes. He died at the place of his birth, in 1732, aged fifty-ſix.

THOU (JAMES AUGUSTUS DE) in Latin *Jacobus Auguſtus Thuanus*, one of the moſt learned men of his time, was born at Paris, in 1553. He ſtudied in that city, and in Orleans, after which he travelled into Italy, Flanders, and Germany. He was at length made counſellor of the parliament of Paris, then maſter of requeſts, and at length preſident à-mortier. He was employed by the kings Henry III. and Henry IV. in ſome important negociations; he ſucceeded James Amiot, biſhop of Auxerre, in the place of grand maſter of the king's library; and died at Paris, on the 7th of May, 1617, aged ſixty-four. He wrote an excellent Hiſtory of his time in Latin, from the year 1545 to 1607, in one hundred and thirty-eight books, and Memoirs of his Life. This Hiſtory is written with great judgment and accuracy; and he has not even diſguiſed thoſe odious facts which he thought of ſuch importance as to deſerve being handed down to poſterity; but the liberty he took in this particular, created him enemies, and prevented his being made firſt preſident of the parliament of Paris. The beſt edition of Thuanus's Hiſtory is that of London, in ſeven volumes folio, 1733. A French tranſlation of it has been printed in ſixteen volumes, 4to. M. de Thou alſo wrote ſome excellent poems, particularly one on Falconry, in three books, intitled *De Re Accipitraria*; alſo ſeveral poems on the Violet, the Lily, and other Flowers, &c.

THOU (FRANCIS AUGUSTUS DE) the eldeſt ſon of the former, was counſellor of ſtate, maſter of requeſts to the houſhold, and grand maſter of the French king's library. He was beloved by all the learned for his wit, the agreeableneſs of his temper, and his profound erudition; but was beheaded at Lyons, on the 14th of September 1642, at thirty-five years of age, for not diſcovering a conſpiracy againſt the cardinal de Richelieu, which had been communicated to him by Henry de Effiat, marquis de Cinq-Mars. This was the true cauſe of his misfortune, and not, as many have imagined, the cardinal de Richelieu's reſolution to be revenged on him for what the preſident de Thou, his father, had ſaid in his Hiſtory of one of that cardinal's great uncles, in treating of the conſpiracy of Amboiſe, in the year 1560, lib. 24. *Antonius Pleſſiacus Richelius, vulgo dictus Monachus, quod eam vitam profeſſus fuiſſet dein voto ejurato, omni licentiæ ac libidinis genere contaminaſſet.* Thoſe who would know the particulars of M. de Thou's trial, may conſult Peter du Puy's Memoirs, and the other pieces printed at the end of the

the fifteenth volume of the French tranſlation of James Auguſtus de Thou's Hiſtory.

THOUARS, a town of France, in Poitou, with the title of a duchy. It is ſurrounded with high walls, with double ditches, and is ſeated on the river Thoue, thirty-two miles ſouth-eaſt of Angiers, thirty-five northweſt of Poictiers, and one hundred and ſixty-two ſouth-weſt of Paris. Long. 0. 50. W. Lat. 47. 10. N.

THRAPSTON, a town of Northamptonſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and three fairs, held on firſt Tueſday in May, St. James, old ſtyle, and Auguſt 5, for pedlary, ſhoes, &c. and hiring harveſt-men. It is ſeated on the river Nen, over which there is a handſome ſtone bridge, and is twenty-four miles ſouth-weſt of Peterborough, twenty three north-weſt of Northampton, and ſeventy three north-north-weſt of London. Lon. 0. 33. W. Lat. 52. 23. N.

THRASIMOND, king of the Vandals, in Africa, was an Arian, and aſcended the throne in 496. He perſecuted the followers of Athanaſius, baniſhed Fulgentius, and died in 522.

THRASYBULUS, general of the Athenians, drove out the thirty tyrants, and reſtored the liberty of Athens. He afterwards gained ſeveral victories in Thrace; killed Therimachus, general of the Lacedæmonians, in a battle fought in the 392d year before the Chriſtian æra, and was himſelf killed two years after in Pamphylia, by the Aſpendians, who favoured the Lacedæmonians.

THUANUS. See THOU.

THUCYDIDES, a celebrated Greek hiſtorian, was born at Athens, in the 475th year before the Chriſtian æra. He was the ſon of Olorus, and the grandſon of Miltiades, who is thought to have been deſcended from Miltiades, the famous Athenian general, and to have married the king of Thrace's daughter. Thucydides was general of the army in Thrace, where he was in great credit, on account of his having ſome gold mines in that country; but he was at length unjuſtly baniſhed by Cleon's faction. During his exile, which laſted twenty years, he compoſed his Hiſtory of the Peloponneſian War, between the republics of Athens and Sparta. That hiſtory is contained in eight books, and ends with the twenty-firſt year of the war of Peloponneſus, Thucydides not having time to finiſh it, he dying in the four hundred and eleventh year before the Chriſtian æra, at ſixty-four years of age. The moſt eſteemed edition of this work is that of Oxford, in 1696, folio. It is ſaid, that Thucydides, when young, having heard Herodotus publicly read his hiſtory, he could not help ſhedding tears, which made Herodotus tell Thucydides's father, that he ſhould think himſelf happy, had he a ſon who ſo early ſhewed ſuch an affection for the works of the Muſes. Demoſthenes ſet ſuch a value on Thucydides's hiſtory, that he tranſcribed the whole ſeveral times with his own hand.

THUIN, a town of the Low Countries, in the biſhoprick of Liege, ſeated on the river Sambre, five miles ſouth-weſt of Charleroy. Long. 4. 20. E. Lat. 50. 31. N.

THUN, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern. It is a handſome place, in an agreeable and commodious ſituation, in a fine fertile country. The lake Thun, which is about five miles in length, and four in breadth, is bordered all round with handſome villages, palaces, vineyards, and fields. It is ten miles from Bern. Long. 7. 47. E. Lat. 46. 45. N.

THURGAU, a bailiwic of Swiſſerland, which lies along the river Thur, and is bounded on the north and eaſt by the lake, town, and biſhoprick of Conſtance; on the ſouth by the territory of the abbot of St. Gall; and on the weſt by the canton of Zurich. It is the largeſt bailiwick in this country. It is extremely populous, and the ſovereignty belongs to the ancient cantons, who appoint a bailiff by turns.

THURINGIA, a province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with the title of a landgravate. It is bounded on the north by the duchy of Brunſwick and the principality of Anhault, on the eaſt by Miſnia; on the ſouth by Franconia, and on the weſt by Heſſe. It is about ſeventy-five miles in length, and as much in breadth, and produces corn, fruit, and a great deal of wood, being watered with ſeveral rivers. It belongs to the duke of Saxony, the elector of Mentz, and ſeveral other ſovereigns. Erfort is the capital town.

THURLOE (JOHN) eſq. ſecretary of ſtate to Oliver and Richard Cromwell, was born at Abbots Roding, in Eſſex, in the year 1616. Being bred to the law, he ſoon became eminent in that profeſſion, and was appointed one of the ſecretaries of the parliamentary commiſſioners at the treaty of Uxbridge, in January, 1645. The next year, he was admitted of Lincoln's Inn, and, in March, 1647-8, made receiver or clerk of the curſitor's fines. He had not the leaſt concern in the death of Charles I. however, after the eſtabliſhment of the new commonwealth, he engaged in public affairs; and, in March, 1650, was ſecretary to the lord chief juſtice Saint John and Walter Strickland, eſq. ambaſſadors to the ſtates of the United Provinces, and returning the next year, was conſtituted ſecretary to the council of ſtate. Upon Oliver Cromwell's aſſuming the protectorſhip, he became ſecretary of ſtate. In February 1653-4, he was choſen one of the maſters of the upper bench of the ſociety of Lincoln's Inn, and on the 21ſt of Auguſt, 1655, had the care and charge of the poſtage both foreign and inland, committed to him by the protector. The following year he was choſen member of parliament for the iſle of Ely; ſoon after he was ſworn one of the privy-council to the protector, and upon the death of Oliver he was continued in the poſt of ſecretary and privy counſellor to his ſucceſſor Richard Cromwell; notwithſtanding his being very obnoxious to the principal perſons of the army, to whoſe intereſt, whenever they interfered with thoſe of the civil government, he was a declared enemy. He was afterwards choſen member of parliament for the univerſity of Cambridge. He however concurred in the reſtoration, and though afterwards he was committed by the houſe of commons to the cuſtody of their ſerjeant at arms, and was examined by the parliament, no criminal charge could be proved againſt him. He was often invited by Charles II. to engage again in the adminiſtration of public affairs, which he always declined. He died ſuddenly at his chambers at Lincoln's Inn, on the 21ſt of February, in the year 1667-8, at fifty-one years of age.

He was of a very amiable character in private life, and in the height of his power exerciſed all poſſible moderation towards perſons of every party. His manner of writing is remarkably ſtrong, perſpicuous, and conciſe. His ſtate papers are publiſhed in ſeven volumes folio, and theſe place the hiſtory of Europe in general, as well as that of Great Britain and its dominions, during that remarkable period, in the cleareſt light, and at the ſame time ſhew his aſtoniſhing induſtry and application in the conduct of ſuch a vaſt variety of important affairs as paſſed through his hands, with a ſecrecy and ſucceſs not to be paralleled.

THURSO, a ſea-port town of Cathneſs in Scotland, ſeated on the Caledonian ocean, fifteen miles ſouth-weſt of Dungſbyhead. Long. 3. 14. W. Lat. 50. 0. N.

THYESTES, in fabulous hiſtory, the ſon of Pelops and Hippodamia; the father of Egiſthus, and the brother of Atreus, committed inceſt with his ſiſter-in-law Europa, the wife of Atreus, who in revenge cut the infant ſhe brought forth in pieces, and had it ſerved up at Thyeſtes's table. The poets ſay, that the ſun turned back and hid his face at the ſight of this horrid action.

THYNNE (THOMAS) of Longleat in Wiltſhire, eſq. and member of parliament for that county, in the reign of king Charles II. was noted for the affluence of his fortune and his uncommon benevolence and hoſpitality; hence he gained the epithet of Tom of Ten Thouſand. He was married to the lady Elizabeth Percy, counteſs of Ogle, the ſole daughter and heireſs of Joſceline, earl of Northumberland; but before conſummation was murdered in his coach, on the 12th of February, 1681-2, by three aſſaſſins, ſuppoſed to be hired by Charles count Koningſmark, a neceſſitous adventurer, who had made ſome advances to the lady Ogle. This gentleman is the perſon meant by the name of Iſſachar in Dryden's Abſolom and Achitophel, and is hinted at in the following lines of Rocheſter. But it ought to be obſerved, that this author is ſometimes as licentious in his ſatire, as he is in his other writings.

"Who'd be a wit in Dryden's cudgel'd ſkin,
"Or who'd be rich and ſenſeleſs like Tom ——?"

Mr. Granger's Biographical Hiſtory.

TIBER, a great river of Italy, which runs from north to ſouth through the Pope's territories, paſſing by Perugia and Orvietto; and having viſited Rome, falls into the Tuſcan Sea at Oſtia, fifteen miles below that city.

TIBERIUS, or CLAUDIUS TIBERIUS NERO, emperor of Rome, was the ſon of Tiberius Nero, and of Livia Druſilla, whom Auguſtus married, by the conſent of her huſband. Livia, by her intrigues cauſed him to be adopted by Auguſtus, though he knew his faults: but he alſo knew that he was a man of extraordinary courage; that he had great military talents, and was an able politician. To attach him more cloſely to himſelf, he obliged him to repudiate Viptania, in order to marry his daughter Julia, the widow of Agrippa, and ſent him into Pannonia, where he ſoon made the inhabitants return to their duty. Tiberius, however, perceiving that he was only careſſed that he might manage affairs till young Caius was old enough to take upon him the principal dignities, retired from court under the pretence of devoting himſelf entirely to ſtudy, which he continued ſeven years. But Auguſtus having loſt his two grandſons Caius and Lucius Cæſar, he adopted Tiberius, who, on his return to Rome, concealed his imperfections and lived retired. About this time the Germans beginning to revolt, Tiberius marched againſt them, and having defeated them, obliged them to ſue for a peace. He did not acquire leſs glory againſt the Dalmatians and Pannonians, who

who had ſpread an alarm as far as Rome. He conducted himſelf with the greateſt prudence; and it was remarked that he refuſed even ſure victories, when they muſt have been purchaſed by the death of a great number of men.

After the death of Auguſtus, who died on the 19th of Auguſt, in the year 14, he artfully concealed his ambition; and though he aſſumed the ſovereign authority, refuſed the titles of emperor and father of his country. Indeed, while Germanicus was alive, he affected an outward appearance of modeſty, and ſeemed ſolely bent on promoting the public good, without attempting to influence the ſenate; for though he ſuffered Julia his wife to periſh through want at Reggio, and cauſed Sempronius Gracchus, one of his corruptors, to be ſtabbed, he continued at Rome to wear the appearance of moderation: but Piſo having freed him by poiſon from Germanicus, who had refuſed the title of emperor, which the army had offered him, and who continually did him the greateſt ſervices, he no longer concealed his vices. Leaving to Ælius Sejanus, his favourite, the care of public affairs, he retired to the iſland of Capræa, where he abandoned himſelf, without reſtraint, to the moſt obſcene pleaſures, from which he did not ſeem to awake till Sejanus was juſt ready to deprive him of the empire; but Macro, commander of the pretorian guards, having delivered him from that monſter, who had ſacrificed to his ambition the chief men of Rome, and even Druſus, Tiberius's ſon, he returned to his infamous debaucheries, without laying aſide his cruelty, and cauſed Agrippina, the widow of Germanicus, to die of hunger. He afterwards left Capræa, and went to Campania, hoping that the change of air would reſtore his ſtrength, which was exhauſted by his debaucheries. But Caligula, whom he had choſen his ſucceſſor, and Marco, ſmothered him with cuſhions. Thus died this deteſtable emperor, on the 16th of March, in the year 37, aged ſeventy-eight. Suetonius aſſures us, that this prince ſpoke Greek and Latin well, and that he had written lyric verſes, intitled The Complaint of Julius Cæſar. He alſo compoſed Greek verſes, and other poems, which induced the learned of his time to dedicate their works to him.

TIBERIUS CONSTANTINUS, emperor of the Eaſt, was originally of Thrace. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valour and good ſenſe, and was raiſed by his merit to the higheſt poſts in the empire. In 577 he was made Cæſar by the advice of the empreſs Sophia, and aſſociated to Juſtin the Younger; and that prince falling ſick, Tiberius was crowned emperor of the Eaſt in 578, and ſucceeded Juſtin the ſame year. He defeated the Perſians, and died near Conſtantinople, on the 14th of Auguſt, 582, after a glorious reign of four years. He was ſucceeded by the emperor Mauriſius.

TIBULLUS (AULUS ALBIUS) a Roman knight, and a celebrated Latin poet, was born at Rome in the 43d year before the Chriſtian æra. He was the friend of Horace, Ovid, Macer, and other great men in the reign of Auguſtus. He accompanied Meſſala Corvinus in his expedition againſt the iſland of Corcyra; but falling ſick, and being unable to ſupport the fatigues of war, on account of the weakneſs of his conſtitution, quitted the profeſſion of arms, and returned to Rome, where he died before the year 17, when Ovid ſhewed his grief for his death by writing a very fine elegy upon him. Tibullus wrote four books of Elegies, which are ſtill extant, and are written in a tender and agreeable ſtyle, and in very elegant Latin. Muret and Joſeph Scaliger have written learned and curious Commentaries on the works of this poet. The beſt edition of Tibullus is that of Janus Bronckhuſius, publiſhed at Amſterdam in 1708, in one volume quarto.

TICHO BRAHE. See BRAHE.

TICHONIUS, a learned writer at the end of the fourth century, under the reign of Theodoſius the Great, was one of the party of the Donatiſts, and was diſtinguiſhed by his abilities. There is ſtill extant of his a Treatiſe on ſeven Rules for explaining the Scriptures, which is to be found in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, and of which St. Auguſtin has given an Abridgment in the third book of the Chriſtian Doctrine.

TICKELL (THOMAS) an excellent Engliſh poet, was the ſon of a clergyman who enjoyed a conſiderable preferment in the North of England, but we have no account where or when he was born. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, of which he was made fellow, and while he continued at that univerſity, he addreſſed to Mr. Addiſon a complimentary Copy of Verſes on his Opera of Roſamond, which introduced him to an acquaintance with that gentleman, who diſcovering his merit, became his ſincere friend. On Mr. Addiſon's being made ſecretary of ſtate, he appointed Mr. Tickell his under ſecretary; and on his being obliged to reſign that poſt on account of his ill health, he recommended him ſo effectually to Mr. Craggs, his ſucceſſor, that he was continued in his poſt till that gentleman's death. In 1724 Mr. Tickell was appointed ſecretary to the lord's juſtices in Ireland, and enjoyed that poſt as long as he lived. He wrote ſome poems, which, when ſeparately publiſhed, met with a favourable reception, and paſſed through ſeveral editions: they are now printed in the ſecond volume of The Minor Poets. After Mr. Addiſon's death, Mr. Tickell had the care of the edition of his works printed in four vols. quarto, to which he prefixed an Account of Mr. Addiſon's Life, and a Poem on his Death. Mr. Tickell died in the year 1740.

TICKHILL, a town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Fridays, but no fairs. It has a diſtinct liberty, called the Honour of Tickhill, which is part of the duchy of Lancaſter. It is thirty-nine miles ſouth of York, and one hundred and fifty-ſix ſouth-by-weſt of London. Long. 1. 5. W. Lat. 53. 28. N.

TIDESWALL, a town of Derbyſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and three fairs; on May 3, for cattle; on the firſt Wedneſday in September, and October 18, for ſheep and cattle. It is in a low ſituation, not far from a well that is ſaid to ebb and flow very irregularly. It is but an indifferent town, and yet has a handſome church, and a free-ſchool. It is twenty-four miles north-weſt of Derby, and one hundred and fifty-eight north-weſt from London. Lon. 1. 40. W. Lat 53. 16. N.

TIDOR, an iſland in the Eaſt Indian Sea, being one of the Moluccas, or Clove Iſlands. It is to the eaſt of Gilolo, to the ſouth of Ternate, and to the north of Motir. It is ſeventeen miles in circumference, and the air is more healthy then at Ternate. It produces abundance of ſpices and other things, as the reſt of the Moluccas do. The Dutch have ſeveral forts in this iſland, and though the inhabitants have a king of their own, the Dutch may be ſaid to be maſters. The king reſides at the capital of the iſland, which is of the ſame name, on the eaſtern coaſt. The woods and rocks that ſurround it render it a ſtrong place. Long. 125. 10. E. Lat. 1. 10. N.

TIGLATH PILESER, king of the Aſſyrians, ſucceeded Phul in the 747th year before the Chriſtian æra. Ahaz, king of the Jews, being beſieged in Jeruſalem, by Raſin, king of Syria, ſent to Tiglath Pileſer all the money he found in the temple, to engage him to come to his aſſiſtance. On which this prince immediately marched againſt Raſin, ſlew him, deſtroyed Damaſcus, and carried all the inhabitants to Cyrene. But his alliance was attended with very unhappy conſequences to Ahaz; for he ravaged his country, and obliged him to pay him a conſiderable annual tribute. Tiglath Pileſer alſo took moſt of the cities of Galilee, and carried the tribes of Naphthali, Gad, Reuben, and the half tribe of Manaſſeh into captivity. He died at Nineveh, in the 728th year before the Chriſtian æra.

TIGRANES, king of Armenia, and one of the moſt powerful princes of his time, added Syria to his dominions; the Syrians putting themſelves under his protection in the 85th year before the Chriſtian æra, on account of the various revolutions which had laid waſte their country. He carried on a war with the Romans in favour of his ſon-in-law Mithridates; but being vanquiſhed by Lucullus and Pompey, he ceded a part of his dominions to the conquerors, and rendered them his protectors, after which he enjoyed a profound peace till his death.

TIGRIS, a river of Turky in Aſia, which running ſouth divides Diarbeck, or Meſopotamia from Curdeſtan, and having paſſed by Bagdad, joins the Euphrates in Irac-Arabi, when the united ſtream falls into the gulph of Perſia, a little below Buſſarah.

TILBURG, a town of Holland in the territory of Oſterwick. It is principally remarkable for its manufacture of cloth and other ſtuffs. Long. 5. 4. E. Lat. 51. 37. N.

TILBURY, a fortreſs in the county of Eſſex, ſeated on the river Thames oppoſite Graveſend, and is twenty miles eaſt of London.

TILLEMONT. See NAIN.

TILLI (JOHN TZERCLAES, count of) a famous general of the troops of the empire of Bavaria and the Catholic Union, under Ferdinand II. was the ſon of Martin Tzerclaes, hereditary ſeneſchal of the county of Namur. It is ſaid that he was at firſt a Jeſuit, but left that ſociety, and entered into the army. After his having diſtinguiſhed himſelf on many occaſions, he ſignalized himſelf in Hungary againſt the Turks, and had at length the command of the Bavarian troops, under duke Maximilian. He had a great ſhare in the victory of Prague gained on the 8th of November, 1620; and afterwards defeated ſucceſſively the armies of the count of Mansfeld, the duke of Brunſwick, and the margrave of Baden-Dourlach. In 1626 he defeated the Daniſh army, commanded by the king of Denmark in perſon, at the battle of Lutter in Lunenburg; upon which pope Urban VIII. wrote to him in the moſt obliging terms, to expreſs the joy of the church on his obtaining a victory which was of ſuch advantage to the Catholics. In 1629 general Tilli was ſent to Lubeck, in quality of plenipotentiary

tiary, at the concluſion of the peace with Denmark. He had the following year the chief command of the armies of the empire, and in 1631 took the city of Magdeburg, where his army committed, during three days, ſuch inhuman barbarities, as fill the mind with horror. That unhappy city, after being delivered up to be plundered, was deſtroyed by fire, and almoſt all the men, women, and children, had their throats cut. A barbarous execution that will for ever tarniſh the glory of this famous general. He at length invaded Saxony, and took Leipſick, but was defeated there three days after, on the 17th of September of the ſame year 1631, by Guſtavus Adolphus, king of Sweden. Having rallied his troops he repulſed Horn, the chief of the proteſtant party. At laſt he was wounded by a cannon-ball in defending the paſſage of the Lech, againſt the Swedes, and died of his wounds on the 30th of April, 1632. It is obſerved of this famous general, that he never knew woman, and never drank wine. He left 60,000 crowns to the old regiments that fought under him.

TILLOTSON (JOHN) a celebrated archbiſhop of Canterbury, was the ſon of Robert Tillotſon of Sowerby, in the pariſh of Halifax in Yorkſhire, clothier, and was born there in the year 1630. He ſtudied in Clare-hall, Cambridge, and in 1656 left his college, in order to become tutor to the ſon of Edmund Prideaux, eſq. of Ford-abbey in Devonſhire. He was afterwards curate to Dr. Hacket, vicar of Cheſhunt, in Hertfordſhire. In 1663 he was preſented by ſir Thomas Barnardiſton to the rectory of Ketton or Keddington, in the county of Suffolk; but was the next year choſen preacher to Lincoln's Inn, when he procured Ketton to be beſtowed on his curate. He was greatly admired in London for his Sermons, and the ſame year was appointed Tueſday lecturer at St. Laurence's church, London, where his lectures were frequented by all the divines of the city, and many perſons of quality and diſtinction. In 1666 he took the degree of doctor of divinity at Cambridge; in 1669 was made prebendary of Canterbury; in 1672 was admitted dean of that cathedral, and three years after was made a prebendary of St. Paul's cathedral, London. In 1679 he became acquainted with Charles earl of Shrewſbury, whom he converted from popery, and the next year refuſed to ſign the clergy of London's addreſs of thanks to king Charles II. for not agreeing to the bill of excluſion of the duke of York. In 1683 he viſited the unhappy lord Ruſſel when under condemnation, and attended him in his laſt moments on the ſcaffold. In 1689 he was inſtalled dean of St. Paul's; made clerk of the cloſet to king William and queen Mary, and appointed one of the commiſſioners to prepare matters to be laid before the convocation, in order to a comprehenſion of all proteſtants, as well diſſenters as churchmen; but this attempt was fruſtrated by the zeal of thoſe members of that body, that refuſed to admit of any alteration in things confeſſedly indifferent. On the 31ſt of May, 1691, Dr. Tillotſon was, notwithſtanding the warmeſt oppoſition and entreaties, conſecrated archbiſhop of Canterbury, and four days after was ſworn one of the privy-council; but on the 17th of November, 1694, he was ſeized with a ſudden illneſs which proved fatal to him. The firſt attack came upon him when he was at chapel. He bore it with his uſual neglect of himſelf, and would neither interrupt nor break off from his ſacred exerciſes to look after his health. The fit came on ſlowly, but ſoon turned to a dead palſy, when it became very uneaſy for him to ſpeak. He ſaid that he had no burthen on his conſcience; expreſſed no concern to live, nor fear to die; but patiently bore his burthen till he ſunk under it, after five days illneſs, on the 21ſt of November, 1694, in the ſixty-fifth year of his age. He was interred in the church of St. Lawrence Jury, London, where a neat monument is erected to his memory. This learned, this candid, humane, and pious divine, while living, was aſſaulted with the moſt injurious, as well as the falſeſt calumnies, by the enemies of the revolution, particularly by Dr. Hickes, who publickly repreſented him in print as an apoſtate and an atheiſt. But the world has ſince done juſtice to his memory. After his death, there was found a bundle of bitter libels, which had been publiſhed againſt him, on which he had written with his own hand, "I forgive the authors of "theſe books, and pray God that he may alſo forgive them." It is remarkable, that while this truly great man was in a private ſtation, he always laid aſide two tenths of his income for charitable uſes. King William, after the archbiſhop's death, never mentioned him but with ſome teſtimony of his eſteem for his memory, and often uſed to tell his ſon-in-law Mr. Chadwick, "I loved your father; I never knew "an honeſter man; and I never had a better friend." One volume in folio of Dr. Tillotſon's Sermons was publiſhed in his life-time, and corrected by his own hand: theſe Barbeyrac tranſlated into French, in ſix vols. octavo. Thoſe which came abroad after his death, from his chaplain Dr Barker, made two vols. in folio, the copy of which was ſold for 2500 l. and this was the only legacy he left to his family, his extenſive charity conſuming his yearly revenues, as conſtantly as they came to his hands. However, king William gave two grants to his widow, the firſt of which was an annuity of 400 l. during the term of her natural life, and the ſecond of 200 l. as an addition to the former annuity. Dr. Tillotſon wrote ſome other works beſides his Sermons, and alſo publiſhed Dr. Barrow's works, and Dr. Wilkins's Treatiſe of the Principles and Duties of natural Religion, and a volume of that divine's Sermons, in octavo.

TIMANA, a town of South America, in Popayan, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, which abounds in fruits and paſtures. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, one hundred miles from Papayan, and one hundred and fifty from Santa-fe-de-Bogota. Long. 71. 5. W. Lat. 1. 25. N.

TIMANTHES of Sicyon, or as ſome ſay, of Cythnus, a celebrated painter, who lived about 390 years before the Chriſtian æra, and in a diſpute with Parrhaſius, was, by a majority of votes, declared to exceed him. He was as eminent for his ſingular modeſty and ſweetneſs of temper, as for the agreeable variety of his invention, and peculiar happineſs in moving the paſſions. His moſt celebrated works were the ſleeping Polyphemus, and the ſacrifice of Iphigenia, in both which, as in all his other performances, his diſtinguiſhing character appeared in making more to be underſtood than was really expreſſed in his pieces.

TIMÆUS, a Greek hiſtorian, the ſon of Andronicus, who was eminent for his riches and excellent qualities, was born at Tauramenium in Sicily, and flouriſhed in the time of Agathocles. He wrote ſeveral books, and among the reſt an hiſtory of his own country; but they are all loſt.

TIMÆUS, a famous Pythagorean philoſopher, was born at Locres in Italy, and lived before Plato. There is ſtill extant a ſmall treatiſe of his on the Nature and Soul of the World, written in the Doric dialect. This treatiſe, which is to be found in the works of Plato, furniſhed that great philoſopher with the ſubject of his treatiſe intitled *Timæus*.

TIMOLEON, a celebrated general of the Corinthians, and one of the greateſt men of ancient Greece, might have been ſtyled the Scourge of Tyrants; for he chiefly employed himſelf in puniſhing the uſurpers of ſovereign power, and in the glorious taſk of maintaining or reſtoring the liberties of the people. He carried his zeal for the intereſt of his country ſo far, that finding his brother Timophanes reſolved to uſurp the ſovereign power, and that his remonſtrances and intreaties were incapable of making him lay aſide that deſign, he cauſed him to be ſlain. However, being reproached as an execrable parricide, and his mother loading him with curſes, he fell into deſpair, and reſolved to die with hunger: but being prevailed upon to take a different reſolution, he abandoned all public affairs, and for twenty years confined himſelf to a gloomy ſolitude. At length the city of Syracuſe being oppreſſed by the tyranny of Dionyſius, and having recourſe to the Corinthians, the latter placed Timoleon at the head of their troops, and ſent him into Sicily to the aſſiſtance of the Syracuſans. He then delivered the city of Syracuſe from the tyranny of Dionyſius, whom he baniſhed to Corinth; and conquered Icetes, the tyrant of Leontium, who had pretended to join with the Corinthians, in order to procure the liberty of Syracuſe, while he only intended to dethrone Dionyſius, in order to become maſter of that city; for which purpoſe he had ſeized all the paſſes. Timoleon therefore obliged Icetes to renounce his alliance with the Carthaginians, and to live as a private man in the city of Leontium. He forced Leptines, tyrant of Apollonia, to ſurrender himſelf, and ſent him alſo to Corinth; gained a ſignal victory over the Carthaginians, and then put to death Icetes for having made a new alliance with them. He afterwards defeated Mamercus, tyrant of Catana; purſued him to Meſſina, where the tyrant Hippo had given him refuge, and beſieging that place took the two tyrants priſoners, and thus delivered Sicily from the oppreſſion under which it had groaned. Timoleon ſpent the reſt of his life at Syracuſe with his wife and children, who came to him thither. He lived like a private man, without the deſire of reigning, and enjoyed in tranquillity the glory he had acquired by his noble exploits. He never uttered the leaſt inſolent or boaſting expreſſion, and when he heard the acclamations and praiſes of the people, he only ſaid that he thanked the gods in the moſt ſolemn manner, that when they determined to deliver Sicily, they thought proper to appoint him to be at the head of the enterprize.

TIMOMACHUS, a celebrated painter, born at Byzantium, lived in the time of Julius Cæſar, and painted an Ajax and a Medea, which were bought by that emperor for eighty talents, a ſum amounting to about 18,000 l. in order to be placed in the temple of Venus. He alſo painted an Iphigenia and Oreſtes, that were no leſs eſteemed, and a Gorgon, which was executed with ſurprizing ſkill.

TIMON, ſurnamed Miſanthropos, or the Man Hater, a famous Athenian, who lived about 420 years before the Chriſtian æra, was of a ſavage diſpoſition, and an enemy to ſociety. He was one day aſked, why he loved the young Alcibiades, while he deteſted all the reſt of the human race, on which he replied, "It is becauſe I foreſee that he will be the ruin of the Athenians." He carefully avoided all ſorts of company, yet went one day to an aſſembly of the people, and cried with a loud voice, "That he had a fig-tree on which ſeveral perſons had hanged themſelves; but as he intended to cut it down, in order to build on the place were it ſtood, he gave them notice of it, that if any of them had a mind to hang themſelves, they muſt make haſte and do it ſpeedily." He had an epitaph engraved on his tomb, filled with imprecations againſt thoſe who read it.

TIMOR, an iſland to the ſouth of Moluccas, and to the eaſt of the iſland of Java. It is above two hundred miles in length, and forty in breadth. The iſland is divided into ſeveral kingdoms, or diſtricts, each of which has its own language; though their cuſtoms and manners are much the ſame. It lies between 8 and 10 degrees ſouth latitude, and between longitude 122 and 126 degrees eaſt.

TIMOTHEUS, an illuſtrious Athenian commander, was the ſon of Conon, a celebrated Grecian general. He ſupported the glory acquired by his father, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf both by his learning, the fineneſs of his genius, and his military exploits. He ſeized Corcyra, and gained a famous naval victory in the 376th year before the Chriſtian æra. He at length took Potidæa, delivered Cyzicum, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery on ſeveral other occaſions. But it is ſaid, that towards the cloſe of his life all his deſigns failed, and every thing he undertook was unſucceſsful.

TIMOTHY (St.) the diſciple of St. Paul, was the ſon of a gentile; but his mother was a Jewiſh convert. St Paul wrote two Epiſtles to him, which are acknowledge to be canonical. St. Timothy was ſtoned at Epheſus, for oppoſing the worſhip of Diana, and the ſuperſtition of the gentiles at one of that goddeſs's feſtivals, about the year 109.

TINA, a town of Turky in Europe, in Boſnia, ſeated on the river Tis, on the confines of Dalmatia and Croatia, thirty-ſeven miles north-weſt of Spalatro, and thirty north-eaſt of Sebenico. Long. 17. 15. E. Lat. 44. 10. N.

TINDAL (Dr. MATTHEW) a famous Engliſh writer, was the ſon of the rev. Mr. John Tindal of Beer-Ferres, in Devonſhire, and was born about the year 1657. He ſtudied at Lincoln college in Oxford, whence he removed to Exeter college, and was afterwards elected fellow of All Souls. In 1685 he took the degree of doctor of law, and in the reign of king James II. declared himſelf a Roman Catholic, but ſoon renounced that religion. After the Revolution he publiſhed many pamphlets in favour of the government, the liberty of the preſs, &c. His rights of the Chriſtian Church aſſerted, occaſioned his having a violent conteſt with the high-church clergy, and his treatiſe, intitled, Chriſtianity as old as the Creation, publiſhed in 1730, quarto, made much noiſe, and was anſwered by ſeveral writers, particularly by Dr. John Conybeare, Mr. James Foſter, and Mr. John Leland. Dr. Tindal died at London, in Auguſt, 1733. He left in manuſcript a ſecond volume of his Chriſtianity as Old as the Creation; the preface to which has been publiſhed. Mr. Pope has ſatyriſed Dr. Tindal in his Dunciad.

TINDALE (WILLIAM). See TYNDALE.

TINE, a river which riſes on the borders of Scotland, and is called North Tine. There is another called South Tine, which has its ſource on the confines of Cumberland. They unite their ſtreams at Hexham, and running eaſt, divide the counties of Durham and Northumberland; paſſing by Newcaſtle, and falling into the ſea at Tinmouth.

TINGTOESIS, a people of Aſia, in the empire of Ruſſia, and in Siberia. They inhabit the banks of the river Jeneſea, to the eaſt of the Samoides, and to the ſouth of the North Sea. They are ſaid to be a good ſort of people, but very little known.

TINIAN, an iſland lying in the Eaſt Indian ocean, and one of the Marians. It is about twelve miles in length, and ſix in breadth, and the ſoil is very dry and healthy; and being withal ſomewhat ſandy, it is thereby the leſs diſpoſed to rank and over-luxuriant vegetation. There are at leaſt 10,000 cattle here, that are all milk white, except their ears, which are brown or black. There are alſo a vaſt number of fowls, which are eaſily catched, and the fleſh of both are exceeding good, beſides plenty of wild hogs, whoſe fleſh is delicate food. In the woods are prodigious quantities of cocoa nuts, with cabbages growing on the ſame tree, as alſo guavoes, limes, ſweet and ſour oranges, and bread-fruit. There are alſo vegetables proper for the ſcurvy; ſuch as watermelons, dandylion, creeping purſlain, mint, ſcurvy-graſs, and ſorrel. There are now no inhabitants, though there are many ruins of a particular kind, conſiſting of two rows of ſquare pyramidal pillars, each pillar being about ſix feet from the next, and the diſtance between the rows is twelve feet; on the top of each there is a ſemi-globe, with a flat ſurface upwards, and they are compoſed of ſand and ſtone cemented together. Add to theſe advantages, that the climate is extremely healthful, for the rains are not continual, but fall in frequent refreſhing ſhowers. There are no ſtreams, but the water of the wells and ſprings is extremely good. The principal inconvenience ariſes from the number of muſkitoes, and other kinds of flies; and there are likewiſe inſects, called ticks, which faſten upon the limbs and bodies of men, and bury their heads under their ſkins; but the worſt of all is that the road is inconvenient, and in ſome ſeaſons there is little ſecurity for a ſhip at anchor. Long. 144. 25. E. Lat. 15. 8. N.

TINMOUTH, a ſea-port town of Northumberland, ſeated at the mouth of the river Tine, nine miles eaſt of Newcaſtle. It has a caſtle ſeated on a very high rock, inacceſſible on the ſea ſide, and well mounted with cannon. There is a bar acroſs the mouth of the river, which is not above ſeven feet deep at low water. There are alſo dangerous rocks about it, called the Black Middins; but to guide the ſhips by night, there are light-houſes ſet up, and maintained by the Trinity-houſe. Here ſhips take their loading of coals, which are brought from Newcaſtle. Long. 1. 15. W. Lat. 55. 0. N.

TINOS, or TINE, an iſland of the Archipelago, to the ſouth of St. Andro, to the north of Micone, and to the weſt of Nicaria. It is about ſixty miles in circumference, and is mountainous, but the beſt cultivated of any in theſe parts. All the fruits are excellent. Its chief riches conſiſt in ſilk, of which the inhabitants obtain 16000 pounds weight every year. There is a Latin biſhop who reſides at St. Nicholo, the chief town of the iſland. Long. 26. 15. E. Lat. 37. 21. N.

TINTORETTO (GIACOMO) a great Italian painter, ſo called from his being a dyer's ſon, his real name being Giacomo Robuſti. He was born at Venice, and diſcovered from his infancy an extraordinary genius and inclination to painting; which induced his parents to place him under Titian; when he made ſuch a ſurpriſing proficiency, that Titian became jealous of him, and diſmiſſed him from his family. Tintoretto, far from being diſcouraged, laboured with ſtill greater induſtry to perfect himſelf and to equal, or even ſurpaſs his maſter. He ſtudied Michael Angelo's guſto of deſign, as the moſt correct, and Titian's manner of colouring, as the moſt natural. He conſtantly reſided at Venice, where he was much beloved. He was called the Furious Tintoret, from his bold manner of painting with ſtrong lights and deep ſhadows, for the rapidity of his genius, and his great life and ſpirit; but he was blamed by all of his profeſſion for undervaluing himſelf and his art, by undertaking all ſorts of buſineſs at any price; by which means his works are very unequal. Du Freſnoy ſays, he had an admirable genius for painting; but his compoſition and dreſſes are, for the moſt part, improper, and his outlines are not correct; but his colouring, like that of his maſter, is moſt admirable. He was of an extremely pleaſant and affable diſpoſition, and delighted ſo much in painting and muſic, his beloved employments, that he had no reliſh for any other pleaſures. He died in the year 1594.

Tintoretto had a ſon and a daughter, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the art of painting; particularly Marietta Tintoretto, his daughter, was ſo well inſtructed in his profeſſion and in muſic, that in both ſhe obtained a great reputation, and was particularly eminent for her admirable ſtyle in portraits. She married a German, and died in the year 1590, aged thirty, equally lamented by her father and her huſband, and ſo much beloved by the former, that he would never conſent to her leaving him, though ſhe had been invited by the emperor Maximilian, by Philip II. king of Spain, and other princes, to come to their courts.

Dominico Tintoretto, his ſon, was more conſiderable for portraits than hiſtorical compoſitions. He died in the year 1637, aged ſeventy-five.

TINZEDA, a town of Africa in Barbary, and in the province of Dras, ſeated on a river of the ſame name. It is fertile in dates, corn, and barley, and abounds in indigo. Long. 5. 55. W. Lat. 26 55. N.

TIPTOFT (JOHN) earl of Worceſter, a nobleman of diſtinguiſhed learning, was born at Everton, in Cambridgeſhire, and educated at Oxford. He was the ſon of the lord Tibetot or Tiptoft and Powys, and was created a viſcount and earl of Worceſter by king Henry VI. and appointed lord-deputy of Ireland. By king Edward IV. he was made knight of the Garter, and conſtituted juſtice of North Wales for life. He was likewiſe lord high-conſtable, and twice lord-treaſurer, and deputy of Ireland for the duke of Clarence. He was, however, much more diſtinguiſhed by his being eminently at the head of literature, and ſo maſterly an orator, that he drew tears from the eyes of pope

Pius,

Pius, by an oration which he pronounced before him, when he viſited Rome, through a curioſity of ſeeing the Vatican library, after he had reſided at Padua and Venice, and made great purchaſes of books. This was on his return from a pilgrimage to Jeruſalem, which expedition is attributed by a modern writer, to the ſuſpence of his lordſhip's mind, between gratitude to king Henry, and loyalty to king Edward; but this ſeems to be without foundation; for abſconding during the ſhort reſtoration of Henry, and being taken concealed in a tree, in Weybridge Foreſt, in Huntingdonſhire, he was brought to London, accuſed of cruelty in his adminiſtration of Ireland, particularly towards two infant ſons of the earl of Deſmond, and condemned and beheaded at the Tower in 1470. Hall and Hollinſhead, ſpeak of his tyranny as not quite equivocal, though more favourable writers aſcribe his imputed crimes to the malice of his enemies. Indeed it was an unwonted ſtrain of tenderneſs, in a man ſo little ſcrupulous of blood as Warwick, to put to death ſo great a peer, for ſome inhumanity to the children of an Iriſh lord; nor is it eaſy to conceive why he ſought for ſo remote a crime.—He was not often ſo delicate: Tiptoft ſeems to have been puniſhed by Warwick, for leaving Henry for Edward, when Warwick had thought fit to quit Edward for Henry. He tranſlated *Cicero de Amicitia*, and two declarations made by Publius Cornelius Scipio and Caius Flaminius, and alſo Cæſar's Commentaries. In the ſixth of Edward IV. he drew up orders for the placing of the nobility in all proceſſions, and orders and ſtatutes for juſts and tournaments. He is likewiſe ſaid to have written a petition againſt the Lollards, and an oration to the citizens of Padua. *Mr. Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.*

TIPPERARY, a county of Ireland, bounded on the eaſt by Queen's County and Kilkenny, on the weſt by Limerick and the river Shannon, on the north by King's County, and on the ſouth by Waterford; being in length fifty-eight miles, and thirty in breadth. It has two market towns, and five boroughs. The river Shure waters this county from north to ſouth and the Diaſon, runs along the weſtern part. This county is fertile in the middle and to the ſouth, but is barren towards the north, and the county is terminated by a ridge of the higheſt mountains in Ireland.

TIPRA, a kingdom of Aſia, between India and China, of which we have very little knowledge.

TIRANO, a populous town in the country of the Griſons, and capital of a government of the ſame name; near it is a magnificent church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, to which they go in pilgrimage from all parts. It is ſeated on the river Adda, ſeventeen miles ſouth-weſt of Bormio. Long. 9. 50. E. Lat. 46. 18. N.

TIRESIAS, in fabulous hiſtory, a famous ſoothſayer of antiquity, was the ſon of Everes and the nymph Chariclo. Pherecydes ſays, that Minerva being accidently ſeen by Tereſias, as ſhe was bathing with Chariclo in the fountain of Hippocrene, the goddeſs was enraged, and declared that he ſhould ſee nothing more, on which he inſtantly loſt his ſight. Chariclo being afflicted at her ſon's misfortune, importuned Minerva to reſtore him the uſe of his eyes; but the goddeſs not being able to grant him that favour, ſhe perfected his hearing to ſuch a degree, as to make him underſtand the language of birds, and gave him a ſtaff with which he might guide himſelf as ſafely as if he could ſee. Heſiod and Ovid tell the ſtory a different way, and obſerve, that Tereſias meeting two ſerpents in copulation, he ſtruck them with his ſtaff, and breaking their ſlimy folds, was immediately turned into a woman: but that ſeven years after he again ſaw the ſame ſerpents in the ſame act, when ſtriking them again he reſumed his manhood. Some time after, Jupiter aſſerting that the ſenſe of venereal pleaſure was far more dull in the male than in the other ſex, Juno denied it, and Tireſias, who had taſted the pleaſure of both ſexes, was appointed judge of the diſpute, when Tireſias declared againſt the goddeſs, who was ſo provoked at it, that ſhe deprived him of ſight, when Jupiter, to make him amends, beſtowed on him the gift of prophecy. It is alſo ſaid, that he died by drinking the waters of the fountain Hippocrene, that after his death he was honoured as a god, and that his oracle at Orchomenes became famous for ſeveral ages.

TIRNAU, a handſome, ſtrong, and conſiderable town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra. The imperialiſts defeated the malecontents of Hungary near this place, in 1705. It is ſeated near the river Tirna, five miles weſt of Leopolſtadt. Long. 18. 15 E. Lat. 48 36. N.

TIRO (TULLIUS) a freedman of Cicero's, invented the art of writing ſhort-hand, and was the firſt author of the characters called by the Latins *Notæ*, by means of which they wrote as ſwiftly as they ſpoke. Thoſe who wrote in this manner were called *Notarii*, from whence we have derived the name of Notaries. Tiro alſo wrote the Life of Cicero, and ſeveral other works, which have not been handed down to us.

TIROL, a country of Germany, which makes part of the hereditary dominions of the houſe of Auſtria, is bounded on the north by Bavaria, on the eaſt by Carinthia and the archbiſhoprick of Saltzburg, on the ſouth by a part of the territories of Venice and the Trentino, and on the weſt by Swiſſerland and the country of the Griſons. There are a great many mountains in this country, and yet the ſoil ſupplies the inhabitants with corn and wine enough for their own uſe. It contains twenty-eight towns, two biſhopricks, forty-eight convents, and twelve hundred and thirty churches. The Tiroleſe never ſerve in the armies of foreign powers; but they can raiſe an army of 20,000 men for their own defence. They are a plain honeſt people, and faithful to their ſovereign; but very obſtinate. Here is the beſt hunting for ſhamoy-goats in the world; but the purſuit is dangerous in paſſing from rock to rock. This country is divided into four parts, namely, the county of Tirol, the biſhoprick of Trent, the biſhoprick of Brixen, and the provinces of Suabia joining to Tirol. It is one hundred and twenty miles in length, and ſixty in breadth; containing a few mines of ſilver, copper, and iron. The chief town is Inſpruck.

TISIPHONE, in fabulous hiſtory, one of the infernal furies, ſo called from τίσις, vengeance, and φόνος, murder, becauſe ſhe puniſhed murderers. She was in love with an amiable youth, named Cytheron, but fearing to affright him, ſhould ſhe abruptly appear before him, ſhe prevailed on a third perſon to diſcloſe her flame; but he rejecting her ſuit, ſhe threw one of her ſnakes at him, which twining round his body, ſtrangled him, on which he was transformed into a mountain.

TITAN, in fabulous hiſtory, the ſon of Cœlus, and the eldeſt brother of Saturn, ſuffered the latter to enjoy the crown, on condition that he ſhould bring up none of his male iſſue, by which means the crown would at length revert to him; but Jupiter being ſpared by the addreſs of Rhea, Saturn's wife, Titan and his children were ſo enraged at ſeeing their hopes fruſtrated, that they took up arms to revenge the injury, and not only defeated Saturn, but kept him and his wife priſoners, till he was delivered by Jupiter, who defeated the Titans; when from the blood of theſe Titans ſlain in the battle, proceeded ſerpents, ſcorpions, and all venomous reptiles. See SATURN.

TITHENIDIA, Τιθηνίδια, in Grecian antiquity, a Spartan feſtival, in which the nurſes conveyed the male infants committed to their care to the temple of Diana Corythalia, where they offered young pigs in ſacrifice, while ſome of them danced, and others expoſed themſelves in antic and ridiculous poſtures. They had alſo a public entertainment in tents erected near the temple, to which not only the natives of Laconia, but alſo foreigners were invited.

TITHONUS, in fabulous hiſtory, the ſon of Laomedon, king of the Trojans, and the brother of Priamus, was beloved by Aurora, who carried him to Delos, thence to Ethiopia, and at laſt to heaven, where ſhe prevailed on the Deſtinies to beſtow upon him the gift of immortality, but forgot to add that of youth, which could only render the preſent valuable. At length Tithonus grew ſo old that he was obliged to be rocked to ſleep like an infant, when Aurora, not being able to put an end to his miſery by death, tranſformed him into a graſhopper, which renews its youth by caſting his ſkin, and, in its chirping, retains the loquacity of old age.

Some mythologiſts imagine that Tithonus was a great aſtronomer; that he uſed to ariſe before break of day, and that from his temperance he obtained long life, but, at length, bending under the infirmities of age, Aurora, by the aſſiſtance of oriental drugs, reſtored him to his former vigour.

TITIANO, or TITIAN, the moſt univerſal genius for painting of all the Lombard ſchool, the beſt colouriſt of all the moderns, and the moſt eminent for hiſtories, portraits, and landſcapes, was born at Cadore, in the province of Friuli, in the ſtate of Venice, in 1477. His parents ſent him at ten years of age to one of his uncles at Venice, who, finding that he had an inclination to painting, put him to the ſchool of Giovanni Bellino, where he greatly improved himſelf, by his endeavouring to excel Giorgone, his fellow diſciple, and became the greateſt colouriſt ever known. He deſigned with much greater eaſe than Giorgone. Some of his women and children, ſays du Freſnoy, are admirable both for the deſign and colouring; they are in a delicate and noble guſto, with a certain pleaſing negligence of the head-dreſſes, draperies, and ornaments of the habits peculiar to him. However, the figures of his men are deſigned but moderately well, and ſome of their draperies are mean. His painting is wonderfully glowing, ſweet, and delicate. He made portraits that were extremely noble, the attitudes being very graceful, grave, and adorned after a becoming manner. Nobody ever painted landſcapes with ſo great a manner, ſo good a colouring, and with ſuch a reſemblance of

of nature. For eight or ten years he took the pains to copy with great exactneſs whatever he performed, in order to obtain an eaſy method, and to eſtabliſh ſome general maxims for his future conduct. Beſides his excellent guſto in colours, in which he excelled all mankind, he perfectly underſtood how to give every thing the touches moſt proper and ſuitable to it, ſuch as diſtinguiſh them from each other, and which give the greateſt ſpirit and the moſt of truth. He was, however, cenſured by Michael Angelo Buonarruoti for want of correctneſs in deſign, a fault common to all the Lombard painters who had not been acquainted with the antiques, yet that defect was abundantly ſupplied by his being maſter of all the other parts of an accompliſhed artiſt.

Titian made three portraits of the emperor Charles V. who honoured him with knighthood, created him count palatine, made all his deſcendants gentlemen, and aſſigned him a conſiderable penſion out of the chamber of Naples. It is ſaid this emperor one day took up a pencil that Titian dropped when drawing his picture; and that upon the compliment made him by the artiſt on this occaſion, he replied, "Titian deſerves to be ſerved by Cæſar." In ſhort, ſome of that emperor's courtiers being unable to conceal their jealouſy, on the viſible preference he ſhewed to Titian's perſon and converſation, the emperor told them, that he could never want courtiers, though he might a Titian. He accordingly loaded him with wealth, and whenever he ſent him money, he did it with this obliging obſervation, that it was not to pay him the value of his pictures, becauſe that was above all price. Titian alſo painted that emperor's ſon, Philip II. Solyman emperor of the Turks, three kings, two empreſſes, ſeveral queens, two popes, and almoſt all the princes of Italy; and, ſo great was his reputation, that there was hardly a perſon of any eminence in Europe from whom he did not receive ſome marks of eſteem; for being of an obliging and generous temper, his houſe at Venice was the conſtant rendezvous of all the virtuoſi and people of quality. He was of ſo happy a conſtitution, that he was never ill till the year 1576, when he died of the plague, at ninety-nine years of age. His diſciples were Paulo Veroneſe, Giacomo Tinteret, Giacomo de Ponte Baſſano, and his ſons.

Horatio, Titian's youngeſt ſon, painted ſeveral portraits, that might ſtand in competition with thoſe of his father. He was alſo famous for many hiſtory pieces, which he executed at Venice in concurrence with Paul Veroneſe and Tintoret, but laying aſide the pencil in hopes of finding out the philoſopher's ſtone, he ſpent his fortune, and died of the plague in the ſame year as his father.

TITICACA, an iſland of South America in Peru, and in the audience of Los Charcas, ſeated on a lake, which is one of the largeſt in all South America.

TITUL, a town of Hungary, in the county of Bodrog. It is ſeated on an eminence on the river Teiſſe, near its confluence with the Danube, twenty miles eaſt of Peterwaradin, and twenty north-weſt of Belgrade. Long. 21. 15. E. Lat. 45. 31. N.

TITUS, the diſciple of St. Paul, accompanied that apoſtle in his voyages till the year 63, when he became biſhop in the iſle of Crete. We have a canonical Epiſtle which St. Paul addreſſed to him. Titus is thought to have died at a great age in the iſle of Crete.

TITUS LIVIUS. See LIVY.

TITUS VESPASIANUS, or VESPASIAN, emperor of Rome, was the eldeſt ſon of Veſpaſian and Flavia Domitilla. He made his firſt campaigns in Germany, and accompanied his father in quality of his lieutenant in the war againſt the Jews. Veſpaſian having been elected emperor, Titus was employed to continue that war, which he terminated by taking Jeruſalem, for which he obtained the honour of a triumph. He ſucceeded his father Veſpaſian, on the 24th of June, in the year 79, and was ſo greatly beloved on account of his clemency, and the mildneſs of his diſpoſition, that he was called the delight of mankind. It was his maxim that no perſon ought to go away ſad from the preſence of his prince. His liberality was ſo extraordinary, that having paſſed a day without giving any thing, he turned to his courtiers, and ſaid, "My friends, we "have loſt a day." The misfortunes with which Italy was afflicted during his reign, made his tenderneſs and his attention to comfort his people ſhine forth. An eruption of mount Veſuvius ruined a great part of Campania; there was a fire at Rome which laſted three days and three nights, and this accident was followed by the moſt dreadful plague that Rome had ever felt. Titus had recourſe to all remedies divine and human, and afforded the people all the relief he was able. Whence he enjoyed that ſatisfaction which accompanies the conſtant practice of virtue. He was fond of polite literature and the ſciences, compoſed ſeveral poems in Greek and Latin, and died on the 13th of September, in the year 81, aged forty-one, he being, according to ſome authors, poiſoned by his brother Domitian.

TITYUS, in fabulous hiſtory, the ſon of Jupiter and the nymph Elara, the daughter of the river Orchomenius. Elara becoming pregnant, Jupiter, to avoid the reſentment of Juno, concealed her in a cavern till ſhe bore Tityus, who being of a prodigious ſize, ſhe died in labour. The infant being nouriſhed by the earth, grew to a monſtrous bulk, and reſiding in Panopæa, became formidable for his rapine and cruelty, till he was killed by Apollo for endeavouring to raviſh Latona; when being caſt into Tartarus, he was chained on his back, and covered with his body nine acres. In this poſture two vultures continually preyed on his liver, which grew again with the moon.

TIVERTON, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Tueſdays; and two fairs, on Tueſday fortnight after Whitſunday, and October 10, for cattle. It is ſeated on the river Ex, over which there is a handſome ſtone bridge. It is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It has ſuffered greatly by fire, and has been almoſt burnt down ſeveral times; and in June 1713, two hundred of the beſt houſes were deſtroyed in the ſame manner; however, it is now built in a more elegant taſte, and they have a new church erected by ſubſcription. It has been noted for its great woollen manufacture, and is fourteen miles north-north-eaſt of Exeter, and one hundred and ſixty-ſix weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 3. 40. Weſt. Lat. 50. 6. N.

TIVIOTDALE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the eaſt by Mers, and part of Northumberland, on the weſt by Liddiſdale, on the north by the ſhire of Selkirk, and on the ſouth by Northumberland. It derives its name from the river Tiviot that runs through it; and is fruitful in corn and paſtures, and abounds in flocks of ſheep. Jedburg is the principal town.

TIVOLI, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and in the Campegna of Rome, with a biſhop's ſee. There are ſeveral remains of antiquity, and ſome handſome palaces. It is ſituated near the river Teverone. It is ſeated on a mountain in a country abounding in excellent wine, fruits, corn, and all the neceſſaries of life. It is ſeventeen miles north-eaſt of Rome. Long. 13. 37. E. Lat. 42. 5. N.

TLASCALA, a conſiderable town of North America, in New Spain, and capital of a province of the ſame name, which makes part of the audience of Mexico. The inhabitants are the native Americans and Spaniards. It is ſeated on a river, and partly on a mountain, and partly on a plain, ſixty-two miles ſouth-eaſt of Mexico. Long. 105 5. W. Lat. 19. 40. N.

TLASCALA, a province of North America, in New Spain, which extends from the North to the South Sea. It is bounded on the north by the gulph of Mexico, on the ſouth by the province of Guaxaca, and the South Sea, and on the weſt by the government of Mexico. In the weſtern parts of this province is the mountains of Tlaſcala, which is twelve miles in circumference. It is well-peopled and cultivated, except on the top, which is always covered with ſnow. There are alſo other mountains covered with trees, wherein are tygers and monkeys. The principal town is of the ſame name.

TOBOLSKI, a conſiderable town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of Siberia. It is ſeated on a high hill of a vaſt extent, at the bottom of which the river Irtis runs; and it is inhabited by Mahometan Tartars and Bochars, who drive a great trade on that river, and carry their goods to China. There is a large ſtone building here with high watch towers, which may paſs for fortifications; but the houſes are low and mean, and but one ſtory high. Here the river Tobol joins the Irtis. The territory is well peopled with Ruſſians and divers other nations. The rivers are well ſtocked with fiſh; and a ſturgeon of forty pounds may be bought for five ſtivers. There are great plenty of all ſorts of wild beaſts and game; ſuch as elks, ſtags, deer, hares, pheaſants, partridges, ſwans, wild geeſe, ducks, and ſtorks. The Tartars that live round this city for ſeveral miles are all Mahometans, and their muſti is an Arabian. There are alſo a great number of Calmuck Tartars, who ſerve as ſlaves. The Ruſſians commonly ſend their ſtate-priſoners hither. It is eight hundred miles eaſt of Moſcow, and one thouſand eaſt of Peterſburgh. Long. 72. 35. E. Lat. 57. 30. N.

TOCAT, a large and handſome town of Turkey, in Aſia, and in Natolia, capital of a province of the ſame name. The houſes are handſomely built, and for the moſt part two ſtories high. It makes a very odd appearance, and is in the form of an amphitheatre. The ſtreets are pretty well paved, which is an uncommon thing in theſe parts. There are ſo many ſtreams, that each houſe has a fountain. There are here about twenty thouſand Turkiſh families, four thouſand Armenian families, and four hundred families of Greeks. There are twelve moſques, and a vaſt number of chapels.

chapels. The Armenians have ſeven churches, and the Greeks only one. Beſides the ſilks of this country, they manufacture eight or ten loads of that of Perſia, and make it into ſewing ſilk. Their chief trade is in copper veſſels, ſuch as kettles, drinking-cups, lanterns, and candleſticks. They alſo prepare a great deal of yellow Turkey leather. Tocat ought to be looked upon as the center of trade in Natolia, for there are caravans come hither from ſeveral parts. It is thirty miles eaſt of Amaſia, two hundred and thirty-eight north of Aleppo, and two hundred and fifty from Conſtantinople. Long. 35. 55. E. Lat. 39. 35. N.

TOCAYMA, a town of South America, in Terra Firma, and in the new kingdom of Granada. It is ſeated on the river Pati, in a country abounding with fruits and ſugar canes; and near it is a volcano, which vomits fire and flames. Long. 72 55. W. Lat. 4. 0. N.

TOCKAY, a very ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zimplin, with a caſtle. The town itſelf is inconſiderable; but it is greatly noted for its excellent wine. There is but one vineyard that produces it, inſomuch that it is ſcarce at Vienna itſelf; therefore we muſt not wonder, if there are other wines ſold inſtead thereof. Some diſtance from it there are large ſalt-works. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Bodrog and Teiſſe, ninety miles north-eaſt of Buda. Long. 21. 14. E. Lat. 48. 16. N.

TOCKENGBURG, a county of Swiſſerland, depending on the abbey of St. Gall. It lies among the mountains, and is divided into the Upper and Lower, both which are fertile in corn and fruit.

TODI, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and duchy of Spoletto, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a hill near the river Tiber, twenty-two miles ſouth from Perufa, twenty weſt of Spoletto, and fifty-five north of Rome. Long. 14. 27. E. Lat. 42. 47. N.

TOLAND, (JOHN) a very famous writer, was born near Londonderry in Ireland, on the 30th of November, 1670, and educated in the popiſh religion, but at ſixteen years of age embraced the principles of the proteſtants. He ſtudied three years at the univerſity of Glaſgow, was created maſter of arts in the univerſity of Edinburgh, and afterwards completed his ſtudies at Leyden, where he reſided two years; after which he returned to England, and went to Oxford, where, having the advantage of the public library, he collected materials upon various ſubjects, and compoſed ſome pieces; and, among others, a Diſſertation to prove the Hiſtory of the tragical Death of Regulus a Fable. In 1695, he publiſhed a work in London, intitled, Chriſtianity not Myſterious, which was attacked by ſeveral writers, and even preſented by the grand jury of Middleſex; and that work made no leſs noiſe in Ireland than in England. In the beginning of the year 1697, he went into Ireland, upon which occaſion the learned Mr. Locke wrote a very warm recommendation of him to his friend Mr. Molyneux; but Mr. Toland's arrival in that kingdom encreaſing the clamour raiſed againſt him, and the grand jury of Dublin alſo preſenting his book, and the houſe of commons giving orders for its being burnt, and for the author to be taken into cuſtody, he returned to London, where he publiſhed an Apology for Mr. Toland, in a Letter from himſelf to a Member of the Houſe of Commons in Ireland. In 1698, he publiſhed the Militia Reformed; and, the ſame year, alſo publiſhed the Life of John Milton; and ſome paſſages in that Life being animadverted upon, he wrote his Amyntor. In 1699, he publiſhed the Memoirs of Denzil Lord Holles, from a manuſcript communicated to him by the duke of Newcaſtle, and alſo Harrington's Oceana, and other works in folio. Upon the paſſing the act of parliament in 1701 for ſettling the crown, he publiſhed his *Anglia Libera*, and attended the earl of Macclesfield to Hanover, whither his lordſhip was ſent with that act; when Mr. Toland preſented his *Anglia Libera* to the princeſs Sophia, and was the firſt who had the honour of kiſſing her hand on account of the act of ſucceſſion. On his departure, the elector and electreſs dowager preſented him with ſeveral gold medals in return for the book, and the electreſs gave him the picture of herſelf, the elector, the young prince, and the queen of Pruſſia, done in oil colours. Mr. Toland then made an excurſion to the court of Berlin, after which he returned to England. In 1707, he travelled into Germany, from whence he returned to Holland, where he ſtaid till the year 1710, and while he was there publiſhed ſeveral works, and was introduced into the acquaintance of prince Eugene of Savoy, who gave him ſome marks of his generoſity. Upon his return to England he was for ſome time ſupported by the liberality of the earl of Oxford, lord treaſurer, and kept a country houſe at Epſom, but ſoon looſing his lordſhip's favour, he publiſhed ſeveral pamphlets againſt that miniſter's meaſures. In the four laſt years of his life he lived at Putney, but uſed to ſpend moſt part of the winter in London. His character was far from being an amiable one, for he was extremely vain, and wanted thoſe ſocial virtues which are the chief ornaments as well as duties of life. He died at Putney on the 11th of March, 1722. He publiſhed many other pieces beſides thoſe we have mentioned, and after his death his poſthumous works were printed in two volumes octavo.

TOLEDO, an ancient, handſome, and trading city of Spain, in New Caſtile, of which it was formerly the capital. It is advantageouſly ſituated on the river Tajo, which ſurrounds it on both ſides; and on the land ſide it has an ancient wall flanked with one hundred towers. It is ſeated on a mountain, which renders the ſtreets uneven; they are alſo narrow; but there are a great number of ſuperb ſtructures, beſides ſeventeen public ſquares, where the markets are kept. The fineſt buildings are the royal caſtle and the cathedral church; which laſt is the richeſt and moſt conſiderable in Spain. It is ſeated in the middle of the city joining to a handſome ſtreet, with a fine ſquare before it. Several of the gates are of bronze; and it has a fine ſteeple extremely high, from whence there is a very diſtant proſpect. The Sagrario, or principal chapel, is a real treaſury, in which there are fifteen large cabinets let into the wall, full of prodigious quantities of gold and ſilver veſſels, two mitres of ſilver gilt, ſet all over with pearls and precious ſtones, with three collars of maſſy gold enriched in like manner; two bracelets and an imperial crown of the virgin Mary, conſiſting of large diamonds and other jewels. The weight of the gold in the crown is ſixteen pounds. But it would be endleſs to take notice of the reſt of the riches. There are here thirty-eight religious houſes, moſt of which are worthy of a traveller's notice. There are alſo many other ſacred buildings, and a great number of churches belonging to twenty-ſeven pariſhes, and alſo ſome hoſpitals. Without the town there are the remains of an ancient amphitheatre, and other antiquities. It is an archbiſhop's ſee, has a famous univerſity, and ſeveral manufactories in ſilk and wool. It is very pleaſantly ſeated, thirty-ſeven miles ſouth of Madrid. Long. 3. 55. W. Lat. 39. 50. N.

TOLEDO (FERDINAND ALVAREZ) duke of Alva, and one of the moſt famous generals of the 16th century, was born in 1508, and educated by his grandfather Frederic Toledo, duke of Alva. He began to diſtinguiſh himſelf at the battle of Pavia and the ſiege of Tunis, under the emperor Charles V. He became general of the Spaniſh army, in 1538; ſerved with ſucceſs againſt France in Navarre and Catalonia; and, in 1546, marched againſt the German Proteſtants, in quality of general in chief of the emperor's forces. The following year he gained the famous battle of Mulberg, in which the proteſtants were entirely defeated, and the elector of Saxony, their general, with Erneſt, duke of Brunſwick, and ſeveral others of their principal commanders, taken priſoners. This victory was followed by the taking of Torgau, Wittemberg, and the reduction of all the proteſtants. The duke of Alva was at length ſent into Spain with prince Philip; but Charles V. flying before prince Maurice, the new elector of Saxony, whom he had raiſed to that electorate, contrary to his general's advice, he, in 1552, recalled him into Germany. It was alſo contrary to Alva's advice, that the emperor formed the ſiege of Metz, which likewiſe proved unſucceſsful. After Charles the Fifth's abdication, the duke of Alva was ſent into Italy by Philip II. king of Spain. He entered into the Eccleſiaſtical Territories, obtained ſeveral advantages over the pope's forces, obliged the French to leave the kingdom of Naples, and was on the point of laying ſiege to the city of Rome, when pope Paul IV. made no ſcruple of abandoning his allies the French, and concluding a peace with the Spaniards. The duke of Alva ſoon after entered Rome, where great honours were paid him; and, in 1558, he was made preſident of the council of war to king Philip II. That prince having the following year concluded the treaty of Chateau-Cambreſis, reſolved to introduce the inquiſition into the Netherlands; but this occaſioned great tumults, when perceiving that the people there were ready to break out into an open rebellion, he, in 1567, ſent thither the duke of Alva, who behaved with ſuch rigour as to exaſperate ſtill more the minds of thoſe who were already inclined to throw of the yoke. This general laid the foundation of the citadel of Antwerp, eſtabliſhed a council, of which he was preſident, and which took the name of the Bloody Council; condemned the prince of Orange, with his brothers and ſeveral other lords, to ſuffer death; and cauſed the counts Egmont and Horn to be publicly executed; but this ſerved only to encreaſe the diviſions which ſubſiſted amongſt the people, and count Lewis of Naſſau entered the Netherlands with a body of German auxilliary troops, but was unhappily vanquiſhed by the duke of Alva, who being elated with his ſucceſs, cauſed his ſtatue in bronze to be erected in the middle of the ſquare of the citadel of Antwerp. The new taxes he a ſhort time after reſolved to eſtabliſh raiſed the people entirely againſt him,

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and he met with ſo many contradictions, that he deſired to be recalled with ſuch earneſtneſs, that the duke of Cerda was ſubſtituted in his room; notwithſtanding which he had orders to ſtay in the Netherlands till the arrival of the new governor. This interval was of great advantage to thoſe who had taken arms to recover their liberties; they were joined by almoſt all Holland, and then began to reduce their new government into a regular form. This was the origin of the republic of Holland and the United Provinces. The duke of Alva would not now acknowledge the new governor, and preſerved an authority, which he had declared to be burthenſome. He cauſed Mons to be inveſted by his ſon Frederic of Toledo, who took that city after he had defeated the ſuccours Genlis brought thither from France. He alſo rendered himſelf maſter of Hacrlem, in 1573, when the Spaniards committed the moſt cruel and barbarous actions in that city; but their fleet being defeated by that of the Dutch, the duke, vexed at his ill ſucceſs, warmly ſollicited his being recalled, which he obtained in 1574, leaving the government of the Netherlands to Don Lewis de Requeſens, grand commander of Caſtile, who was nominated to ſucceed him. The duke, at his return to Spain, met with a favourable reception, but afterwards fell into diſgrace with the king, and was ſent priſoner to Uzeda. He obtained his liberty two years after, in order to be placed at the head of an army to be ſent into Portugal, in 1581, and there he was ſucceſsful in all his enterprizes. He defeated Don Antonio de Crato, who had been elected king, when that unhappy prince was obliged to leave Portugal and eſcape to France, where he died in 1595. The duke improved his victory; took Liſbon, where he found ineſtimable treaſures, which were increaſed by the arrival of the Portugueſe fleet from the Indies, in the port of that city; but the Spaniards committed there ſuch acts of injuſtice and violence, that Philip II. nominated commiſſioners to inform againſt the whole army, and even the general himſelf. That prince was, however, ſoon appeaſed, and the duke of Alva died ſoon after on the 12th of January, 1582, aged ſeventy-four His enemies themſelves acknowledge that he was an able politician, and a great general; but his pride, his extraordinary rigour, and the cruelty he practiſed on many occaſions, tarniſhed his glory.

TOLEN, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in the province of Zealand, and in an iſland of the ſame name, near Brabant, from which it is ſeparated by a canal, and is five miles north-weſt of Bergen-op-Zoom. Long. 4. 15. E. Lat. 51. 41. N.

TOLENTINO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and the Marche of Ancona, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Chiento, eight miles ſouth-eaſt of St. Severino, and eighty-eight north-eaſt of Rome. Long. 13. 40. E. Lat. 43 10. N.

TOLERATION, in religion, a method of terminating diſſenſions, by allowing people the liberty of thinking for themſelves, in matters which relate to their own ſalvation. A ſpecies of liberty, the moſt ſacred and moſt valuable; perfectly conformable to the mild and charitable ſpirit of Chriſtianity, and to all the rules of equity and humanity, ſince in this we only give to others a liberty, which we ourſelves claim.

The intolerant ſpirit which deformed the hiſtory of the world for many ages renders this article neceſſary in a work which profeſſedly treats of hiſtory, and will throw ſome light on the motives of perſecutors, and the blind fury of religious zeal. For this purpoſe, we ſhall give ſome reflections on the riſe of perſecution and the progreſs of the principles of toleration from Dr. Robertſon's Hiſtory of the Reign of the Emperor Charles V.

Among the ancient heathens, all whoſe deities were local and tutelary, diverſity of ſentiments concerning the objects or rites of religious worſhip, ſeems to have been no ſource of animoſity, becauſe the acknowledging veneration to be due to one god, did not imply a denial of the exiſtence or the power of any other god; nor were the modes and rites of worſhip eſtabliſhed in one country incompatible with thoſe which other nations approved and obſerved. Thus the errors in their ſyſtem of theology were of ſuch a nature as to be productive of concord, and notwithſtanding the amazing number of their deities, as well as the infinite variety of their ceremonies, a ſociable and tolerating ſpirit ſubſiſted almoſt univerſally in the pagan world.

But when the Chriſtian revelation declared one Supreme Being to be the ſole object of religious veneration, and preſcribed the form of worſhip moſt acceptable to him, whoever admitted its truth, held every other mode of religion to be abſurd and impious. Hence the zeal of the firſt converts to the Chriſtian faith in propagating its doctrines, and the ardour with which they laboured to overturn every other form of worſhip. They employed, however, for this purpoſe, no methods but ſuch as ſuited the nature of religion. By the force of powerful arguments, they convinced the underſtandings of men; by the charms of ſuperior virtue, they allured and captivated their hearts. At length the civil power declared in favour of Chriſtianity, and though numbers, imitating the example of their ſuperiors, crowded into the church, many ſtill adhered to their ancient ſuperſtitions. Enraged at their obſtinacy, the miniſters of religion, whoſe zeal was ſtill unabated, though their ſanctity and virtue were much diminiſhed, forgot ſo far the nature of their own miſſion, and of the arguments which they ought to have employed, that they armed the imperial power againſt theſe unhappy men; and as they could not perſuade, they tried to compel them to believe.

At the ſame time, controverſies concerning articles of faith multiplied, from various cauſes, among Chriſtians themſelves, and the ſame unhallowed weapons which had firſt been uſed againſt the enemies of their religion, were turned againſt each other. Every zealous diſputant endeavoured to intereſt the civil magiſtrate in his cauſe, and each in his turn, employed the ſecular arm to cruſh or to exterminate his opponents. Not long after, the biſhops of Rome put in their claim to infallibility in explaining articles of faith, and deciding points in controverſy, and, bold as the pretenſion was, they, by their artifices and perſeverance, impoſed on the credulity of mankind, and brought them to recognize it. To doubt or to deny any doctrine to which theſe unerring inſtructors had given the ſanction of their approbation, was held to be not only a reſiſting of truth, but an act of rebellion againſt their ſacred authority; and the ſecular power, of which, by various arts, they had acquired the abſolute direction, was inſtantly employed to avenge both.

Thus Europe had been accuſtomed, during many centuries, to ſee ſpeculative opinions propagated or defended by force, the charity and mutual forbearance, which Chriſtianity recommends with ſo much warmth, were forgotten, the ſacred rights of conſcience and of private judgment were unheard of, and not only the idea of toleration, but even the word itſelf, in the ſenſe now affixed to it, was unknown. A right to extirpate error by force was univerſally allowed to be the prerogative of thoſe who poſſeſſed the knowledge of truth, and as each party of Chriſtians believed they had got poſſeſſion of this invaluable attainment, they all claimed, and exerciſed, as far as they were able, the rights which it was ſuppoſed to convey. The Roman Catholics, as their ſyſtem reſted on the deciſions of an infallible judge, never doubted that truth was on their ſide, and openly called on the civil power to repel the impious and heretical innovators who had riſen up againſt it. The proteſtants no leſs confident that their doctrine was well founded, required with equal ardour the princes of their party to check ſuch as preſumed to impugn or oppoſe it. Luther, Calvin, Cranmer, Knox, the founders of the reformed church in their reſpective countries, inflicted, as far as they had power and opportunity, the ſame puniſhments which were denounced againſt their own diſciples by the church of Rome, on ſuch as called in queſtion any article in their creeds. To their followers, and perhaps to their opponents, it would have appeared a ſymptom of diffidence in the goodneſs of their cauſe, or an acknowledgement that it was not well founded, if they had not employed in its defence all thoſe means which it was ſuppoſed truth had a right to employ.

It was towards the cloſe of the 17th century, before toleration, under its preſent form, was admitted firſt into the republic of the United Provinces, and from thence introduced into England. Long experience of the calamities of mutual perſecution, the influence of free government, the light and humanity acquired by the progreſs of ſcience, together with the prudence and authority of the civil magiſtrate, were all requiſite in order to eſtabliſh a regulation, ſo repugnant to the ideas which all the different ſects had adopted from miſtaken conceptions concerning the nature of religion and the rights of truth." *Robertſon's Hiſtory of Charles V.*

TOLHUYS, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, and diſtrict of Betuve, ſeated on the river Rhine, twenty-two miles eaſt of Nimeguen. Long. 6. 15. E. Lat. 52. 15. N.

TOLMACH (Thomas) lieutenant-general of the Britiſh forces, was the ſon of ſir Lionel Tolmach, of Helmingham, in Suffolk, bart. by Elizabeth, the daughter and heireſs of William Murray, earl of Dyſart, afterwards married to John, duke of Lauderdale. His natural abilities and firſt education were improved by his travels into foreign nations, where he ſpent ſeveral years in the younger part of his life, in the obſervation of their genius, cuſtoms, politics, and intereſts, and in the ſervice of his country abroad in the field, in which he diſtinguiſhed himſelf to ſuch advantage, by his bravery and conduct, that he ſoon roſe to conſiderable poſts in the army. But, in the reign

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of king James II. when he ſaw meaſures purſued deſtructive of the true intereſt of the kingdom, he refuſed all the offers made him by that prince, and reſigning his commiſſion again went abroad, to avoid being a ſpectator of the miſeries which threatened his country. Upon the acceſſion of king William III. to the throne, he was colonel of the Coldſtream regiment of foot, and was ſoon advanced to the rank of lieutenant-general. In 1691, he exerted himſelf with extraordinary bravery in Ireland, in the paſſage over the river Shannon, in the taking of Athlone, and in the battle of Aghrim. In 1693, he attended king William to Flanders, and, at the battle of Landen, againſt the French, commanded by marſhal Luxemburg, where his majeſty was obliged to retire, brought off the Engliſh foot with great prudence, reſolution, and ſucceſs; but in the following year, he fell in an unfortunate attempt to deſtroy the harbour of Breſt, in France, to which he ſailed with 6000 men; but landing 600 on a ſmall rock, at the mouth of the harbour, he put himſelf at the head of them, and they followed him with great courage, but were ſo expoſed to the enemy's fire, that the greateſt part of thoſe who landed were killed or taken priſoners, and not above a hundred of them came back. He himſelf was ſhot in the thigh, of which he died in a few days, extremely lamented. His body was brought to England, and, on the 29th of June, 1694, was interred at Helſingham in Suffolk.

TOLMEZZO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and province of Friuli, twenty-ſix miles north-eaſt of Belluno. Long. 13. 15. E. Lat. 37. 5. N.

TOLNA, a town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Danube, fifty miles ſouth of Buda, and ſixty north of Eſſeck. Long. 19. 46. E. Lat. 46. 51. N.

TOLOSA, a handſome town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay, and capital of Guipuſcoa. It is ſeated in an agreeable fruitful valley, between two mountains, and on the rivers Araxes and Orin, over which there are two bridges, thirty-ſeven miles ſouth-weſt of Bayonne. Long. 2. 3. W. Lat. 43. 12. N.

TOLSBURG, a ſea-port town of Livonia, ſeated on the gulph of Finland, ſixty miles weſt of Narva, and ſubject to Ruſſia. Long. 26. 5. E. Lat. 59. 10. N.

TOLU, a town of South America, in Terra Firma, and in the government of Carthagena. From hence they bring the famous balſam, called the balſam of Tolu, which is obtained from a tree like a pine. It is thirty miles from Carthagena. Long. 77. 5. W. Lat. 9. 36. N.

TOMAR, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, lying on the road from Coimbra to Liſbon. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, where there is a caſtle belonging to the knights of the order of Chriſt. It is forty miles ſouth-eaſt of Coimbra, and ſixty-five north-eaſt of Liſbon. Long. 7. 25. W. Lat. 39. 30. N.

TOMBUTO, a kingdom of Nigritia, in Africa, whoſe extent and bounds are not well known. The capital is of the ſame name; and, according to the report of one that has been there, the houſes are in the form of bee-hives, made with ſtakes or hurdles, plaſtered over the top with clay, and covered on the top with reeds. There is one ſtately moſque, built with ſtone, as is alſo the royal palace, and ſome of the houſes of the artificers and merchants. The inhabitants are ſaid to be of a mild and gentle diſpoſition, and often ſpend great part of the night in ſinging and dancing. Long. 5. 20. E. Lat. 19. 40. N.

TOMBEC, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the principality of Brabant, ſeated eight miles ſouth of Louvain, and ten eaſt of Bruſſels. Long. 5. 30. E. Lat. 50. 45. N.

TOMEBAMBA, a town of Peru, in South America, and in the province of Quito. Long. 77. 10. W. Lat. 2. 19. S.

TONDEREN, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, and capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Widaw, twenty-five miles north-weſt of Sleſwick. Long. 8. 56. E. Lat. 55. 0. N.

TONGEREN, or TONGRES, a town of the Netherlands, in the biſhoprick of Liege. It was taken by the French, in 1672, who demoliſhed the fortifications. It ſeated on the river Jars, twelve miles ſouth weſt of Maeſtricht. Long. 5. 20. E. Lat. 50. 57. N.

TONGUSIANS, a people who inhabit the eaſtern parts of Siberia, and are ſubject to the Ruſſians. They are all pagans, and chiefly ſubſiſt by graſing and hunting of ſables, whoſe ſkins are very black. They live in huts, ſupported by wooden poles; and when they remove their dwellings, take them down, and ſet them up elſewhere. Both ſexes are very ſtrong and broad-faced, and they all ride on horſeback, not excepting the girls. Both men and women dreſs alike, in a ſort of frock, with boots of ſkins on their legs, and their common drink is water. They have alſo a ſort of brandy made of mares milk.

TONNAY-BOUTONNE, a town of France, in Saintonge, ſeated on the river Boutonne. Long. 0. 39. W. Lat. 45. 58. N.

TONNAY-CHARENTE, an ancient and conſiderable town of France, in Saintonge, and in the diocele of Saintes, with a caſtle and a Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on the river Charente, three miles from Rochfort. Long. 0. 50. W. Lat. 50. 6. N.

TONNERRE, an ancient town of France, in Champaigne, and in the Senonois, being the capital of a conſiderable county. It is famous for its good wine, and is ſeated on the river Armanzon, thirty-two miles ſouth of Troyes, and one hundred ſouth-eaſt of Paris. Long. 4. 15. E. Lat. 47. 51. N.

TONQUIN, a kingdom of Aſia, in the Eaſt Indies beyond the Ganges, bounded on the north by the province of Yunnan in China, and on the eaſt by the province of Canton and the bay of Tonquin, on the ſouth by Cochin-China, and on the weſt by the kingdom of Laos. It is about 1,200 miles in length, and 500 in breadth, and is one of the fineſt and moſt conſiderable kingdoms of the Eaſt, as well on account of the number of inhabitants as the riches it contains, and the trade it carries on. The country is thick ſet with villages, and the natives in general are of a middle ſtature and clean limbed, with a tawny complexion. Their faces are oval and ſtarriſh, and their noſes and lips well proportioned. Their hair is black, long, lank, and coarſe; and they let it hang down their ſhoulders. They are generally dextrous, nimble, active, and ingenious in mechanic arts. They weave a multitude of fine ſilks, and make curious lacker-works, which are exported to other countries. They are ſo addicted to gaming, that, when every thing elſe is loſt, they will ſtake their wives and children. The garments of the Tonquineſe are made either of ſilk or cotton; but the poor people and ſoldiers wear only cotton of a dark tawny colour. Their houſes are ſmall and low, and the walls are either of mud, or hurdles daubed over with clay. They have only a ground floor, with two or three partitions, and each room has a ſquare hole to let in the light. They have ſtools, benches, and chairs to ſit on; and on the ſide of a table is a little altar, with two incenſe-pots thereon, which no houſe is without. The villages conſiſt of thirty or forty houſes ſurrounded with trees, and in ſome places there are banks to keep the water from overflowing their gardens, where they have oranges, betel, pumkins melons, and ſallad herbs. In the rainy ſeaſon, they cannot paſs from one houſe to another, without wading through the water, or making uſe of boats. The capital city is called Cacho. The ſingle women offer themſelves to ſtrangers, as wives, while they ſtay, and agree with them for a certain price. Even the great men will offer their daughters to the merchants and officers, who are likely to ſtay ſix months in the country. They are not afraid of being with child; for if they are girls, they can ſell them well when they are young, becauſe they are fairer than the other inhabitants. Their religion is Paganiſm, their idols have human ſhapes, but in very different forms. They have likewiſe ſome reſembling elephants and horſes, and they are placed in ſmall low temples built of timber. There are many prieſts belonging to them, who are not allowed the uſe of women, or ſtrong drink. They have ſchools for learning, and their characters are the ſame, or like thoſe of the Chineſe; and like them they write with a hair pencil. They have ſeveral mechanic arts or trades, ſuch as ſmiths, carpenters, ſawyers, joiners, turners, weavers, taylors, potters, painters, money-changers, paper-makers, workers in lacker, and bell-founders. Their commodities are gold, muſk, ſilks, callicoes, drugs of many ſorts, woods for dying, lackered wares, earthen wares, ſalt, anniſeed, and worm-ſeed. The goods imported beſides ſilver, are ſalt-petre, ſulphur, Engliſh broad-cloth, pepper, ſpices, and great guns. This kingdom is an abſolute monarchy, and they may be ſaid to have two kings, for the prime miniſter is maſter of all the treaſure and forces in the kingdom; ſo that the king is little more than a priſoner of ſtate.

TONSBURG, a ſea-port town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, ſeated on the Scaggerack ſea, thirty miles weſt of Frederickſtadt, and ſubject to Denmark. Long. 10. 36. E. Lat. 59. 10. N.

TOOKE (ANDREW) a learned ſchool-maſter and profeſſor of geometry, was the ſon of Benjamin Tooke, citizen and ſtationer of London, and was born in 1673. He was educated at Charter-houſe ſchool, and at Clare-hall in Cambridge; and in 1695 was choſen uſher of the Charter-houſe ſchool. In 1704 he became profeſſor of geometry in Greſham college, and the ſame year was choſen a fellow of the Royal Society. He publiſhed, 1. *Synopſis Græcæ Linguæ*. 2. Ovid's *Faſti*, with an Engliſh Tranſlation, and Notes. 3. He reviſed, corrected, and improved the Pantheon, before tranſlated from the Latin of Francis Pomey. 4. He tranſlated Puffendorf's Duty of Man, according to the Law of Nature, into Engliſh: and 5. Made a Latin

tranſlation

tranſlation of Biſhop Caſtrell's Inſtitutes of the Chriſtian Religion. He died of a dropſy on the 20th of January, 1731, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, and was interred in the Charter-houſe chapel, where a neat monument of white marble is erected to his memory.

TOPAL OSMAN, a Turkiſh grand vizier, remarkable for his gratitude and generoſity. At twenty-five years of age he was ſent with the ſultan's orders to the baſha of Cairo, and embarking on board a Turkiſh veſſel bound to Damietta, met with a Spaniſh privateer, and after a bloody engagement was dangerouſly wounded and taken priſoner. The Spaniſh captain ſailed with him to the port of Malta, where Vincent Arnaud, a native of Marſeilles, was commander of the port, and as his buſineſs required, went on board the privateer. Oſman no ſooner ſaw him, than addreſſing him, he ſaid, "Can you do a generous and gallant action? "Ranſom me, and you ſhall loſe nothing by it." Such a requeſt from a ſlave in chains, ſtruck the Frenchman, who immediately turning to the captain of the privateer, aſked what he demanded for his ranſom. He anſwered a thouſand ſequins, [near 500l.] Arnaud then turning round to the Turk, aſked if he would have him riſque a thouſand ſequins on the bare word of a ſtranger? I am in chains, replied the Turk, and therefore try every method to recover my liberty. I have nothing at preſent but my word and honour to give you; nor do I pretend to aſſign any reaſon why you ſhould truſt to them: however, I tell you once more, that if you do truſt them, you ſhall have no reaſon to repent. The ingenuous air with which Oſman delivered himſelf, together with the ſingularity of the affair, had ſuch an effect on Arnaud, that he agreed with the captain for 600 ſequins, and then putting him on board a veſſel of his own, provided him with a ſurgeon, and every thing neceſſary for his cure. Oſman had told his benefactor, that he might write to Conſtantinople for the money he had advanced; but now deſired him to leave the payment of the ranſom intirely to him. Arnaud reflecting that ſuch favours ought not to be done by halves, not only readily agreed to the propoſal, but entruſted him with the ſhip, and treated him with every other mark of generoſity and friendſhip.

Oſman in a ſhort time reached Damietta, and ſailed up the Nile to Cairo, where he delivered to the maſter of the veſſel a thouſand ſequins, and ſome rich furrs for his benefactor, with 500 crowns as a preſent for himſelf; and having executed the ſultan's orders, returned to Conſtantinople.

In 1715 a war being declared between the Venetians and Turks, the grand vizier aſſembled the Ottoman army near the iſthmus of Corinth, gave the command to Topal Oſman, who forced that paſs, and took the city of Corinth by ſtorm, and for this ſervice he was made a baſha of two tails. In 1722 he was appointed ſeraſkier, or general in chief, and had the command in the Morea. He was afterwards made baſha of three tails, and beglerbeg of Romania, and in 1731 was raiſed to the office of grand vizier. He had all along kept an intercourſe by letter with Arnaud; had an affectionate interview with him at Niſſa, and had procured great advantages for that gentleman's ſon. He now let him know the high poſt to which he was advanced, and deſired him to haſten to Conſtantinople. In 1732 Arnaud and his ſon arrived, bringing with them a variety of preſents, and twelve Turks whom he had ranſomed from ſlavery. Theſe, by the command of the vizier, were ranged before him, and Arnaud with his ſon were introduced, and received by the vizier, in the preſence of the great officers of ſtate, with the utmoſt marks of affection. Then turning to thoſe about him, and pointing to the ranſomed Turks, "Behold, ſays he, theſe your brethren, now enjoying the ſweets of liberty, after having groaned in ſlavery: This is the man who redeemed and ſaved me; this is my benefactor: to him I am indebted for life, liberty, fortune, and every thing I enjoy. Without knowing me, he paid for me a large ranſom; ſent me away upon my bare word, and gave me a ſhip to carry me where I pleaſed. Where is even a muſſulman capable of an action of ſuch generoſity?" While the grand vizier was ſpeaking, old Arnaud, who was now ſeventy-two years of age, held his hand cloſely locked betweed his own. The vizier then aſked both father and ſon many queſtions concerning their ſituation and fortune, and heard their anſwers with kindneſs and attention. They had afterwards a private conference with Oſman, who diveſted himſelf of all ſtate and ceremony, treated them with the tendereſt affection; cauſed them to be amply paid for the ranſom of the Turks, and made them great preſents in money.

By the vigilance and ſteadineſs of Oſman, he reſtored a regular diſcipline, with plenty to Conſtantinople, where a licentious confuſion had lately reigned; but to the regret of people of all ranks, he was in March following removed from his office, and was appointed baſha of Trebiſond, and immediately ſet out for that government. He had been gone but a few days, when orders were ſent him to repair to the frontiers of Perſia, and take upon him the command of the Ottoman army. This important ſtation he filled with all the abilities of a wiſe ſtateſman and experienced officer. Though he at laſt ſunk before the fortune of Thamas Kouli Khan, yet he fell worthy of himſelf, worthy of that character he had ſo deſervedly acquired and maintained in the courſe of his life, of his being leſs diſtinguiſhed by his high employments, than by his having never deviated from the paths of honour and virtue. *Travels into Perſia, by Jonas Hanway, eſq.*

TOPSHAM, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is ſeated on the river Ex, four miles ſouth of Exeter, about as much north of the Engliſh channel, and one hundred and ſeventy-four weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 3. 40. W. Lat. 50. 37. N.

TOR, a town of Arabia Petræa in Aſia, ſeated on the Red Sea, with a good harbour, defended by a caſtle. Here is a Greek convent, in the garden of which are bitter waters, ſaid to be thoſe which Moſes rendered ſweet by throwing in a piece of wood. Long. 32. 25. E. Lat. 28. 0. N.

TORBAY, a fine Engliſh bay in the Britiſh channel, on the coaſt of Devonſhire, and a little eaſt of Dartmouth. It is formed by two capes, called Bury-point and Bobs-noſe. Here the prince of Orange landed on the fifth of November, 1688.

TORBOLE, a town of Italy in the biſhoprick of Trent, ſeated fourteen miles from the city of Trent. Long. 10. 15. E. Lat. 45 55. N.

TORCELLA, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, ſeated at the mouth of the river Ter, on the Mediterranean ſea, fifteen miles eaſt of Gironne. Long. 2. 56. E. Lat. 42. 10. N.

TORCELLO, a town of Italy in the republic of Venice, now almoſt ruined, with a biſhop's ſee; and is twelve miles from the city of Venice. Long. 13. 10. E. Lat. 45. 35. N.

TORDESILLAS, a handſome fortified town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a grand and magnificent palace. It is ſeated on the river Douero, over which there is a handſome bridge. It is ſeventeen miles ſouth-weſt of Valladolid. Long. 4. 25. W. Lat. 41. 36. N.

TORGAW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a lordſhip of the ſame name, with a handſome caſtle. It has been almoſt ruined by the German wars. It is ſeated on the river Elb, twenty miles ſouth of Wittemberg. Long. 13. 10 E. Lat. 51. 31. N.

TORIGNI, a town of France in Normandy, with a magnificent caſtle, and an abbey. It is ſeated on a rivulet, twenty miles from Coutances. Long. 1. 0. W. Lat. 49. 12. N.

TORMES, a river of Spain, which runs from the ſouth-eaſt to the north-weſt, croſſing the kingdom of Leon, and paſſing by Salamanca, falls into the river Douero.

TORNAW, a town in Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the ſame name, is ſeated on the river Salo, upon an eminence, twenty miles weſt of Caſſovia, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Long. 20. 10. E. Lat. 48. 41. N.

TORNEA, a town of Sweden in Bothnia, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, with a good harbour. It is ſeated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, at the moſt northern end of the Bothnic gulph, upon a little iſland made by the river. It is two hundred and fifty miles north of Abo, and three hundred and thirty north-eaſt of Stockholm. Long. 22. 48. E. Lat. 65. 52. N.

TORNEA-LAPMARK, a province of Sweden, bounded by Norwegian Lapland on the north and weſt; by Kimi-Lapmark on the eaſt, and by the Bothnic gulph on the ſouth.

TORNEA-RIVER, riſes on the confines of Norwegian-Lapland, and runs from north-eaſt to ſouth-eaſt through the province of Tornea, falling into the bottom of the Bothnic gulph at the town of Tornea.

TORNOVA, a town of Turky in Europe, in Macedonia, and in the province of Janna, with a biſhop's ſee of the Greek church. It is ſeated at the foot of the mountain Dragoniza, on the river Salempria, ten miles north-weſt of Lariſſa. Long. 22. 53. E. Lat. 39. 53. N.

TORO, a town of Spain in the kingdom of Leon, famous for a battle fought there in 1476. It is ſeated on the river Douero, twenty-five miles north-by-eaſt of Salamanca. Long. 5. 10. W. Lat. 41. 36. N.

TORQUATO TASSO. See TASSO.

TORQUATO (ANTHONY) a famous aſtrologer in the fifteenth century, was born at Ferrara, and in 1480 gave a prognoſtic to Matthias, king of Hungary, which was very fatal to Chriſtendom; for as he threatened the Ottoman empire with abſolute deſtruction after a certain time, he was the occaſion of the Hungarians engaging in a war with ſultan Solyman, in which they were entirely defeated, with a prodigious ſlaughter; and ſeverely puniſhed for their mad credulity.

TORRENTIUS (JOHN) a painter of Amſterdam, who ge-

nerally

nerally painted ſmall figures, and though he never travelled for improvement, has done ſome things with great force and truth. He however rendered himſelf infamous by the obſcene purpoſes to which he employed his art, and by his miſerable end. He was fond of painting nudities, and was extravagant in his lewd ideas, for which he was frequently reproved by his friends, but without effect. Inſtead of growing better by their advice, he ſought reaſons to juſtify his obſcene ideas, and broached ſome opinions in vindication of himſelf and his pictures; and theſe opinions he ſpread abroad; but being taken up, and denying what was ſworn againſt him, the magiſtrates went ſuch lengths as to order him to be put to the torture, which was ſo extreme, that he died in the midſt of his torments, in the year 1640, after which his obſcene pictures were burnt by the hands of the common hangman. People were then more exaſperated at his heretical opinions, than at the immorality of his paintings; and it is not improbable, that had he kept himſelf clear from publiſhing the former, he might have ſecurely indulged his pencil in the moſt licentious manner.

TORRES-NOVAS, a town of Portugal in Eſtramadura, with a ſtrong caſtle, and the title of a duchy. It is ſeated in a plain on the little river Almonda, and is encloſed with walls. It is three miles north of the river Tajo, and twelve north-eaſt of Santoren. Long. 7. 34. W. Lat. 39 25. N.

TORRES-VEDRAS, a town of Portugal in Eſtramadura, with a well-fortified caſtle. It is ſeated near the ſea, ſeventeen miles from Lisbon. Long. 8. 25. W. Lat. 39 18. N.

TORRICELLI (EVANGELIST) in Latin *Torricellius*, a celebrated mathematician, was born at Faenza on the 15th of October, 1608. He firſt ſtudied polite literature under James Torricelli, his uncle, and at length applied himſelf to mathematics. He went to Rome to perfect himſelf there, and was the diſciple of father Benedict Caſtelli, who brought him acquainted with Galileo, and the latter conceived ſo high an eſteem for Torricelli, that he prevailed on him to come to him at Florence. Galileo dying ſoon after, Torricelli was made profeſſor of mathematics at Florence. He was the firſt who made microſcopes with ſmall globules of glaſs melted in a lamp; he made experiments with quick-ſilver in a glaſs tube, and was the author of an hypotheſis which explains the ſuſpenſion of that body by the preſſure of the air, and made other diſcoveries, by which he acquired an immortal reputation. He publiſhed a volume in quarto entitled *Opera Geometrica*, and died at Florence on the 25th of October, 1647, aged thirty-nine. He alſo wrote a Treatiſe on Motion, and other mathematical works which are eſteemed.

TORRINGTON, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays; and three fairs, on May 4, July 5, and October 10. It is ſeated on the river Towridge, and is a rich, populous, and trading town, as well as an ancient borough, and formerly ſent members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor and eight aldermen. It is thirty miles north-weſt of Exeter, and one hundred and ninety-five weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 4. 15. W. Lat. 51. 0. N.

TORRINGTON (ARTHUR HERBERT, lord). See HERBERT.

TORSIL, a town of Sweden in the province of Sudermania, ſeated on the lake Mellar, twenty-five miles weſt of Stockholm. Long. 16. 5. E. Lat. 59. 36. N.

TORTONA, a town of Italy in the Milaneſe, and capital of the Tortoneſe, with a biſhop's ſee and a good caſtle, ſeated on an eminence. It has been often taken and retaken in the different wars of Italy. It belongs to the king of Sardinia, and is ſeated on the river Scrivia, twenty-two miles ſouth-eaſt of Caſal. Long. 9. 14. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

TORTUGA, an iſland in the American ocean, ſeated near the north coaſt of Hiſpaniola. It was here that the French buccaneers and banditti firſt fortified themſelves, and infeſted the neighbouring ſeas, making prizes of all they met with; and being countenanced and ſupported by the government of France, they at length took poſſeſſion of the north-weſt part of the iſland of Hiſpaniola. Tortuga is about eight miles in circumference, and has a very ſecure harbour, though difficult of acceſs. Long. 73. 15. W. Lat. 20. 10. N.

TORTUGA, an iſland in the American ocean, near the coaſt of Terra Firma, ſeated forty miles weſt of the iſland Margaretta, and is about thirty miles in circumference. It is a barren country, and only valuable for the great quantities of ſalt made here. Long. 64. 10. W. Lat. 11. 36. N.

TOSA, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, ſeated thirty-ſeven miles north-eaſt of Barcelona. Long. 2. 41. E. Lat. 41. 41. N.

TOSSCANELLA, a town of Italy in the Pope's territories, and duchy of Caſtro, ſeated thirty-five miles north of Rome. Long. 12. 51. E. Lat. 42. 20. N.

TOTILA, king of the Oſtrogoths in Italy, was placed on the throne after the death of Evaric, about the year 541. He recovered ſeveral cities and provinces from the Romans; defeated their armies, and rendered himſelf maſter of all Lower Italy, and the iſlands of Corſica, Sardinia, and Sicily. Some time after he took Rome, and delivered up that city to be plundered, to puniſh the Romans for their ingratitude towards Theodoric and Athelaric, which reduced the people of quality to ſuch miſery, that the wife of Boethius, and other of the principal Roman ladies, were obliged to beg their bread at the doors of the Goths. At length Totila was defeated by Narſes, in a long and bloody battle, fought in 552, and being wounded in the purſuit, died ſome days after.

TOTNESS, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays; and four fairs, on Eaſter-Tueſday, May 1, July 25, and October 28, for horſes, ſheep, and horned cattle. It is ſeated on the river Dart, on the deſcent of a hill, and is a town of great antiquity. It now ſends members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor and his brethren. It conſiſts of one long ſtreet, and has a very great market for cattle, malt, and proviſions. It is twenty-ſeven miles ſouth-weſt of Exeter, and one hundred and ninety-eight weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 4. 0. W. Lat. 50. 27. N.

TOUL, a conſiderable town of France, in Lorrain, and the capital of Toulois, with a biſhop's ſee. There are two abbeys in the ſuburbs, and the cathedral is a handſome ſtructure. It was formerly an imperial city, but being taken by Henry II. of France in 1552, it has continued in the hands of the French ever ſince. It is ſeated on the river Mozelle, ten miles weſt of Nanci, and fifteen ſouth-weſt of Pont-a-Mouſſons. Long. 5. 42. E. Lat. 48. 42. N.

TOULON, an ancient, ſtrong, rich, and populous city of France, with a famous harbour, and a biſhop's ſee. It is one of the beſt places in Provence, and is covered from the north winds. It is the principal town for naval ſtores on the Mediterranean ſea, and is fortified with ſtrong walls, defended with baſtions. It has two moles, each ſeven hundred paces in length, which almoſt ſurround the harbour, and leave but a narrow entrance for ſhips. There are always men of war here, as well as other ſhips; and there is a very fine quay paved with bricks. Near the arſenal, on the ſide of the quay, are magazines full of naval ſtores. The cathedral is remarkable for its high altar, and two fine chapels on each ſide, where there are ſeveral ſilver ſhrines ſet with precious ſtones. There are ſeveral other churches and convents, and a ſchool for officers, where they are taught every thing that regards the land or ſea ſervice. The harbour is defended by ſeveral forts, and is one of the beſt in Europe. It is thirty miles ſouth-eaſt of Marſeilles, and four hundred and fifty ſouth-by-eaſt of Paris. Long. 6. 2. E. Lat. 43. 7. N.

TOULOUSE, one of the principal cities of France, in Upper Languedoc, and capital of the whole province, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a famous univerſity, a parliament, a mint, and an academy of belles lettres. It ſeated on the river Garonne, which divides it into two unequal parts, that communicate by a large ſtone bridge. It is very large, but is not peopled in proportion to its extent. The ſtreets are very handſome, and the walls of the city, as well as the houſes, are built with brick. The metropolitan church ſtands in a large ſquare, adorned with a fountain. It has ſeveral fine chapels, and the choir is very magnificent. There are ſeveral other churches and convents, too numerous to mention in particular. The town-houſe, which they call the Capitol, is very magnificent. It is a place of ſome trade, and is ſeated at the end of the canal of Languedoc, thirty-ſeven miles eaſt of Auſch, and three hundred and ſeventy-five ſouth-by-eaſt of Paris. Long. 1. 30. E. Lat. 42. 36. N.

TOUR (HENRY DE LA) viſcount Turenne, marſhal-general of the French king's camps and armies, marſhal of France, &c. and one of the greateſt generals France has produced, was the ſecond ſon of Henry de la Tour, duke of Bouillon, and was born at Sedan, in 1611. He made his firſt campaigns in Holland under Maurice and Frederic-Henry, princes of Orange, who were his uncles by the mother's ſide, and even then diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery. In 1634 he marched with his regiment into Lorraine, and having contributed to the taking of La Mothe, was, though very young, made marſhal de camp. In 1636 he took Saverne, and the year following the caſtles of Hirſon and Sorle, on which occaſion he performed an action like that of Scipio's, with reſpect to a very beautiful woman whom he ſent back to her huſband. The viſcount Turenne continued to diſtinguiſh himſelf in ſeveral ſieges and battles; and in 1644 was made marſhal of France; but had the misfortune to be defeated at the battle of Mariendal in 1645. However, he gained the battle of Nortlingen three months after; reſtored the elector of Treves to his dominions, and the following year made the famous junction of the French army with that of Sweden, commanded by general Wrangel; which obliged the duke of Bavaria to demand a peace. Afterwards that duke breaking the treaty he had concluded

with France, he was defeated by the viſcount Turenne, at the battle of Zumarſhauſen, and in 1648 driven entirely out of his dominions. During the civil wars in France he ſided with the princes, and was defeated at the battle of Rhetel in 1650: but ſoon after was reſtored to the favour of the king, who, in 1652, gave him the command of his army. He acquired immortal honour at the battles of Jergeau, Gien, and the ſuburbs of St. Anthony, and by the retreat he made before the army commanded by the princes at Ville-Neuve-St.-George. In 1654 he made the Spaniards raiſe the ſiege of Arras: the next year he took Condé, St. Guilain, and ſeveral other places; gained the famous battle of Dunes; and made himſelf maſter of Dunkirk, Oudenarde, and almoſt all Flanders: this obliged the Spaniards to conclude the peace of the Pierennes in 1660. Theſe important ſervices occaſioned his being made marſhal-general of the king's camps and armies. The war being renewed with Spain in 1667, Turenne commanded in Flanders, and took ſo many places that, in 1668, the Spaniards were obliged to ſue for peace; and that year he abjured the reformed religion. He commanded the French army in the war againſt the Dutch in 1672; took forty towns in twenty-two days; purſued the elector of Brandenburg, even to Berlin; gained the battles of Sintſheim, Ladenburg, Entheim, Mulhauſen, and Turkeim, and obliged the Imperial army, which conſiſted of 70,000 men, to repaſs the Rhine. By this campaign the viſcount Turenne acquired immortal honour; he paſſed the Rhine to give battle to general Montecuculi, whom he followed as far as Saſpach; but mounting upon an eminence, to diſcover the enemies camp, he was killed by a cannon ball, on the 27th of July, 1675, aged ſixty-four. All France regretted the loſs of this great man, who by his military exploits had raiſed the admiration of Europe.

TOURAINE, a province of France, bounded on the north by Maine, on the eaſt by Orleanois, on the ſouth by Berri, and on the weſt by Anjou and Poitou. It is about fifty-eight miles in length, and fifty-five in breadth where it is broadeſt. This country is watered by ſeventeen rivers, beſides many brooks, which not only render it delightful, but keep up a communication with the neighbouring provinces. The air is temperate, and the ſoil is ſo fruitful, that it is called the Garden of France. Tours is the capital town.

TOURINE, a town of the biſhoprick of Liege, in Germany, ſeated thirteen miles north-eaſt of Namur, and ſix north of Huy. Long. 5. 10. E. Lat. 50. 40. N.

TOURNAY, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Flanders, and capital of a diſtrict, called Tournayſis, with a biſhop's ſee. It is divided into two parts by the river Scheld, and is large, populous, well built, and carries on a great trade in woollen ſtuffs and ſtockings. The cathedral is a very handſome ſtructure, and contains a great many chapels with rich ornaments, and ſeveral magnificent tombs of marble and braſs. It was taken by the allies in 1709, but was ceded to the houſe of Auſtria by the treaty of Utrecht, though the Dutch had a right to put in a garriſon. It was taken by the French in June, 1745, who demoliſhed the fortifications. It is twelve miles ſouth-eaſt of Liſle, and one hundred and thirty-five north-by-eaſt of Paris. Long. 3. 36. E. Lat. 50. 41. N.

TOURNEFORT (Joseph Pitton de) a celebrated botaniſt, was born at Aix, in Provence, on the 5th of June, 1656. He had from his moſt early youth an extraordinary fondneſs for the ſtudy of plants, which frequently made him leave his ſtudies in the college to gather ſimples in the fields. His parents, however, deſigning him for the church, made him apply to the ſtudy of divinity, and placed him in a ſeminary; but after his father's death, which happened in 1677, being left at liberty to follow his own inclinations, he quitted the ſtudy of divinity, and applied himſelf entirely to botany, natural philoſophy, phyſic, and natural hiſtory. He travelled through the mountains of Dauphiny and Savoy, in ſearch of the moſt curious plants, and in 1676 went to Montpellier, to perfect himſelf in botany and medicinal knowledge. From thence he went to Barcelona in 1681, and ſearched the mountains of Catalonia, and the Pyrenean mountains, where he was expoſed to great dangers. In 1683 he was invited to Paris by M. Fagon, firſt phyſician to the queen, and the ſame year was made profeſſor of botany, at the Royal Phyſic-garden. Some time after he returned to Spain, and went into Portugal. He afterwards travelled to Holland and England, where he acquired the eſteem and friendſhip of the greateſt botaniſts of his time. In 1691 he was received into the Academy of Sciences; and in 1697 was made doctor of phyſic of the faculty of Paris. In the year 1700 the king ſent him into Greece and Aſia, where he made his obſervations on a great number of plants. He was alſo deſirous of paſſing into Africa; but the plague being in Egypt, made him return from Smyrna to France in 1702. He collected a cabinet of natural curioſities, and died at Paris, on the 28th of December, 1708. His principal works are, 1. The Elements of Botany, or the Method of knowing Plants, three volumes, octavo. 2. A Latin Diſſertation in anſwer to Mr. Ray, who had attacked ſome paſſages in the above work, of which M. Tournefort, publiſhed in 1700, a more complete edition in Latin, under the title of *Inſtitutiones Rei Herbariæ*, three volumes, quarto. 3. *Corollarium Inſtitutionum Rei Herbariæ*. printed in 1703, in which he communicated to the public the diſcoveries he had made in relation to plants in the Eaſt. 4. His Travels, in two volumes, quarto.

TOURNON, a town of France, in the government of Languedoc, and in the Vivarais, with a caſtle on the top of a mountain, on the declivity of which the town is built, near the river Rhone. It is forty miles weſt of Grenoble. Long. 4. 45. E. Lat. 44. 56. N.

TOURNUS, an ancient town of France, in Burgundy, and in the Autunois, ſeated on the river Saone, in a country fertile in corn and wine. It is twelve miles ſouth of Chalon, and two hundred and two ſouth by-eaſt of Paris. Long. 5. 0 E. Lat. 46. 34. N.

TOURS, an ancient, large, handſome, rich, and conſiderable city of France, capital of Touraine, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a mint, and an illuſtrious chapter, of which the king is abbot. It is ſeated between the rivers Cher and Loire; this is of great advantage to the trade of this place, which is very conſiderable, and it is particularly noted for a ſilk manufactory. The metropolitan church is one of the largeſt in the kingdom, and has two lofty towers, and a library. The caſtle conſiſts of ſeveral round towers; in the middle of which is the donjon, which ſerves for a priſon. It ſtands at the end of the bridge over the Loire, which is ſupported by nineteen arches. There are ſeveral other remarkable churches and religious houſes, which are generally very handſome. It is fifty-two miles north-eaſt of Poitiers, and one hundred and twenty-ſeven ſouth-weſt of Paris. Long. 0. 51. E. Lat. 47. 23. N.

TOURVILLE (Anne Hilarion de Costentin and de) marſhal of France, vice-admiral and general of the armies of the French king, was the third ſon of Cæſar, count of Fimes and Tourville, and became a knight of Malta at four years of age; but not having taken the vows, afterwards married. He gave proofs of extraordinary ability and courage, in a great number of naval engagements, in which he ſerved as ſecond to M. du Queſne. In 1660 he was made vice-admiral and general of the naval armies of France, and in that poſt gained a ſignal victory in the channel, over the united fleets of England and Holland; but was entirely defeated at the famous battle off La Hogue, and died at Paris, on the 28th of May, 1701, at fifty-nine years of age. The Memoirs publiſhed under his name were not written by him.

TOUSERA, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and capital of Biledulgerid. It is ſeated in a country abounding in dates, and is under the dependence of the kingdom of Tunis. Long. 10. 26. E. Lat. 32. 28. N.

TOUTIN (John) an excellent goldſmith of Chateaudun, in Blaiſais, diſcovered, in 1632, the art of painting in enamel, and communicated it to other workmen, who at length contributed to carry that art to perfection.

TOWCESTER, a town of Northamptonſhire, with a market on Tueſdays; and two fairs, on May 12, and October 29, for all ſorts of cattle and merchandiſe. It is ſeated in a valley, on the banks of a ſmall river. Its chief manufacture is bone-lace. It is twenty-nine miles ſouth-eaſt of Coventry, and ſixty north-weſt of London. Long. 0. 55. W. Lat. 52. 7. N.

TRAJAN (Marcus Ulpius Crinitus) emperor of Rome, and one of the greateſt princes who ever reigned, was born in Andaluſia. He was of great uſe to Veſpaſian and Titus, in the wars againſt the Jews, and gave ſuch extraordinary proofs of his valour on ſeveral occaſions, that he was adopted and aſſociated to the empire by Nerva, after whoſe death he was proclaimed emperor by the ſoldiers, in the year 98, on which he wrote to the ſenate, that no honeſt man ſhould ever ſuffer death by his orders. But prohibiting all nocturnal aſſemblies, this furniſhed the governors with an opportunity of perſecuting the Chriſtians with great cruelty; and this perſecution continued till Pliny the Younger adviſed him to put a ſtop to it. Trajan defeated Decebalus, king of the Daci, who had revolted, and reduced Dacia into a province. He afterwards gained great victories over the Armenians, Parthians, Oſdroenians, Arabians, the people of Colchis, and the Perſians: but is ſaid to have diſbanded 11,000 Chriſtians, who were in his army, and to have baniſhed them into Armenia. He almoſt exterminated the Jews, who had revolted and been guilty of horrid cruelties, under the command of a falſe Meſſiah. This prince died in Selinunte, a town of Cilicia, ſince called Trajanapolis, on the 10th of Auguſt, 117, aged ſixty-four. Pliny the Younger pronounced an excellent panegyric to his honour, which is ſtill extant. He was ſucceeded by Adrian.

TRAJANAPOLI, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Romania, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Marica, thirty-ſeven miles ſouth-weſt of Adrianople. Long. 26. 28. E. Lat. 41. 15. N.

TRALLIANUS. See ALEXANDER TRALLIANUS.

TRA-LOS-MONTES, a province of Portugal beyond the mountains, with regard to the other provinces of that kingdom. It is bounded on the north by Galicia, on the weſt by the province of Entre-Minho-e-Douero and the province of Beira, and on the ſouth by the province of Beira and a part of the kingdom of Leon. On the weſt ſide there are high mountains, which are branches of the Pirenees. It has ſeveral rivers, which render it tolerably fertile; but the principal is the Douero, which runs acroſs it from eaſt to weſt, and divides it almoſt into two equal parts. This province is about ſeventy-five miles in length, and fifty in breadth, and comprehends two cities, and four comarces. Miranda is the capital town.

TRANCOWITZ, or FRANCOWITZ, (MATHIAS) a famous proteſtant divine, better known by the name of Flacius Illyricus. See ILLYRICUS.

TRANQUEBAR, a town of India, on the coaſt of Coromandel, with a fort and factory belonging to the Danes. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Caveri, eighty miles ſouth of fort St. George. Long. 80. 17. E. Lat. 11. 20. N.

TRANSILVANIA, a province bounded on the north by Upper Hungary and Poland, on the eaſt by Moldavia and Walachia, on the ſouth by Walachia, and on the weſt by Upper and Lower Hungary. It is ſurrounded by high mountains. The inhabitants have as much corn and wine as they can uſe, and have mines of ſilver, copper, lead, quickſilver, and alum. It is about one hundred and ſixty-two miles in length, and one hundred and fifty in breadth. The adminiſtration of affairs is conducted by twelve perſons, viz. three Roman Catholics, three Lutherans, three Calviniſts, and three Socinians: but as it is the bulwark of Chriſtendom, the militia is commanded by the governor. Hermandſtadt is the capital.

TRAOU, a ſtrong town of the republic of Venice, in Dalmatia, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on a ſmall iſland in the gulph of Venice, fifteen miles eaſt of Spalatto. Long. 17. 10. E. Lat. 43. 50. N.

TRAPANI, or TRAPANO, a town of the iſland of Sicily, ſeated in a ſmall peninſula. It is a place of trade, and its harbour is defended by a fort. It is famous for its ſalt-works, and its fiſheries of tunnies and coral. It is twenty-five miles north-eaſt of Mazara. Long. 12. 45. E. Lat. 38. 45. N.

TRAPP (JOHN) vicar of Weſton-upon-Avon, and ſchoolmaſter of Stratford, in Warwickſhire, appears to have been one of the moſt laborious men of his age. He wrote large Comments upon almoſt all the books of the Old and New Teſtament, and alſo ſeveral pieces of divinity of leſs note. He never had, or even wiſhed for any preferment beſides his vicarage, which lay at the convenient diſtance of two miles from his ſchool. His character for ſtrictneſs of life, and as a preacher, was ſuch, that, on account of his merit, he was offered very conſiderable benefices, which he refuſed to accept, as his condition was equal to his wiſhes. This This gentleman, who was grandfather to Dr. Joſeph Trapp, the ſubject of the following article, died on the 17th of October, 1669.

TRAPP (Dr. JOSEPH) an Engliſh divine, and profeſſor of poetry, was the ſon of Mr. Joſeph Trapp, rector of Cherington, in Gloceſterſhire, where he was born in 1679. He was inſtructed in the languages by his father, who afterwards ſent him to Wadham college, in Oxford, where diſtinguiſhing himſelf by his ſkill in polite literature, he was, in 1708, choſen to the profeſſorſhip of poetry, founded by Dr. Thomas Birkhead. He was the firſt who enjoyed that office, and publiſhed his lectures under the title *Prælectiones Poeticæ*, in which he has ſhewn, in elegant Latin, how perfectly he underſtood every ſpecies of poetry, what noble rules he was capable of laying down, and how critically and juſtly he could give directions for forming a poem: but afterwards he proved, by his tranſlation of Virgil, that a man may have the judgment of a critic without the poet's fire. He was at length created doctor of divinity, and was preferred to the rectory of Harlington in Middleſex, of Chriſt-church, in Newgate-ſtreet, and St. Leonard's, in Foſter-lane, with the lectureſhips of St. Lawrence Jewry, and St. Martin's in the Fields. All theſe he enjoyed at the ſame time, and his high-church principles were probably the reaſon of his not riſing higher. His life was exemplary, and he was a pathetic and inſtructive preacher, inforcing his diſcourſes in the pulpit with much action. He publiſhed beſides the above works, 1. Abramule, or Love and Empire, a tragedy, acted in 1704. 2. The Church of England defended againſt the Church of Rome. 3. A tranſlation of Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, into Latin. 4. Several Poems. 5. Four volumes of his Sermons. He died in November, 1747.

TRARBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Lower Rhine, and in the county of Spanheim, ſeated on the river Moſelle. It is an important place, on account of its fortreſs, which is ſeated on a mountain, and whole cannon command the paſſage of the Moſelle, and prevent veſſels from entering the Palatinate. It is twenty-ſeven miles north-eaſt of Treves. Long. 7. 9. E. Lat. 59. 55. N.

TRAVANCOR, a kingdom of Aſia, in the Eaſt Indies, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and on the coaſt of Malabar, near Cape Comorin. It is bounded on the north by the dominions of the Samorin, on the eaſt by the kingdom of Madura, and on the ſouth and weſt by the ſea.

TRAVE, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein, which runs from weſt to eaſt, and paſſes by Sedgberg, Oldeſloe, Lubeck, and falls into the Baltic ſea at Travemund.

TRAVEMUND, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holſtein. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Trave, on the Baltic ſea; has a light-houſe for the guidance of ſhips, and belongs to the Lubeckers. It is twelve miles north-eaſt of Lubeck. Long. 71. 0. E. Lat. 54. 5. N.

TRAUN, a river of Germany, which riſes in the archbiſhoprick of Saltzburg, and paſſes into Auſtria. It croſſes a lake of the ſame name, and receives the Eger, the Alm, and the Crems, after which it falls into the Danube between Lintz and Mathauſen.

TRAUNSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, ſeated on the river Traun; and near it there are ſprings of ſalt-water, and three miles from thence there are baths.

TREBIGNI, or TREBIGNA, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Dalmatia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the gulph of Venice, and on the river Trebenſka, ten miles from Raguſa, and ſixty ſouth-eaſt of Spalatto. Long. 19. 10. E. Lat. 10. 57. N.

TREBISOND, a large, populous, and ſtrong town of Turky in Aſia, and in the province of Jenich, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, a harbour, and a caſtle. It is ſeated at the foot of a pretty ſteep hill, and the walls are ſquare and high, with battlements. They are built with the ruins of ancient ſtructures, on which there are inſcriptions, but not legible. The town is large, but not populous; for there are more woods and gardens in it than houſes, and theſe are but one ſtory high. The caſtle is ſeated on a flat rock, with ditches cut in it. It ſtands on the Black ſea, one hundred and four miles north-weſt of Erzerum, and four hundred and forty eaſt of Conſtantinople. Long. 57. 20. E. Lat. 40. 45. N.

TREBITZ, a town of Germany, in Moravia, on the frontiers of Bohemia, and ſeated on the river Iglaw, where there is a factory of cloth like that of England. It is ſixteen miles north-weſt of Budwitz. Long. 17. 35. E. Lat. 49. 4. N.

TREFURT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Heſſe, with a caſtle. It belongs to the elector of Mentz; is ſeated near the river Verra, and is twenty-two miles weſt of Saxe-Gotha Long. 10. 0. E. Lat. 51 6. N.

TREGANNON, a town of Cardiganſhire, in South Wales, with a market on Thurſdays, and a fair on March 5, for horſes, hogs, ſtockings, and pedlars ware. It is ſeated on the river Tivey, in a plain, and is a mean place, though a corporation; but it has a handſome church. It is fifteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Aberiſtwith, and one hundred and ſeventy-one weſt-by-north of London. Long. 4. 0. W. Lat. 52. 18. N.

TREGONY, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs, on Shrove-Tueſday, May 3, July 25, September 2, and November 6, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is ſeated on a creek by Falmouth Haven, and is much decayed, though it ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, ſeven capital burgeſſes, and a juſtice of the quorum. It has no church, and only about one hundred and fifty houſes poorly built, and the ſtreets broad, but not paved. It is forty-one miles weſt-by-ſouth of Plymouth, thirty-four eaſt-by-north of Penzance, and two hundred and fifty-ſeven weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 3. 10. W. Lat. 48. 47. N.

TREGUIER, a town of France, in Lower Brittany, with a biſhop's ſee, and a ſmall harbour. They carry on a good trade in corn, flax, and paper. It is ſeated on a peninſula, ſixty-two miles north-eaſt of Breſt. Long. 3. 10. W. Lat. 48. 47. N.

TREMEZEN, or TREMECEN, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in Algiers. It is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean ſea, on the eaſt by a province called Africa, on the ſouth by the Sahara, and on the weſt by the kingdom of Fez. It is above three hundred and ſeventy miles in length, and one hundred and twenty-five in breadth; but the greateſt part of it is dry, barren, and mountainous; only

only near the ſea there are plains which produce plenty of corn, fruit, and paſtures. Tremezen, the capital town, ſtands in an agreeable plain, is thirty miles from the ſea, and ſeventy from Oran. Its walls are flanked with towers, and have five gates with draw-bridges, and ſome other fortifications. Long. 3. 10. W. Lat. 34. 37. N.

TREMOUILLE, a town of France, in Poitou, and the dioceſe of Poitiers. It is ſeated on the river Beniſe, thirty miles from Poitiers. Long. 1. 7. E. Lat. 46. 29. N.

TREMOUILLE, or TREMOILLE (LEWIS DE LA) viſcount of Thouats, prince of Talmond, &c. and one of the greateſt generals of his time, was born on the 20th of September, 1460. He was page to Lewis XI. and performed his firſt campaigns under the command of George de la Tremoille, ſieur de Craon, his uncle. At twenty-eight years of age he was made general of the French army, againſt Francis, duke of Brittany, who had ſheltered in his dominions Lewis duke of Orleans, and other princes, that had taken arms againſt France. Lewis de la Tremouille defeated theſe princes at the battle of St. Aubin de du Cormier, on the 28th of July, 1488, and took the duke of Orleans, afterwards Lewis XII. and the prince of Orange, priſoners. He at length took Dinant and St. Malo's, and contributed greatly to the re-union of Brittany to the crown of France, by bringing to a concluſion the marriage of Anne ducheſs of Brittany, with Charles VIII. He was afterwards ſent on ſevaral embaſies, and in 1495 acquired great honour at the battle of Fornoue, after which he was made lieutenant-general of the provinces of Poitou, Angoumois, Saintonge, Aunis, &c. Lewis XII. at his acceſſion to the throne gave him the command of his army in Italy, on which he conconquered all Lombardy. He was, however, defeated by the Swiſs in 1515, at the battle of Novarra; but bravely defended Dijon againſt them, during a ſiege of ſix weeks. He was the ſame year preſent at the battle of Marignan, and defended Picardy againſt the Engliſh and Imperialiſts. At length marching into Provence, he raiſed the ſiege of Marſeilles, which had been inveſted by the conſtable de Bourbon, general of the emperor's forces. But at laſt attending king Francis I. in his unhappy expedition into Italy, he was killed at the battle of Pavia, on the 24th of February, 1525, at ſixty-five years of age.

TRENCHARD (JOHN) an eminent Engliſh writer, was deſcended from an ancient family, and born in the year 1669. He had a liberal education, and was bred to the law, in which he made an amazing progreſs: but politics, and the place of commiſſioner of the forfeited eſtates of Ireland, which he enjoyed in the reign of king William, took him from the bar. He began early to diſtinguiſh himſelf by his writings; for, in 1697, he publiſhed, an Argument ſhewing that a ſtanding Army is inconſiſtent with a free Government, and abſolutely deſtructive to the Conſtitution of the Engliſh Monarchy; and the year following he publiſhed, a ſhort Hiſtory of the ſtanding Armies in England: which gave occaſion to ſeveral anſwers. In November, 1720, Mr. Trenchard, in conjunction with Mr. Thomas Gordon, began to publiſh in the London, and afterwards in the Britiſh Journal, a ſeries of Letters under the name of Cato, upon various public and important ſubjects, which were continued for near three years with great reputation, and afterwards collected and publiſhed by Mr. Gordon, in four volumes duodecimo, under the title of Cato's Letters. Mr. Trenchard was member of parliament for Taunton, in Somerſetſhire, and died in December, 1723, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Gordon gives him the character of being "one of the worthieſt, one of the ableſt, one of "the moſt uſeful men, that ever any country was bleſſed "withal."

TRENT (biſhoprick of) a province of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, near the frontiers of Italy, is bounded on the north by Tirol, on the eaſt by the Feltrino and Belluneſe; on the ſouth by Vicentino, the Veroneſe, Breſciano, and the lake de Garda; and on the weſt by the Breſciano and the lake de Garda. The ſoil is ſaid to be pretty fruitful, and to abound in wine and oil.

TRENT, a city of Germany, and capital of the biſhoprick of that name; is a very ancient place, and ſtands in a fertile and pleaſant plain, in the midſt of the high mountains of the Alps. The river Adige waſhes its walls, and creeping for ſome time among the hills, runs ſwiftly into Italy. Trent has three conſiderable churches, the principal of which is the cathedral: this is a very regular piece of architecture. The church of St. Maria Major, is all of red and white marble, and is remarkable for being the place were the famous council of Trent was held; whoſe deciſions are now the ſtanding rule of the Romiſh church. It is ſixty-ſeven miles north-weſt of Venice, and two hundred and ſixty north-weſt of Rome. Long. 11. 5. E. Lat. 46. 10. N.

TRENT, one of the largeſt rivers in England, which riſes in the Moorland of Staffordſhire, and runs ſouth-weſt by Newcaſtle-under-Line, and afterwards dividing the county in two parts, runs to Burton, then to Nottingham and Newark, and ſo continuing its courſe due north to Gainſborough on the confines of Lincolnſhire, it joins ſeveral rivers, and falls into the Humber.

TREPTOW, the name of two towns of Germany, in Pomerania. The one ſeated on the river Rega. Long 15. 34. E. Lat. 54. 10. N. and the other on the lake Toll. Long. 12. 47. E. Lat. 53. 46. N. They both belong to the Swedes.

TREVES, or TRIERS, an electorate of Germany, ſeated to the weſt of the Rhine, and near the Moſelle. It is about one hundred miles in length, but in ſome places is very narrow. It is bounded on the weſt by Lorrain and Luxemburg, on the ſouth by the Palatinate and the archbiſhoprick of Mentz, on the north by the archbiſhoprick of Cologne and the duchy of Juliers, and on the eaſt by Heſſe and Weſtphalia. It is an archbiſhoprick, and has greatly ſuffered in the wars with France. The capital town is Treves.

TREVES, or TRIERS, an ancient, populous, and famous town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of the archbiſhoprick of the ſame name; whoſe archbiſhop is an elector, and aſſumes the title of archchancellor of the empire for the Gauls, and has the firſt voice at the election of an emperor. Treves has ſuffered greatly in the wars, and is now neither large nor populous, nor can it hold out againſt an enemy. It is ſeated on the river Moſelle, over which there is a handſome bridge, and in a fertile country abounding in wine. It is twenty-five miles north-eaſt of Luxemburg, and ſeventy-five weſt of Mentz. Long. 6. 10. E. Lat. 49. 58. N.

TREVI, a town of Italy, in the Pope's territory, and province of Umbria, twenty-three miles ſouth-eaſt of Perugia. Long. 13. 41. E. Lat. 43. 10. N.

TREVISO, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the republic of Venice, and capital of the province of Treviſano, with a biſhop's ſee. It is an ancient place, and gives its name to the adjacent country, which is called the Marche of Treviſano. It has good walls, and ſeveral towers. There are here a great number of handſome buildings, and many noble families. It has had ſeveral maſters, but now belongs to the Venetians. It is ſeated on the river Silis, ſeventeen miles north-weſt of Venice, and twenty-five north-eaſt of Padua. Long. 12. 15. E. Lat. 45. 43. N.

TREVOUX, a town of France, and capital of the province Dombes; is ſeated on a hill, whoſe declivity reaches to the river Saone. There are two monaſteries, and one nunnery, beſides an hoſpital, and a handſome hall for the courts of juſtice. It is twelve miles north of Lyons, and two hundred and thirty-eight ſouth-by-eaſt of Paris. Long. 4. 45. E. Lat. 46. 0. N.

TREYSA, a town of Germany, in Heſſe, and capital of the county of Ziegenheim. It is ſeated on a hill, near the river Schwalin, ſeventeen miles north of Marpurg. Long. 9. 15. E. Lat. 50. 52. N.

TREZZO, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, ſeated on the river Adda, fifteen miles north-eaſt of Milan. Long. 10. 15. E. Lat. 45. 30. N.

TRIAL by combat in hiſtory. See JUDICIAL COMBAT.

TRIANON, a houſe of the king of France, in the park of Verſailles. It is but ſmall, though handſome and well adorned in an exquiſite taſte, and the gardens are very pleaſant.

TRIBUNES, in Roman antiquity, owe their name and origin to an inſtitution of Romulus, who choſe three officers in chief out of the three tribes, into which he divided the city, and gave them the name of *Tribunum Militium*, or Military Tribunes; but their number was afterwards encreaſed to ſix in every legion. They were at firſt created by the kings, and afterwards by the conſuls; till at length the people aſſumed the right of chuſing them. But this power was afterwards divided between them; one half of the tribunes being choſen by the conſuls and the other by the people: when thoſe elected by the conſuls were termed *Rufuli*, or *Rutuli*, from Rutilius Rufus, who preferred a law in their favour; and the other were called *Comitiati*, from their obtaining their command by the public votes in the *Comitia*. They were ſometimes taken out of the equeſtrian, and ſometimes out of the ſenatorial order; particularly in the time of the Cæſars, when moſt of them ſeem to have been either ſenators or knights. They were by their office to decide all controverſies in the army; to give the word to the watch, and to have the care of the works and camp. They had the honour of wearing a gold ring; and as their office was greatly deſired, their command laſted but ſix months.

The *tribunus*, or *præfectus celerum*, was the captain of Romulus's life-guard, which conſiſted of three hundred of the braveſt young men, choſen out of the beſt families in the city, and called *Celeres*, or Light horſe.

The tribunes of the people, were an order of magiſtrates choſen by the plebeians out of their own body, to defend their

their liberties, and to interpoſe in all grievances and impoſitions offered by the ſenators. This office owed its original to a quarrel between the nobility and commons, when the latter, with much difficulty, obtained the privilege of electing two tribunes; but three more were added ſoon after, and at length they were increaſed to ten, which number was continued. Though the tribunes of the people were at firſt only choſen to be the protectors of the commons, and the redreſſers of public grievances, yet they afterwards obtained the power of aſſembling the people, preferring laws, making decrees, and executing them upon the ſenators themſelves, and ſometimes they even commanded the conſuls to be ſent to priſon. It was reckoned an high act of impiety to do them the leaſt injury, or even to interrupt them when they were ſpeaking. Their interpoſing in affairs determined by the ſenate was called *intercеſſio*, and was performed by ſtanding up and pronouncing the word *Veto*. As to the enſigns of their office, they had only a kind of beadle, called *viator*, who went before them. Sylla the dictator was the firſt perſon who put a ſtop to their encroachments; but they ſoon recovered their power, which they kept till the time of the emperors, who left them ſcarcely any thing more than the name of magiſtrates.

TRIERS. See TREVES.

TRIESTE, a ſea-port town of Iſtria, ſeated on the Gulph of Venice, and belonging to the houſe of Auſtria. It was formerly a free city, and is ſituated on the declivity of a rock, eight miles north of Capo d'Iſtria, and ſeventy-two miles north-eaſt of Venice. Long. 14. 12. E. Lat. 46. 10. N.

TRING, a town of Hertfordſhire, with a market on Fridays; and a fair, on September 29, for hiring ſervants. It is thirty-eight miles weſt of Hertford, and thirty-two weſt by ſouth of London. Long. 0 40. W. Lat. 51. 45. N.

TRINIDAD, or TRINITY ISLAND, an iſland of the North Sea, on the coaſt of Terra Firma, and to the north of the mouth of the river Oroonoko, about ninety-five miles in length, and ſixty in breadth. The air is unwholeſome, but the ſoil fruitful, and produces ſugar, cotton, Indian corn, fruits, and the beſt tobacco. It was taken by ſir Walter Raleigh, in 1595, who ſoon abandoned it. In 1676, it was taken by the French, who, beſides their plunder, extorted money from the inhabitants to ſave their houſes. Long. 60. 27. W. Lat. 10. 38. N.

TRINIDAD, a town of South America, in Terra Firma, and in the new kingdom of Granada. It is ſeated on the river Magdelena, fifty-eight miles from Santa-Fe. Long. 73. 50. W. Lat. 4. 35. N.

TRINIDAD, a town of North America, in the province of Guatimala, on the South Sea. It is a conſiderable place, becauſe there is no other harbour on this coaſt. A mile and a half from Trinidad is a place, which the Spaniards call the Mouth of Hell. It is low land, and continually ſends out a thick black ſmoke, mixed with flames, and has ſuch a ſtinking ſmell, that nobody can bear to go very near it. Long. 94. 15. W. Lat. 13. 12. N.

TRINO, a fortified town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat, and ſubject to the king of Sardinia. It was taken by the French, in 1704, who abandoned it in 1706. It is ſeated on the north ſide of the river Po, eight miles north-weſt of Caſal. Long. 8. 12. E. Lat. 45. 15. N.

TRINQUIMALE, a ſea-port town of the iſland of Ceylon, in the Eaſt Indies. It is ſeated on the north part of the iſland, one hundred miles north-eaſt of Candia, Long. 80. 22. E. Lat. 9 15. N.

TRIOBESEES, an ancient town of Germany, in Pomerania, on the confines of the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a caſtle. It belongs to the king of Sweden, and is near the river Trebel, fifteen miles from Roſtock, and twenty from Gryſwain. Long. 13 15. E. Lat. 54. 15. N.

TRIPOLI, a city of Barbary, and capital of a republic of the ſame name, under the protection of the grand ſeignior, with a caſtle and fort. It is pretty large, and the inhabitants are noted pirates. It was taken by Charles V. who ſettled the knights of Rhodes there; but they were driven away by the Turks in 1551. It was formerly very flouriſhing, and has now ſome trade in ſtuffs, ſaffron, corn, oil, wool, dates, oſtrich-feathers, and ſkins; but they make more of the Chriſtian ſlaves which they take at ſea, for they either ſet high ranſoms upon them, or make them perform all ſorts of work. It is ſeated on the coaſts of the Mediterranean ſea, in a ſandy ſoil, and is ſurrounded by a wall, which is ſtrengthened by other fortifications. It is two hundred and ſeventy-five miles ſouth-by-eaſt of Tunis, and five hundred and fifty ſouth-eaſt of Algiers. Long. 13. 10. E. Lat. 32. 54. N.

TRIPOLI, a country of Africa, in Barbary, bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea, on the ſouth by the country of the Beriberies, on the weſt by the kingdom of Tunis, Biledulgerid, and the territory of Gadamis, and on the eaſt by Egypt. It is about nine hundred twenty-five miles along the ſea-coaſt, but the breadth is various. Some parts of it are pretty fruitful; but that towards Egypt is nothing but a ſandy deſart. It is governed by a dey, but a Turkiſh baſhaw reſides here, who receives his authority from the grand ſeignior, and has a power of controuling the dey, and levying taxes on the people. The dey is elected by the ſoldiers, who make no ſcruple of depoſing him when they pleaſe.

TRIPOLI, an ancient and conſiderable town of Syria, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean or Levant Sea. The inhabitants are near ſixty thouſand in all, conſiſting of Turks, Chriſtians, and Jews. There is one very handſome moſque, and all the houſes have fountains belonging to them. It is defended by a good citadel, with a garriſon of janiſaries. Before it is a ſand bank, which increaſes ſo much, that ſome think it will choak up the harbour, which is two miles weſt of the town, and is made by a round piece of land united to terra firma by an iſthmus. On each ſide there is a bulwark, each of which has an hundred janiſaries, and great guns to defend the entrance. It is the reſidence of a baſhaw or ſangiack, who alſo governs the territory about it, in which there are a great number of mulberry-trees and other fruit, which enable them to carry on a ſilk manufactory in the town. It is ninety miles north-weſt of Damaſcus. Long. 56. 35. E. Lat. 34. 15. N.

TRIPTOLEMUS, in fabulous hiſtory, the ſon of Celeus, who giving an hoſpitable reception to Ceres, when that goddeſs went to Athens in ſearch of her daughter, ſhe in return taught him to ſow corn, and nouriſhed the young Triptolemus by day with celeſtial milk, and at night covered him with fire, to render him immortal; but the laſt circumſtance being diſcovered by Celeus, he cried out, and diſcovered himſelf, on which he was killed by the goddeſs. At length Ceres placed Triptolemus in her chariot, drawn by winged ſerpents, and ſent him through the earth, to teach mankind to plow, and ſow the ground.

Mythologiſts ſay that Triptolemus was the firſt who taught the Greeks to cultivate the earth, whence the poets feigned that he was educated and inſtructed by Ceres. It is alſo ſaid, that he gave laws to the Athenians, which were reduced to three heads: "Adore the gods, honour your parents, and eat no fleſh."

TRIQUIERE, a ſea-port town of France, in the province of Brittany. It is ſeated on the Engliſh Channel, fifty miles weſt of St. Malo's. Long. 3. 14. W. Lat. 48. 54. N.

TRISMEGISTUS. See HERMES.

TRIST, an iſland of America, in New Spain, on the ſouth coaſt of the bay of Campeachy, and to the weſt of the iſland of Port Royal, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow channel. It is five miles in length, and almoſt as much in breadth. It has freſh-water lizards, guanoes, and ſerpents, but is not inhabited.

TRITON, in fabulous hiſtory, a ſea god, the ſon of Neptune and Amphitrite, is conſidered as Neptune's trumpeter, and repreſented under the figure of a man, whoſe body downwards aſſumes the form of a fiſh with a dolphin's tail, and with two feet reſembling thoſe of an horſe. He always holds in his hand a crooked ſhell, which ſerves him for a trumpet. There were indeed ſuppoſed to be many Tritons, who compoſed Neptune's train, and were eſteemed propitious to navigation.

TRIVENTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the county of Meliſa, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Trino, ten miles north-eaſt of Moliſa, and ſixty north-eaſt of Naples. Long. 15. 2. E. Lat. 41. 48. N.

TRIUMPH, in Roman antiquity, a public proceſſion, in honour of ſome general who had won a great and ſignal victory, attended by the ſpoils he had taken in war, and even by the captive princes and their families. None were ſuppoſed capable of the honours of this noble and ſplendid, but at the ſame time cruel and vain-glorious proceſſion, but dictators, conſuls, and prætors, though hiſtory affords ſome exceptions to this general rule. As a more particular and diſtinct idea may be formed by giving a deſcription of one of thoſe ſolemnities, than by a general and more diffuſe account of them, we ſhall give what Plutarch has ſaid of the triumph of Paulus Æmilius, on his taking king Perſeus priſoner, and putting a final period to the Macedonian empire, the ceremony of which, he tells us, was performed in the following manner.

"Scaffolds were erected by the people in the Forum and Circus, and the other parts of the city, where they could beſt behold the magnificent cavalcade. The ſpectators were dreſſed in white garments; the temples were open, and adorned with garlands, and rendered fragrant with perfumes; the ſtreets were cleared, and the people kept off from crowding too near. The triumph laſted three days; on the firſt was ſeen the pictures and ſtatues of an extraordinary ſize, taken from the enemy, which were drawn in ſeven hundred and fifty chariots; on the ſecond, was carried, in many carriages, the richeſt of the Macedonian armour, both of braſs and ſteel, newly furbiſhed, which were piled

up with great art, though ſeemingly thrown together with the greateſt negligence, and which were faſtened in ſuch a manner, that the ſeveral pieces ſtriking againſt each other, as they were drawn along, made a harſh and terrible clangor, ſo that the very ſpoils of the conquered filled the ſpectators with dread. After theſe, came three thouſand men, with the ſilver ſpecie in ſeven hundred and fifty veſſels, each of which weighed three talents, and was carried by four men. Others brought large ſilver bowls, goblets, and cups, diſpoſed in ſuch order as to make the beſt appearance. Early in the morning, on the third day, came the trumpeters, who ſounding the charge, uſed to animate the ſoldiers to fight on the day of battle. Next followed young men, girt about with girdles curiouſly wrought, leading to the ſacrifice an hundred and twenty bulls with their horns gilt, and their heads adorned with ribbons and garlands, and with theſe were boys carrying plates of gold and ſilver. Then was brought the gold coin, divided into twenty-ſeven veſſels that weighed three talents each, like thoſe which contained the ſilver. Next was carried the conſecrated bowl, made by Æmilius's order, which weighed ten talents, and was adorned with precious ſtones. Then were expoſed to view the cups of Antigonus and Seleucus, and all the gold plate uſed at Perſeus's table. Next came Perſeus's chariot, which contained that prince's armour, on the top of which was his diadem; and after a little intermiſſion, the king's children were led captive, with a train of governors, maſters, and nurſes, who all wept, and ſtretching forth their hands to the ſpectators, taught the little infants to beg and intreat their compaſſion. There were two ſons and a daughter, whoſe tender age rendered them inſenſible of their miſery; and this inſenſibility ſeemed to render their ſtate the more deplorable; ſo that pity fixed the eyes of the Romans upon them, many of whom could not forbear ſhedding tears. After his children and their attendants, came Perſeus, clothed in black, and looking like one aſtoniſhed and deprived of reaſon through the greatneſs of his misfortunes. Next followed a great company of his friends and favourites, whoſe countenances were diſfigured with grief, and who ſhewed by their tears, and their continually looking at Perſeus, that they lamented his fortune, but were regardleſs of their own. After them were carried four hundred crowns all made of gold, and ſent from the cities, by their reſpective ambaſſadors, to Æmilius, as a reward due to his valour. Then he himſelf came ſeated in a magnificent chariot, cloathed in a garment of purple interwoven with gold, and holding in his right hand an olive-branch. All the army, with boughs of laurel in their hands, followed the chariot of their commander, ſome ſinging odes, (according to the uſual cuſtom) mingled with raillery, and other ſorts of triumph, and in praiſe of Æmilius."

The Romans had alſo a leſſer kind of triumph, called an ovation. See the article OVATION.

TRIUMVIRI, in Roman antiquity, three magiſtrates, who divided the Roman provinces between them, and governed them for ten years, after the death of Julius Cæſar. Theſe were Octavius, afterwards the emperor Auguſtus, Anthony, and Lepidus. The name of Triumvir was alſo given to any one of three officers, who had an equal authority. Thus the Romans had the *Triumviri Capitales*, the three keepers of the public priſon, who had the power of puniſhing malefactors, for which ſervice they kept eight lictors under them; the *Triumviri Nocturni*, inſtituted to prevent fires in the night; and the *Triumviri Monetales*, or maſters of the mint.

TROGUS POMPEIUS, a Latin hiſtorian, born in the country of the Vocontii, lived in the reign of Auguſtus, about the beginning of the Chriſtian æra. His father, after bearing arms under Cæſar, became his ſecretary, and keeper of the ſeal. Trogus Pompeius wrote an Univerſal Hiſtory, in forty-four books, which was afterwards abridged by Juſtin, without altering either the number of the books or the title, and it is believed that this abridgment occaſioned the loſs of the original.

TROJA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, with a biſhop's ſee, and the title of a principality. It is ſeated at the foot of the Appennine mountains, on the river Chilaro, thirty-two miles north-eaſt of Benevento. Long. 15. 24. E. Lat. 41. 20. N.

TROIS-RIVIERES, a town of North-America, in Canada, and capital of a government of the ſame name. It is built on a ſandy hill, and is at preſent but a ſmall place; but it contains a convent, a handſome pariſh-church, a fine hoſpital, and a nunnery. It is ſeated on the river St. Lawrence, ſeventy-five miles ſouth of Quebec. Long. 75. 15. W. Lat. 46. 51. N.

TROKI, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name. It was taken by the Muſcovites, in 1655, who almoſt ruined it. It is ſeated among moraſſes, on the river Breſala, ſeventeen miles weſt of Wilna. Long. 25. 16. E. Lat. 55. 25. N.

TROKI, a palatinate of Poland, in Lithuania, in the midſt of thoſe of Wilna, Novogrodeck, Bielſko, Ducal Pruſſia, and Samogitia. It is watered by the river Niemen, and Troki is the capital.

TROMP (MARTIN HAPPERTZ VAN) a celebrated Dutch admiral, was born at the Brille, in Holland. He raiſed himſelf by his merit, after having diſtinguiſhed himſelf on many occaſions, eſpecially at the famous engagement, near Gibraltar, on the 25th of April, 1607. He paſſed for one of the greateſt ſeamen that had till that time appeared in the world, and was declared admiral of Holland, even by the advice of the prince of Orange. He in that character defeated a large Spaniſh fleet, in 1630, and gained thirty-two other victories at ſea, but was killed when under deck, in an engagement with the Engliſh, on the 10th of Auguſt, 1653. The ſtates general cauſed medals to be ſtruck to his honour, and lamented him as one of the greateſt heroes of their republic. Van Tromp, in the midſt of the greateſt glory, conſtantly diſcovered a remarkable modeſty; for he never aſſumed a higher character than that of a burgher, and that of being the father of the ſailors.

TROMP (CORNELIUS VAN) ſecond ſon of the former, was born at Rotterdam on the 9th of September, 1629, and alſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery, in many engagements at ſea. He was made lieutenant-admiral-general of the United Provinces, and died on the 31ſt of May, 1691, aged ſixty-two.

TRON, or TRUYEN, a town of Germany, in the territory of Liege, and capital of Haſbay, with a famous Benedictine abbey. It is twelve miles from Maeſtricht, and twenty ſouth-eaſt of Louvain. Long 5. 10 E. Lat. 50. 51. N.

TROPEA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Calabria Ulterior, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the top of a rock near the ſea, ten miles north-by-weſt of Nicotera; and forty ſeven north-by eaſt of Reggio. Long. 16. 8. E. Lat. 39. 15. N.

TROPES (ST.) a ſea-port town of France, in Provence, and in the dioceſe of Frejus, with a citadel. It is ſeated on the gulph of Grimauld, on the Mediterranean Sea, twelve miles ſouth-weſt of Frejus, and four hundred and fifty ſouth-by-eaſt of Paris. Long. 6. 36. E. Lat. 43. 21. N.

TROPHONIUS, the ſon of Apollo, was, according to ſome authors, no more than a robber; though others repreſent him as a hero. He had, however, an oracle in Bœotia, which gained great reputation, and the conſulting of which was attended with a great number of ceremonies.

TROPPAW, a town of Germany, in Sileſia, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with an ancient caſtle. It was taken by the king of Pruſſia, in 1741, and rendered back to the queen of Hungary by a treaty, in 1742. It is ſeated in an agreeable plain, upon the rivers Oppa and Mohre, forty miles north-by-eaſt of Olmutz. Long. 17. 26. E. Lat. 50. 10 N.

TROUIN DU GUAY, or rather DU GUAY TROUIN (RENE) lieutenant-general of the French fleet, commander of the royal and military order of St. Lewis, and one of the greateſt ſeamen of his time, was born at St. Malo's, on the the 10th of June, 1673. His father who had been French conſul at Malaga, in Spain, was a rich merchant of St. Malo's, and an able mariner. He commanded ſeveral armed veſſels, ſometimes in war, and at others for the advantage of trade; hence his ſon, drawn by his example, and a ſtrong inclination for the ſea, ſerved, at fifteen years of age aboard a privateer. He immediately gave proofs of his valour, at the taking of a veſſel belonging to Fluſhing, and continued to diſtinguiſh himſelf at ſea by his taking conſiderable prizes, on which account he was ennobled by the French king, in 1709, at which time he had taken three hundred merchant-ſhips, and twenty men of war and privateers. In 1711, he took the town and fortreſs of St. Janeiro, in Braſil, and returned to France with great riches, in 1712. In 1728, he was made commander of the order of St. Lewis, and lieutenant-general, and ſailed in 1731, with a ſquadron under his command, to humble the piratical ſtates of Algiers and Tunis, and to confirm the good underſtanding that ſubſiſted between France and Tripoli. At length he died at Paris, on the 27th of September, 1736. He wrote Memoirs, which were printed at Paris, in 1740, in quarto, in which he gives a particular account of his expeditions. Thoſe editions before printed in Holland are extremely erroneous.

TROWBRIDGE, a town of Wiltſhire, with a market on Saturdays; and a fair, on July 25, for millinery goods. It is ſeated on a hill, and is noted for its clothing manufacture. It is twenty-three miles eaſt of Wells, and ninety-nine weſt of London. Long 2. 20. W. 51. 24. N.

TROY (FRANCIS) a celebrated painter, was born at Touloufe, in 1645, and excelled in portraits and hiſtorical ſubjects. He was profeſſor and director of the Royal Academy of Painting, and painted the royal family and the courtiers. Lewis XIV. ſent him into Bavaria to paint the dauphineſs.

Many of his pictures are to be ſeen at Paris. His deſigns are extremely correct, and much ſought after. He died at Paris in 1730.

Francis de Troy, his ſon and pupil, was one of the beſt painters of the French ſchool, and was made knight of the order of St. Michael, ſecretary to the king, rector of the Academy of Painting at Paris, and then director of that which his majeſty maintained at Rome, where he died, in 1752, at ſeventy-ſix years of age.

TROYES, a large and handſome city of France, in Champagne, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Seine, in a well cultivated and agreeable plain. The cathedral is a magnificent Gothic building, and has a portico adorned with figures and baſſo relievos, much admired. There are ſeveral other remarkable churches and religious houſes, and the ſteeple of the church of Magdalen is remarkable for its height. The town-houſe is extremely well built, and over the gate is a handſome ſtatue of Lewis XIV. in white marble, bigger than the life. The trade of Troyes conſiſts chiefly in linen and woollen cloths, iron-ware, and mercery goods, of which there are large quantities. It is ſurrounded with ſtrong walls, and is thirty miles north-eaſt of Sens, and ninety ſouth-eaſt of Paris. Long. 3. 55. E. Lat. 48. 18. N.

TRUBERUS (Primus) a learned man born in Sclavonia, in the year 1508. He was the firſt who taught the art of writing in the Sclavonian tongue, and tranſlated into that language the New Teſtament, the Catechiſm, the Confeſſion of Augſburg, and ſome of Melancthon's Treatiſes, by which means the Lutheran doctrine ſpread not only in Carniola and Carinthia, but alſo in the Turkiſh dominions. This great man died in 1586.

TRUCHET (John) an eminent French mechanic, more known by the name of father Sebaſtian, was born at Lyons in 1657. After he had gone through the ſtudy of the languages, he entered the order of the Carmelites at ſeventeen years of age, and was ſent to Paris to ſtudy philoſophy and divinity; but he applied himſelf entirely to mechanics, for which he had an extraordinary inclination. Charles II. king of England, having ſent Lewis XIV. two repeating watches, the firſt ever ſeen in France, and theſe watches being put out of order, were ſent to M. Martinot, a ſkilful clock-maker, who not being able to work at them, as not knowing the ſecret of opening them, did not ſcruple to tell M. Colbert, that he knew nobody beſides a young Carmelite who was capable of opening thoſe watches; this was father Sebaſtian, who actually took them in pieces, and put them in order, without knowing that they belonged to the king. Some time after he was ſent for by M. Colbert, and being ignorant of the motive which induced him to ſend that order, obeyed it with trembling; but that miniſter revived his courage by praiſing him for his dexterity in mending the watches. He at the ſame time adviſed him not to neglect his great talent for mechanics, and gave him a penſion of 600 livres, the firſt year of which was paid him that very day. From that time father Sebaſtian's reputation ſpread over all Europe. He was employed in all curious and important works; was viſited by Peter the Great, czar of Muſcovy, and ſeveral other princes, and enriched the manufacturers with many new diſcoveries. He invented the machine for moving large entire trees without damaging them; and thoſe moving pictures that were the admiration of the court. He died at Paris on the fifth of February, 1729.

TRUGILLO, a town of South America, in the province of Terra Firma, ſeated one hundred and twenty miles ſouth of the lake of Maracaybo, and ſubject to Spain. Long. 69. 15. W. Lat. 9. 21. N.

TRURO, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Wedneſdays and Saturdays; and four fairs, on Midlent Wedneſday, Wedneſday in Whitſun week, November 19, and December 18, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is ſeated on a branch of Falmouth haven, which is here divided into two ſtreams, and almoſt encircles the ſtreets. It is a handſome, large, well inhabited, and trading town, governed by a mayor and four aldermen, and ſends two members to parliament. Here is a commodious quay for veſſels of about an hundred ton. Their chief trade is in tin and copper ore. It is ſeventy nine miles weſt-by-ſouth of Exeter, and two hundred and fifty-two on the ſame point from London. Long. 5. 30. W. Lat. 50. 20. N.

TRUTH, in the pagan worſhip, one of the virtues deified by the Romans, was repreſented as a graceful woman, the mother of Virtue, with looks ſerene, pleaſant, courteous, chearful, and modeſt, and was painted in garments of the pureſt white. She was deſcribed as the pledge of all honeſty, as the bulwark of honour, and as the light and joy of human ſociety.

TRUXILLO, a town of Spain in the province of Eſtramadura. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill among the mountains, on the top of which is a ſtrong citadel. It is near the river Almont, ſeventy-three miles ſouth-weſt of Toledo. Long. 4. 55. W. Lat. 39. 10. N.

TRUXILLO, a rich and trading town of South America in Peru, in the audience of Lima, and in the valley of Chimo, built by Francis Pizarro in 1553. It is ſeated in a fertile country near the South Sea, where there is a haven, two hundred miles north of Lima. Long. 77. 30. W. Lat. 8. 6. S.

TRUXILLO, a town of North America in New Spain, and in the government of Honduras, ſeated on a gulph of the ſame name, with a good harbour. It is very ſtrong by nature, and ſtands between two rivers ſurrounded by thick groves. Long. 88. 36. W. Lat. 15. 36. N.

TRYPHIODORUS, an ancient Greek poet, who wrote an epic poem on the deſtruction of Troy. We learn from Suidas that he was an Egyptian, but nothing certain can be determined with reſpect to the time in which he lived: it is however ſuppoſed that he flouriſhed between the reigns of Severus and Anaſtaſius, the former of whom died at the beginning of the third century, and the latter at the beginning of the ſixth. The writings of this author are very numerous, yet none of them have come down to us, except the abovementioned poem, on which Mr. Addiſon has made ſome entertaining remarks. That ingenious writer, treating in the Spectator No. 63. of the ſeveral ſpecies of falſe wit among the ancients, mentions the lipogrammatiſts, or letter-droppers of antiquity, and adds, "One Tryphiodorus "was a great maſter in this kind of writing. He compoſed "an Odyſſey, or Epic Poem, on the Adventures of Ulyſſes, "conſiſting of four and twenty books, having entirely ba-"niſhed the letter A from his firſt book, which was called "Alpha, as *lucus a non lucendo*, becauſe there was not an "alpha in it. His ſecond book was inſcribed Beta for the "ſame reaſon. In ſhort, the poet excluded the whole four "and twenty letters in their turns, and ſhewed them, one "after another, that he could do his buſineſs without "them. It muſt have been very pleaſant to have ſeen this "poet avoiding the reprobate letter, as much as another "would a falſe quantity; and making his eſcape from it "through the ſeveral Greek dialects, when he was preſſed "with it in any particular ſyllable. For the moſt apt and "elegant word in the whole language was rejected, like a "diamond with a flaw in it, if it appeared blemiſhed with a "wrong letter."

The firſt edition of this extraordinary work was publiſhed by Aldus, at Venice, with Quintus Calaber's *Paralipomena*, and Coluthus's poem on the rape of Helen. It has been ſince reprinted at ſeveral places, particularly at Francfort, in 1588, by Friſchlinus, who not only corrected many corrupt paſſages, but added two Latin verſions, one in verſe, and the other in proſe. That in verſe was reprinted in 1742, with the Greek, at Oxford, in octavo, with an Engliſh tranſlation in verſe, and Notes by Mr. Merrick.

TSCHIRNAUS (Ernfroy Walter de) lord of Kiſlingſwald and Stolzenberg, and a learned member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, was born at Kiſlingſwald, a lordſhip belonging to his father, in Luſace, on the 10th of April, 1651. He was educated with great care, and ſhewed a particular taſte for the mathematics and natural hiſtory. In 1672 he ſerved as a volunteer in the Dutch troops, and at length travelled into Germany, England, France, and Italy. On his going a third time to Paris in 1682, he laid before the Academy of Sciences the diſcovery of thoſe famous cauſtics which bear his name, and was received into that Academy. At his return into Germany he reſolved to carry optics to perfection, and for that purpoſe made ſurpriſing diſcoveries in dioptrics and natural philoſophy; and among others, the burning glaſs he preſented to the duke of Orleans, regent of the kingdom; and to him Saxony is principally obliged for its porcelain. He refuſed the great honours that were offered him, and died on the 11th of October, 1708. He wrote a book intitled *De Medicina Mentis & Corporis*, which was printed at Amſterdam in 1687.

TSIOMPA, a kingdom of Aſia, bounded on the north by Cochin China, on the ſouth-eaſt by the ſea, and on the weſt by the kingdom of Cambogia. It is tributary to Cochin-China. The inhabitants have little or no trade with their neighbours, and their religion is paganiſm. They believe the tranſmigration of ſouls, and have great veneration for horſes and elephants.

TUAM, a town of Ireland in the province of Connaught, and county of Galway, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It was once a famous city, though now it is reduced to a village; yet it ſtill retains the title of a city, as being an archiepiſcopal ſee. It is ſeven miles from the borders of Mayo. Lon. 9 0. W. Lat. 53. 25. N.

TUBAL Cain, the ſon of Lamech and Sella, was born about the 2975th year before the Chriſtian æra. He invented the arts of working in braſs, iron, and other metals; and many have imagined that from him the pagan authors took the idea of their Vulcan.

TUBAN, a town in the East Indies, and one of the ſtrongeſt of the iſland of Java. It is ſeated on the north coaſt of the iſland. Long. 112. 25. E. Lat. 5. 35. N.

TUBINGEN, a ſtrong handſome town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia and duchy of Wirtemberg. Its fortifications conſiſt of a ſimple curtain of walls, with a dry ditch, and a ſtrong caſtle. It has an univerſity, and is ſeated on the river Neckar, in a country abounding in wine, twenty miles ſouth-weſt of Stutgard, and fifty eaſt of Straſburg. Long. 8. 49 E. Lat. 48. 31. N.

TUCUMAN, a province of South America in Paraguay, bounded on the north by the provinces of Los-Chicas and Chaco, on the eaſt by Chaco and Rio de-la-Plata, on the ſouth by the territories of Chicuitos and Pampos, and on the weſt by the biſhoprick of St. Jago. It is about 750 miles in length, and 325 in breadth. The air is hot, and the ſoil fertile, producing corn, wine, honey, wax, ſalt, cotton, and cochineal.

TUCUYO, a town of South America in Terra Firma, and in the government of Venezuela. It is ſeated in a valley, through which runs a river of the ſame name. The air is wholeſome, and the country abounds in ſugar canes, cotton, and all the neceſſaries of life. Long. 68. 36. W. Lat. 7. 10. N.

TUDDINGTON, a town of Bedfordſhire, which has a market on Thurſdays; and five fairs, on April 25, the firſt Monday in June, September 4, November 2, and December 16, all for cattle. It is ſeated under the hills or downs, five miles north of Dunſtable, and thirty-nine north-weſt of London. Long. 0. 30. W. Lat. 51. 58. N.

TUDELA, a city of Spain in Navarre, and capital of Merindado. It is ſeated on the river Ebro, and is a pretty place, inhabited by many people of faſhion, and adorned with ſeveral handſome buildings. There is a handſome bridge over the river, and the country about it produces plenty of wine. It is forty-five miles north-weſt of Saragoſſa, and one hundred and twenty north-eaſt of Madrid. Long. 1. 51. W. Lat. 52. 16. N.

TUERA, a town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated on a hill at the confluence of the rivers Wolga and Tuertza, ſeventy-five miles north-weſt of Moſcow. Long. 37. 15. E. Lat. 56. 36. N.

TULLE, a conſiderable town of France, in the province of Guienne, and territory of Lower Limoſin, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Correſe and Solan, partly on a mountain, and partly below it, in a country ſurrounded with mountains and precipices, thirty ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt of Limoges, and ſixty-two ſouth-weſt of Clermont. Long. 1. 50. E. Lat. 45. 16. N.

TULLIA, the daughter of Servius Tullius, the ſixth king of the Romans, was married to Tarquin the Proud, and conſented to the murder of her father, in order that her huſband might the ſooner be placed on the throne, in the 533d year before the Chriſtian æra. After this deteſtable action, ſhe drove her chariot over the body of her father, which was covered with blood, though the horſes, terrified at the ſpectacle, with difficulty ſubmitted to it.

TULLIA, Cicero's daughter, was married to Caius Piſo, a man of great merit, who intereſted himſelf in his father-in-law's affairs. She afterwards married Furius Craſſipes, and afterwards Publius Cornelius Dolabella, in the abſence of Cicero, who was then governor of Cilicia. This third marriage was very unhappy, and the tumults Dolabella raiſed at Rome, gave great vexation to Cicero and Tullia. She died in the 44th year before the Chriſtian æra. Cicero was inconſolable at her loſs, and ſome time after compoſed on that occaſion, his book *De Conſolatione*, which is not now extant. Rhodiginus is miſtaken when he aſſerts that the body of this Roman lady was found in the Appian Way under the pontificate of Sixtus IV. Others ſay, that under pope Paul III. there was found in the ſame Way an ancient tomb with this inſcription, *Tulliolæ filiæ meæ*, in which there was the body of a woman, which, at the firſt breath of wind, was reduced to powder, and that at the ſame time a lamp was found burning.

TULLIUS SERVIUS. See SERVIUS TULLIUS.

TULLUS HOSTILIUS, the third king of the Romans, ſucceeded Numa Pompilius in the 671ſt year before the Chriſtian æra. He opened the temple of Janus; cauſed guards to march before him carrying bundles of rods, and obtained the eſteem of the people by his valour and great exploits. He ruined the city of Alba, and cauſed its riches and inhabitants to be carried to Rome; conquered the Latins, and ſeveral other nations; and was killed by lightning in the 640th year before the Chriſtian æra. He was ſucceeded by Ancus Martius.

TUNBRIDGE, a town in Kent, with a market on Fridays; and three fairs, on Aſh-Wedneſday, July 5, and October 29, for bullocks, horſes, and toys. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Medway, over which it has a bridge, and is ſaid to be ſo called from the many bridges over the branches of that river. Here is a free ſchool erected by ſir Andrew Judd, and a cauſeway in the road towards London. It is chiefly noted for the wells or ſprings which are near it, and which are very much frequented by the better ſort of people in the ſummer ſeaſon. Formerly there was no houſe near them; but of late, the waters being in high eſteem, there have been many houſes built to lodge the viſitants, with convenient ſhops, and a market for all ſorts of proviſions; beſides a hall for dancing, and a large chapel of caſe, where divine ſervice is performed twice a day during the ſeaſon. Theſe wells lie four or five miles ſouth of the town, and are of great uſe in many chronical diſtempers, weak nerves, and want of digeſtion; beſides, the air is good, and proviſions tolerably cheap, conſidering the great numbers that go to drink the waters. It is thirty-nine miles weſt of Canterbury, and thirty ſouth-eaſt by eaſt of London. Long. 0. 16. E. Lat. 51. 14. N.

TUNGUSIANS. See FOHUSIANS.

TUNJA, a town of South America, in the new kingdom of Granada; capital of a province of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the top of a mountain, in a country abounding with gold and emeralds, thirty miles ſouth-weſt of Trexillo. Long. 72. 10. W. Lat. 4. 55. N.

TUNIS, one of the ſtates of Barbary, under the protection of the grand ſeignior, bounded on the north and eaſt by the Mediterranean Sea, and the kingdom of Tripoli; on the ſouth by ſeveral tribes of Arabs, and on the weſt by Algiers. It extends about 300 miles along the ſea coaſt from eaſt to weſt, and 250 from north to ſouth. This ſtate was formerly monarchical; but in 1574, they threw off the yoke, and became a free ſtate; only they pay a certain tribute to the emperor of the Turks, and he has a baſha who reſides at Tunis.

The air is ſo temperate that the heat of the ſummer does not dry the leaves, nor the winter cauſe them to fall off; towards the eaſt the ſoil is not very fertile, for want of water; but towards the ſouth the mountains and vallies produce abundance of fruit. The weſtern parts are the beſt, becauſe they are in ſeveral places watered with rivers. There are plenty of citrons, oranges, dates, lemons, grapes, olives, and other fruit. In the woods and mountains there are lions, wild beeves, oſtriches, monkies, camelions, roe-bucks, hares, pheaſants, partridges, and other game. The moſt remarkable rivers are the Guadilicarbar, Magrida, Magerada, and Caps. The water of this laſt is ſo hot, that it cannot be drank immediately, becauſe it runs through a ſandy deſart.

The Europeans have ſome trade to theſe parts, and import from thence corn, oil, wool, fruit, ſoap, dates, ſkins, and oſtrich feathers. The Jews are generally the brokers, and are very numerous here, as they are in moſt towns on the coaſt of Barbary. They alſo carry on a conſiderable trade in linen and woollen cloth; and there are at leaſt in Tunis only 3000 drapers and weavers. The prevailing religion is Mahometaniſm. The Turkiſh baſha only reſides here to receive the homage due to his maſter, on account of his protection of the ſtate, and to receive the tribute.

TUNIS, a large and celebrated town of Africa in Barbary, and capital of the above country. It is ſeated on the point of the gulph of Goulette, above eight miles from the place where the famous city of Carthage ſtood. It is in the form of a long ſquare, and is five miles in circumference, with ten large ſtreets, five gates, and thirty-five moſques. The houſes are all built with ſtone, though but one ſtory high; but the walls are very high, and flanked with ſeveral ſtrong towers. It has neither ditches nor baſtions, but a good citadel, built on an eminence on the weſt ſide of the city. Without the walls are two ſuburbs, which contain 1000 houſes. Within the walls there are 10,000 families, and above 3000 tradeſmen's ſhops. The divan or council of ſtate aſſembles in an old palace, and the dey is the chief of the republic, who reſides there. The harbour of Tunis has a very narrow entrance through a ſmall canal. In the city they have no water but what is kept in ciſterns, except one well, which is kept for the baſha's uſe. It is a place of great trade, and is ten miles from the ſea, two hundred and ſeventy-five north-by-weſt of Tripoli, and three hundred and ſeventy-five north-eaſt of Algiers. Long. 10. 15. E. Lat. 36. 40. N.

TURCOMANIA, the ancient Armenia, which is now a province of Turky in Aſia, bounded on the eaſt by Perſia, on the ſouth by Diarbeck and Curdiſtan, and on the weſt and north by Natolia. The capital city is Erzerum.

TURENNE, a town of France in the province of Guienne, and in Lower Limoſin, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the frontiers of Quercy, ten miles from Tulle, ten from Sarlat, and three hundred from Paris. Long. 1. 20. E. Lat. 45. 8. N.

TURENNE. See TOUR (HENRY DE LA) viſcount Turenne.

TURIN, a city of Italy, and capital of Piedmont, where the ſovereign reſides, who is king of Sardinia. The walls and baſtions are all lined with free ſtone, and the pleaſantneſs of the ramparts is much heightened by the proſpect they afford. It is not a very large place; but is ſo populous, that in 1728 there were 54,600 inhabitants. The ſtreets are ſo large and noble, that they are not equalled by any in the fineſt cities of Europe. But this muſt be underſtood of the new part, in which the royal palace ſtands. There are many fine palaces; and among the laudable foundations, the five hoſpitals for the poor, ſick, and diſabled may be reckoned as the moſt uſeful. The hoſpital for mad people is under excellent regulations. There is here alſo an univerſity, and a college of phyſicians. No place exceeds Turin for ſtuffs, which are reckoned for fineneſs and ſtrength the beſt in Italy. It is ſeated at the confluence of the river Doria-Riparia, with the Po, at the foot of the mountains, in a fertile plain, ſixty two miles north-weſt of Genoa, and thirteen ſouth weſt of Milan. It has been beſieged ſeveral times, but the moſt remarkable was in 1706, when, after a ſiege had been carried on for ten weeks, the French army were forced in their lines by prince Eugene, and the allies took 150 pieces of cannon, fifty mortars, and 7000 priſoners, with all their ammunition and baggage. Long. 7. 16. E. Lat. 44. 56. N.

TURINI (ANDREW) an eminent Italian phyſician in the ſixteenth century, born in the territory of Piſa, was phyſician to the popes Clement VII. and Paul III. and to Lewis XII. and his ſucceſſor, kings of France. He was the author of ſeveral works printed at Rome in 1545, folio.

TURKY, a very large empire, which is extended to part of Europe, Aſia, and Africa. Some affirm it is 2000 miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and 1750 from north to ſouth. Turky in Europe is divided by the mountains of Caſtagnas into north and ſouth. The north part comprehends Walachia, Moldavia, Beſſarabia, Croatia, Boſnia, Dalmatia, Servia, Bulgaria, and Romania or Rumelia. The ſouth part contains ancient Greece, in which are ſeven large provinces, called Albania, Epirus, Macedonia, Janna, Livadia, the Morea, and the iſlands of the Archipelago. Turky in Aſia comprehends five large parts, namely Natolia, Georgia, Turcomania, Diarbeck, and Suriſtan, or Syria. Conſtantinople is the capital of all Turky. In general the Turks are very ſober in eating, lovers of reſt and idleneſs, and conſequently not very fit to undergo fatigues; beſides, the frequent uſe of bathing cannot but weaken them, and render them effeminate. They are charitable towards ſtrangers, let their religion be what it will, and no nation ſuffers adverſity with greater patience than they. The grand ſeignior is abſolute maſter of all the goods and poſſeſſions of his ſubjects, inſomuch that they are all little better than ſlaves. The titles he aſſumes are God upon Earth, the Shadow of God, the Brother of the Sun and Moon, the Diſpoſer of Crowns, and the like. The grand vizir is the chief next the emperor, but this is a dangerous place, for he often depoſes him, and takes off his head; and here it may be obſerved, that though the grand ſeignior has ſuch prodigious power, he ſeldom extends it to thoſe that live a private life, for theſe may remain as quiet as in any other part of the world. The Turks have always very numerous armies on foot, the chief of which are the Janizaries, who have been bred in the Seraglio, and have been uſed to military diſcipline from their infancy. Of theſe they have always 25,000. The religion of the Turks has great affinity to that of the Jews; for they believe in one God, and that his great prophet is Mahomet, as the Jews affirmed Moſes to be. They obſerve the ſame rules in eating and drinking, and they hold hog's fleſh in great abhorrence as well as the Jews. The chief difference conſiſts in ablutions, frequent prayers, and repeated bathings; for with regard to plurality of wives, they are very much alike, only the Jews conform in a great meaſure to the cuſtom of the country which they inhabit, in that reſpect. We ſhall ſay nothing of the trade in general, becauſe in ſo extenſive an empire it muſt be quite different in different parts. However, we may obſerve that the Turks themſelves are not very induſtrious, and that the numerous Chriſtians and Jews that live among them, are moſt addicted to traffic and mechanic employments. The grand ſeignior's chief revenues ariſe from cuſtoms and other duties on merchandize, beſides a capitation tax on all Chriſtians within his dominions.

TURNEBE (ADRIAN) in Latin *Turnebus*, one of the moſt learned critics of the ſixteenth century, was born at Andely near Roan, in Normandy, in 1512. He became well ſkilled in polite literature, and taught the learned languages with great applauſe at Toulouſe and at Paris. He at length became regius profeſſor of the Greek tongue, and director of the royal printing-houſe. He was admired and reſpected by all the learned in Europe, and died at Paris in 1565, aged fifty-three. His works, which are all in Latin, were printed at Straſburg in 1606, in three vols. folio.

TURNER (FRANCIS) biſhop of Ely, was the eldeſt ſon of Dr. Thomas Turner, dean of Canterbury, and was educated at Wincheſter ſchool, from whence he was removed to New college, Oxford, and, in 1666, admitted penſionarius major of St. John's college, Cambridge. Having entered into holy orders, he became rector of Therfeld, in Hertfordſhire, took the degree of doctor of divinity, and was made maſter of St. John's college, Cambridge. In 1683, he was preferred to the deanery of Windſor, and the ſame year made biſhop of Rocheſter and lord almoner to the king. In 1684, he was tranſlated to the ſee of Ely; but, in 1688, was, with the archbiſhop of Canterbury and five other ſuffragan biſhops committed to the Tower of London, for delivering a petition to king James II. but they were all acquitted on their trial at the king's bench; yet upon the revolution, he was deprived of his biſhoprick of Ely, for refuſing to take the new oaths; and having outlived his deprivation about ten years, died, and was buried in the chancel of Therfield, in Hertfordſhire. He publiſhed two Letters to the Clergy of the Dioceſe of Ely, and ſeveral of his Sermons.

TURNER, (Sir JAMES) a man of great natural courage in the reign of king Charles II. but he was ſometimes enflamed to an uncommon degree of ferocity by the uſe of ſtrong liquors, in which he freely indulged himſelf. When the laws againſt conventicles were put in execution in Scotland, he was ordered to quarter the guards, of whom he had the command, in different parts of that kingdom; and, in an arbitrary manner to levy fines, and otherwiſe puniſh the delinquents. He treated the people with ſuch rigour, as gave the higheſt offence, and happening to fall into their hands unarmed, he expected every moment to be ſacrificed to their reſentment. But, as they found by his orders, which they ſeized with his other papers, that he had been enjoined to act with ſtill greater rigour, they ſpared his life. He was frequently reprimanded by lord Rothes and archbiſhop Sharp for treating the people with too great lenity, but never for his acts of violence. He was a man of learning, and wrote Eſſays on the Art of War, publiſhed in folio, in 1683. *Mr. Granger's Biographical Hiſtory of England.*

TURNHOUT, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, and in Campiena. Here the Spaniards were defeated by prince Maurice of Naſſau, in 1648. It is twenty-four miles eaſt of Antwerp. Long. 4. 50. E. Lat. 51. 24. N.

TURRETIN, (JOHN ALPHONSO) a celebrated proteſtant divine, was born at Geneva on the 24th of Auguſt, 1671. He diſcovered in his youth a great fondneſs for polite literature and the ſciences; and, at length, applied himſelf entirely to the ſtudy of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory and divinity. He travelled into Holland, England, and France, where he enjoyed the converſation of the learned; and, at his return to Geneva, a profeſſorſhip of ſacred hiſtory was erected in his favour. He was rector of the academy of that city from the year 1701 to 1711, and was made profeſſor of divinity in 1715. He acquired a great reputation, and died at Geneva on the firſt of May, 1737. His works conſiſt of, 1. Several Volumes of Orations and Diſſertations. 2. Several Pieces on the Truth of the Jewiſh and Chriſtian Religions, which are much eſteemed; a part of them have been tranſlated from the Latin into French by M. Vernet. 3. Several Sermons. 4. An Abridgment of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, the ſecond edition of which is that of 1736.

TURSI, a town of Italy, in the Baſilicata. It is ten miles north-weſt of the gulph of Tarento, and fifty-five weſt of Barri. Long. 17. 10. E. Lat. 40. 20. N.

TUSCANY, (the duchy of) a ſtate of Italy, bounded on the eaſt and north by the territories of the Pope, on the weſt by Lucca and Genoa, and on the ſouth by the Tuſcan ſea. It is about one hundred miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth. It is watered by ſeveral rivers, of which the Arno is the principal. Many parts of the country abound in corn, wine, oil, oranges, citrons, figs, and other excellent fruits. No country is better planted with mulberry trees, whoſe leaves nouriſh a vaſt number of ſilk-worms, whereby the natives are enabled to make the richeſt ſilks. Their manufactures are likewiſe thoſe of woollen ſtuffs, fine earthen ware, and gilt leather.

Tuſcany is divided into three parts, Florentino, Piſano, and the Sienneſe; beſides which, there are four or five ſmall iſlands. The laſt grand duke of the houſe of Medicis died in 1737, without leaving any male heirs; and, by the treaty of London, concluded in 1718, the emperor Charles VI. promiſed Tuſcany, as a fief of the empire, to Don Carlos, infant of Spain, as being the next heir; but this prince, impatient of becoming maſter thereof, obliged the Florentines, in 1732, to do him homage before the death of the grand duke, and without the conſent of the emperor. A war breaking out in Italy, Don Carlos made himſelf maſter of the kingdom of Naples and Sicily, and the poſſeſſion of them was confirmed to him by the peace in

1735. But he was obliged to renounce his claim to the duchy of Tuſcany in favour of the late emperor of Germany, then duke of Lorrain, to whom this country was ceded as an equivalent for the duchy of Lorrain which he had given up to France.

The Tuſcan ſea is that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Tuſcany, the territories of the Pope, the kingdom of Naples, and the iſlands of Sicily, Sardinia, and Corſica.

TUTBURY, a town of Staffordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays; and three fairs, on February 14, Auguſt 15, and December 1, for horned cattle. It is ſeated on the banks of the river Dove, among rich meadows. The market is almoſt neglected. It is twenty miles eaſt of Stafford, and one hundred and twenty-eight north-weſt of London. Long. 1. 38. W. Lat. 52. 50. N.

TUTUCURIN, a Dutch factory in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and in the province of Madura. It is ſixty miles north-eaſt of cape Comorin, and one hundred and fifty north-eaſt of Candy, in Ceylon. Long. 77. 10. E. Lat. 8. 36. N.

TUXFORD, a town in Nottinghamſhire, with a market on Mondays; and two fairs, on September 25, for horſes and hogs; and on May 12, for cattle, ſheep, hogs, and millinery goods. It is a great thorough-fare, and has good inns for the accommodation of travellers. It is thirteen miles north of Newark-upon-Trent, and one hundred and thirty-ſix north-by-weſt of London. Long. 0. 50. W. Lat. 53. 16. N.

TUY, a town of Spain, in Galicia, and on the frontiers of Portugal, with a biſhop's ſee. It is built on a mountain near the river Minho, and has ſtrong walls, and good ramparts well furniſhed with artillery. The country about this town is very agreeable, fertile, and well cultivated. It is twelve miles eaſt of Vigo, and two hundred and fifty-five weſt of Madrid. Long. 8. 40. W. Lat. 41. 54. N.

TWEEDALE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the eaſt by the ſhire of Selkirk, on the weſt by Lanerk, on the ſouth by Annandale, and on the north by Lothian. It is twenty-eight miles in length, and eighteen in breadth; and Peebles is the principal town.

TWEER, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a province of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Wolga, ninety miles north of Moſcow, Long. 37. 30. E. Lat. 57. 25. N.

TYCOKZIN, a town of Poland, in Podlachia, with a handſome and ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Narew, twenty-two miles north weſt of Bielſk. Long. 24. 50. E. Lat. 52. 50. N.

TYNDALE, (WILLIAM) a zealous reformer and martyr, memorable for his making the firſt Engliſh verſion of the New Teſtament, was born on the borders of Wales, before the year 1500. He ſtudied at Magdalen hall, Oxford, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his embracing and zealouſly propagating the doctrines of Luther. Afterwards he removed to Cambridge, and from thence went to live with a gentleman in Glouceſterſhire, as tutor to his children; but diſcovering more zeal againſt popery than was conſiſtent with his ſafety, he was obliged, for the ſecurity of his perſon, to leave the place. His zeal for the reformation made him deſirous of tranſlating the New Teſtament into Engliſh; and as this could not be ſafely done in England, he went into Germany and finiſhed that work in the year 1527. He then began with the Old Teſtament, and completed the five books of Moſes, prefixing Diſcourſes to each, as he had done to the books of the New Teſtament. On his firſt going into Germany, he went into Saxony, where he had many conferences with Luther, and then returning to the Netherlands, chiefly reſided at Antwerp, from whence he ſent his Tranſlations of the Scriptures to England, where they made much noiſe, and the clergy being highly exaſperated, not only procured a royal proclamation prohibiting the publiſhing and reading them, but ſent over one Philips to Antwerp, who treacherouſly inſinuated himſelf into Mr. Tyndale's company, under the maſk of friendſhip, and then cauſed him to be ſeized, after which he was confined in the caſtle of Filford, about eighteen miles from Antwerp. Though the Engliſh merchants endeavoured to the utmoſt of their power to procure his relief; and though lord Cromwell, and others, interpoſed in his behalf, yet Philips exerted himſelf with ſuch cruel zeal, that being tried and condemned for hereſy, he was burnt, after his being firſt ſtrangled by the hands of the common hangman. While he was tying to the ſtake, he cried with a loud voice, "Lord open the eyes of the king of England." This happened in the year 1536.

His abilities and learning were very extraordinary. He was the author of many works beſides his Tranſlations of the Scriptures.

TYNDARUS, in fabulous hiſtory, king of Sparta, the huſband of Leda, and the father of Caſtor and Clytemneſtra, who, with Pollux and Helena, the children of Leda by Jupiter, were all called by the common name of Tyndaridæ. See LEDA.

TYPHON, or TYPHÆUS, in fabulous hiſtory, a giant of an enormous ſize, was, according to Heſiod, the ſon of Erebus and Terra; or, according to Homer, of Juno, who being enraged at Jupiter's bringing forth Minerva without her aſſiſtance, ſtruck the earth with her hand, and gave birth to Typhon, whoſe ſtature was prodigious. With one hand he touched the eaſt, and with the other the weſt, while his head reached to the ſtars. His eyes were of fire, flame proceeded from his mouth and noſtrils; his body was encircled with ſerpents, and his thighs and legs were of a ſerpentine form. He ſtrove with the other giants to dethrone the gods, who were ſo terrified at his appearance, that they fled into Egypt, but Jupiter ſtruck him down with a thunderbolt, and threw mount Ætna upon him. The learned are not agreed about the origin of this fable.

TYRE, a ſea-port town of Suriſtan, and in that part of it formerly called Phœnicia, being part of Turky in Aſia. It was formerly the capital of Phœnicia, and carried on a moſt extenſive trade; but it is now ſo much reduced, that there is not one houſe entire, it being only a pile of venerable ruins. It is ſixty miles ſouth-weſt of Damaſcus.

TYRNAW, a town of Upper Hungary, thirty-five miles north-eaſt of Preſburg, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Long 18. 0. E. Lat. 48. 26. N.

TYRONE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, bounded on the north by Londonderry, on the eaſt by Armagh and Lough-Neagh, on the ſouth by Fermanagh, and on the weſt by Donnegal, being forty-ſeven miles in length, and thirty-nine in breadth. The country is rough and rugged, and yet pretty fruitful. The principal place is Dungannon.

TYRRELL (JAMES) author of a Hiſtory of England, was the eldeſt ſon of ſir Timothy Tyrrel, of Shotover, near Oxford, and born in London, in May, 1642. He was educated at Queen's college, in Oxford, where he took his degrees; and removing thence to the Inner Temple, in London, applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law, and became a barriſter; but never practiſed the profeſſion. He employed himſelf chiefly in ſtudying the hiſtory and conſtitution of his country, of which he at length rendered himſelf a very thorough maſter, as appears from his Anſwer to ſir Robert Filmer, and his Political Dialogues, as alſo from his Hiſtory of England, which reaches no further than the end of the reign of king Richard II. He died in 1718, at upwards of ſeventy-five years of age.

TYRTEUS, a celebrated Greek poet, born at Athens, excelled in ſinging military valour. The Spartans, intimidated by Ariſtomenes, general of the Meſſenians, had recourſe to the oracle, which anſwered, that the Lacedæmonians ſhould ſuffer themſelves to be led by an Athenian, on which they ſent a deputation to the Athenians, who granted them the poet Tyrteus. He revived the courage of the Spartans in the ſecond war of Meſſena, and by his means they gained a complete victory over the Meſſenians. Upon this, the Spartans gave him the privileges of a citizen, and ordered that, in all military exploits, they ſhould recite the poems of Tyrteus. He flouriſhed about 630 years before the Chriſtian æra, but there only remains ſome fragments of his works.

TYSTED, a town of Denmark, in the province of North Jutland, and territory of Alburg. It is ſeated on the gulph of Limford, fifty miles weſt of Alburg. Long. 8. 15. E. Lat. 57. 0. N.

TZADURILLA, a town of Aſia, in Proper Natolia, near the river Sangar, or Aczu, about ſixty-three miles ſouth-eaſt of Nice. Long. 31. 8. E. Lat. 37. 0. N.

TZARITZA, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in the kingdom of Aſtracan, ſeated on the river Volga, or Wolga, about one hundred and twenty miles north-weſt of Aſtracan. Long. 47. 5. E. Lat. 48. 15. N.

TZERNOYIAR, or TZENOGAR, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in the kingdom of Aſtracan, ſeated on a mountain near the river Volga, eighty miles above Aſtracan. Long. 49. 15. E. Lat 47. 30. N.

V.

VABRES, a town of France, in the province of Guienne, and in Rouergue, with a bishop's see. It is a very small place, seated at the confluence of two small rivers which fall into the Tarn. It is thirty miles south-east of Rhodez, and three hundred and seventy-five south of Paris. Long. 2. 50. E. Lat. 44. 0. N.

VACHA, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, seated on the confines of Franconia, forty miles south-east of Hesse-Cassel, and subject to the landgrave. Long. 10. 0. E. Lat. 50. 55. N.

VADA, a sea-port town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, seated on the Tuscan Sea, ten miles south of Leghorn. Long. 11. 20. E. Lat. 43. 17. N.

VADE (John Joseph) a famous French poet, born at Hani, in Picardy, in January, 1720, was taken to Paris, at five years of age, by his father. In his youth, he was so wild, passionate, and dissipated, that it was impossible to make him follow his studies; he therefore knew but little Latin; but he corrected, as well as he could, the deficiency of his education, by reading all the best French books. He invented a new kind of poetry, called Poissard, that ought not to be confounded with the burlesque. The latter does not represent objects with the livelineis of painting; the Poissard, on the contrary, paints nature, in a low manner indeed, but not without its charms. A picture, which exhibits with truth a public house with people dancing, soldiers drinking and smoking, is not disagreeable. Vadé was the Teniers of poetry, and his pieces are much admired. He was of a mild disposition, generous, full of probity and candour. His company was sought after, and he brought with him gaiety and mirth, by his repartees, his songs, and especially his Poissard accent. He was of a strong and robust constitution, which he abused; for play, a fondness for the pleasures of the table, and his passion for women, shortened his days. He had begun to be sensible of his errors, and proposed to be more wise and industrious, when he was attacked by the disease of which he died, on the 4th of July, 1757, at thirty-seven years of age. His works are printed in four volumes octavo.

VADO, a sea port town of Italy, in Genoa, three miles west of Savona, and thirty six south-west of Genoa. Long. 9. 8. E. Lat. 44. 16. N.

VAENA, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, twenty-five miles south-east of Cordova. Long. 4. 6. E. Lat. 37. 30. N.

VAILLANT (John Foy) an able antiquarian, was born at Beauvais, on the 24th of May, 1632. He was carefully instructed in the sciences, and designed for a physician; but a countryman finding a small chest filled with ancient medals, in his field, near Beauvais, and bringing it to M. Vaillant, the latter, at the sight of the medals, found his inclination to the study of antiquities discover itself, and immediately buying them, applied himself entirely to the business of searching into those ancient remains. He, in a short time, obtained a curious cabinet of medals, and several times travelled to foreign countries, from whence he brought such medals as were most curious. At length, having embarked at Marseilles to go to Rome, he was taken by a corsair, carried to Algiers, and laid in irons. However, about four months after, he was permitted to return to France, to solicit his ransom; but embarking on board a small frigate, was attacked by a corsair of Tunis, when M. Vaillant, for fear of losing all, as he had done in the first vessel, swallowed fifteen gold medals which he had about him; but afterwards finding the means of escaping in a small skiff, landed at Marseilles, and from thence went to Lyons, where nature, a few days after, restored him the medals he had intrusted to his stomach. M. Vaillant became keeper of the medals to the duke of Maine, and a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. He died at Paris, on the 23d of October, 1706, aged seventy-five. He wrote, 1. The History of the Kings of Syria, and those of Egypt, from medals. 2. Many learned Dissertations on different medals. 3. The History of the Cæsars, from medals, till the Destruction of the Roman Empire. This work is more esteemed than any other of his works; it was reprinted at Rouje, in 1743, in three volumes quarto, with considerable additions.

VAILLANT (Sebastian) a very able botanist, was born at Vigny, near Pontoise, on the 26th of May, 1669. He discovered from his most early youth an extraordinary desire to search into the nature of plants, became an organist, then a surgeon, and at length secretary to M. Fagon, first physician to Lewis XIV. That learned gentleman becoming acquainted with M. Vaillant's abilities, with respect to botany, gave him admission into all the king's gardens, and procured for him the direction of the royal garden, on which he enriched it with curious plants. M. Vaillant was also professor and sub-demonstrator of the plants in the royal garden, keeper of the drugs in the king's cabinet, and member of the Academy of Sciences. He died of an asthma, on the 26th of May, 1722. He wrote, 1. Excellent Remarks on Tournefort's Botanical Institutions. 2. A Discourse on the Structure of Flowers and the Use of their different Parts. 2. A Book of the Plants which grew near Paris, printed at Leyden, by the care of the learned Boerhaave, in 1727, in folio, under the title of *Botanicon Parisiense, ou Denombrement, par Ordre alphabetique, des Plantes qui se trouvent aux Environs de Paris, &c.*

VAINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wurtemburg. It is seated on the Neckar, twenty-six miles south-west of Hailbron. Long. 8. 45. E. Lat. 48. 50. N.

VAISON, a poor town in Provence, and in the county of Venaissin, with a bishop's see, and subject to the Pope. It is seated on a mountain, on the top of which there is a castle. It is fifteen miles north-east of Orange.

VAL, a village three miles west of Maestricht, where a battle was fought the 2d of July, 1744, between the allied armies commanded by the duke of Cumberland, and the French headed by marshal Saxe. The allies being opposed by superior numbers, were at length obliged to retreat to Maestricht, which they did in good order.

VALAIS, a valley in Switzerland, which extends from the source of the river Rhone to the lake of Geneva. It is near 100 miles in length, but the breadth is very unequal. It is bounded on the north by the Alps, which separate it from the cantons of Bern and Uri; on the east by the mountains of Forche; on the south by the duchy of Milan and the Val d'Aoste; and on the west by Savoy and the republic of Geneva. The inhabitants profess the Roman Catholic religion, and are subject to the swelling of the throat, called bronchocele. They are naturally hardy, enterprising, and good-natured. The air among the mountains is subject to the extremities of cold and heat. It is surrounded on all sides by very high mountains, most of which are covered with snow and ice, that never thaw. However, the soil is fertile in corn, wine, and good fruit. The muscat-wine, which is produced here, is excellent and well known all over Europe. There are mineral waters, plenty of game, and some mines. This country comprehends fifty-five large parishes, to which one bishop only belongs, whose see is at Sion, the capital. The mountains afford good pasture for their cattle in summer, and their harvest continues from May to October; it being sooner or later, according to the situation of the place.

VALDES (John) one of the first founders of Lutheranism in the kingdom of Naples, was a Spanish gentleman, and a civilian, who was honoured by Charles V. with the title of knight. It is thought, that in a journey he took into Germany, he imbibed the opinions preached there against the church of Rome: however, it is certain that he communicated his sentiments to several persons, who met privately to worship God, and these assemblies were frequented by several women of quality, and some monks of great merit, among whom were Peter Martyr, Vermilius, and Bernardin Ochin. But being observed by the inquisition, such violent measures were taken, as suppressed these beginnings of a reformation; however, some of his disciples fled into Protestant countries. Valdes died at Naples, about the

the year 1540. He wrote ſeveral works, of which the moſt eſteemed is entitled, an Hundred and Ten Conſiderations, written in Spaniſh, whence it has been tranſlated into Italian and French. It is ſaid, that with regard to the doctrine of the Trinity, Valdes agreed neither with the Lutherans, Calviniſts, nor Papiſts, and the Unitarians have ranked him among their writers.

VALENCE, a conſiderable town of France, in Dauphiny, and capital of the Valentinois, with a biſhop's ſee, an univerſity, and an abbey of Auguſtine canons. It is divided into the city and town, both which are ſeated on the banks of the Rhone. The town is watered with ſeveral ſprings, and is encloſed with double walls and ramparts. The city is built on a platform, and the ſtreets are narrow and crooked. However, there is one large ſtreet, which leads to the ſquare where the cathedral ſtands. There are ſeveral other churches and religious houſes. It is thirty miles north-by-eaſt of Vivieres, and three hundred and thirty-five ſouth-by-eaſt of Paris. Long. 4. 50. E. Lat. 45. 58. N.

VALENCIA, a province of Spain, which has the title of a kingdom, and is bounded on the eaſt and ſouth by the Mediterranean ſea, on the north by Catalonia and Arragon, and on the weſt by New Caſtile and the kingdom of Mercia. It is about one hundred and ſixty-five miles in length, and ſixty-three in breadth. It is one of the moſt populous and agreeable parts of Spain, and where they enjoy almoſt a perpetual ſpring. The great number of rivers wherewith it is watered, render it extremely fertile, particularly in fruits and wine. There are very rugged mountains in it, which contain mines of alum, and other minerals.

VALENCIA, a city of Spain, and capital of the kingdom of the ſame name. It contains about twelve thouſand houſes, beſides thoſe of the ſuburbs and the ſummer-houſes round it. It has an univerſity, and an archbiſhop's ſee, and was taken from the Moors by the Chriſtians in the 13th century. The town is handſome, and adorned with very fine ſtructures. The univerſity conſiſts of ſeveral colleges. The other remarkable buildings are the cathedral, the viceroy's palace, the monaſtery of St. Jerome, the exchange where the merchants meet, and the arſenal. It is not very ſtrong, though there are ſome baſtions along the ſides of the walls. They have manufactures in wool and ſilk, which bring in great ſums to the inhabitants. It is ſeated on the river Guadalaviar, over which there are five handſome bridges, and it is about three miles from the ſea, where there is a harbour, one hundred and ten miles north of Murcia, and hundred and ſixty-five eaſt-by-ſouth of Madrid. This city ſurrendered to the earl of Peterborough in the year 1705; but it was loſt again in 1707. Long. 0. 5. W. Lat. 39. 30. N.

VALENCIA-D'ALCANTARA, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtramadura. It is a pretty large place, and ſtands on the frontiers of Portugal. It is ſurrounded with an antique wall, and flanked with four or five baſtions built on a rock, with an old caſtle, which likewiſe ſtands on a rock, near the river Savar, fifteen miles ſouth-weſt of Alcantara. Long. 7. 30. W. Lat. 39. 15. N.

VALENCIA-DO-MINHO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Minho-e-Douro, on the frontiers of Galicia. It is ſeated on an eminence, and is fortified by five baſtions. It is three miles ſouth of Tuy. Long. 8. 14. W. Lat. 41. 42. N.

VALENCIENNES, an ancient, ſtrong, large, and conſiderable town of the Low Countries, in that part of Hainault belonging to France. It is ſeated in a delightful valley, on the river Scheld, which ſurrounds it, and paſſes through the principal ſtreets by ſeveral channels. The town is large, well built, ſtrongly fortified, and defended by a citadel. In caſe of a ſiege, the country round it may be laid under water. It was taken from the Spaniards by the French, in 1677; who have kept poſſeſſion of it ever ſince. It is fifteen miles ſouth of Tournay, and twelve north of Cambray. Long. 4. 0. E. Lat. 50. 21. N.

VALENTINOIS, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, with the title of a duchy.

VALENS (Flavius) emperor of the Eaſt, was the ſon of a rope-maker named Gratian, and was born at Cibale in Pannonia. His brother Valentinian aſſociated him to the empire in the year 364, and gave him the government of the Eaſt: but Procopius's rebellion frighted him ſo much, that he had, ſoon after, thoughts of quitting the empire; however, having obtained ſome ſucceſs, he took courage, defeated his enemy, and cauſed Procopius to loſe his head. He at length prepared to make war on the Goths, who had aſſiſted Procopius; but concluded a peace with them in 376, and allowed them to retire into Thrace. He baniſhed St. Baſil, Meletius, and other trinitarian biſhops, and it is ſaid, that ſome philoſophers, who made pretenſions to magic, having ſpread a report, that this prince's ſucceſſor would be a man whoſe name began with Theod, by which they ſeemed to point out an illuſtrious pagan, named Theodorus, Valens cauſed the ſuppoſed future emperor to be burnt, ordered the diviners heads to be cut off, and commanded, that all ſhould be put to death whoſe name began with Theod, among whom was Theodoſius, the father of the emperor of that name. Valens at length marched againſt the Goths, who had ravaged Thrace, and on the 9th of Auguſt, 378, loſt the famous battle of Adrianople, which might be compared to that of Cannæ, from the great loſs ſuffered by the Romans; he himſelf was wounded, and being carried to a peaſant's cabin, the enemy not knowing that he was there, ſet fire to it, and burnt him alive, in the fiftieth year of his age. He was ſucceeded by Theodoſius the Great.

VALENTIA, or Valenza, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of Lauméline, and ſubject to the king of Sardinia, to whom it was ceded in 1707. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken in the wars of Italy. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Po, on the frontiers of Montferrat, thirteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Caſal. Long. 8. 40 E. Lat. 45. 10 N.

VALENTINE, a Roman, ſucceeded pope Eugenius II. and died on the 21ſt of September, 827, forty days after his election. He was ſucceeded by Gregory IV.

VALENTINIAN I. emperor of the Weſt, was the ſon of a rope-maker, named Gratian, and was born at Cibale, in Pannonia. He raiſed himſelf by his valour and merit, and was ſaluted emperor at Nice, after the death of Jovian, on the 25th of February, 364. He aſſociated his brother Valens to the empire, and made him emperor of the Eaſt. Valentinian had great qualities; but tarniſhed them by the violent rage into which he ſometimes threw himſelf. He conquered the Germans; ſubdued ſeveral barbarous nations, and died ſuddenly in a fit of paſſion, after his having given audience to the ambaſſadors of the Quadi, on the 17th of November, 375, at the age of fifty-five; leaving by Severa, his firſt wife, a ſon named Gratian, who ſucceeded him, and by Juſtina, Valentinian II.

Valentinian II. the ſon of the former, and the brother of Gratian, was born in the year 371, and was proclaimed emperor at Treves, on the 22d of November, 375. He ſucceeded Gratian in 383; but being ſtripped of his dominions, in 387, by the tyrant Maximus, he had recourſe to Theodoſius, who defeated Maximus, and cauſed his head to be cut off in 388; reſtored Valentinian, and entered in triumph with him into Rome. From that time St. Ambroſe became Valentinian's inſtructor, and moſt faithful counſellor; but Arbogaſtus, a Gauliſh officer, having engaged him in a war, treacherouſly cauſed him to be ſtrangled at Vienne, in Dauphiny, on the 15th of May, 392, when but twenty years of age, at which time Valentinian was only a catechumen. Theodoſius the Great ſucceeded him, and revenged his death.

Valentinian III. or Flavius Placidius Valentinianus, emperor of the Weſt, was the ſon of Conſtance, the general, and Placidia, the daughter of Theodoſius the Great. He was born on the 3d of July, 419, and was crowned emperor on the 23d of October, 425. He married Eudoxia, the daughter of Theodoſius the Younger, in 437, and at firſt truſted his mother Placidia with his whole authority. That wiſe princeſs, and the general Ætius, protracted the loſs of the empire; but Valentinian having killed that brave general with his own hand, the empire fell to decay after his death, and was never more reſtored to its former glory. Valentinian was himſelf aſſaſſinated by order of Petronius Maximus, whoſe wife he had debauched, on the 17th of March, 455, at thirty years of age. After his death Petronius Maximus ſeized the throne.

VALERIAN, or Publius Lucinius Valerianus, emperor of Rome, was raiſed to the throne in the year 253, and aſſociated his ſon Galienus to the empire, with whom he reigned ſeven or eight years. He at firſt ſhewed ſome affection for the Chriſtians, of whom his palace was full; but at length giving himſelf up to all kinds of impiety, he kindled the moſt cruel perſecution againſt the church it had ever ſuffered: but Macrinus, one of his captains, betraying him, he was defeated by the Perſians in the year 260, and made priſoner by Sapor, who made uſe of that emperor's back to enable him to mount his horſe, and three years after put him to death.

VALERIUS Publicola (Publius) a Roman conſul, triumphed with Brutus over Tarquin and the Tuſcans, in the 507th year before the Chriſtian æra. He received the name of Publicola from his being extremely popular. He was four times conſul, and yet died ſo poor, that the people were obliged to make a collection to defray the expence of his funeral.

Valerius Cato. See Cato.

Valerius Corvinus Meſſala (Marcus) a Roman citizen, illuſtrious by his birth and his abilities, made himſelf feared by the Triumviri, even in his youth, and was conſul with Auguſtus in the year 5. Pliny ſays, that before he died he had loſt his memory to ſuch a degree, as to forget

forget even his own name. He compoſed ſeveral works, none of which are now extant.

VALERIUS FLACCUS SETINUS BALBUS, a Latin poet, was born at Sezzo, or Setia, from whence he had the name of Setinus; but lived moſt part of his time at Padua. He was cotemporary with Martial, and his intimate friend, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by writing a very indifferent poem in heroic verſe, on the Expedition of the Argonauts. It is dedicated to the emperor Veſpaſian; but is not finiſhed, the author dying at thirty years of age, before he had completed it. An elegant edition of this work was publiſhed at Leyden, in 1724, by Peter Burman.

VALERIUS SORANUS, a Latin poet in the time of Julius Cæſar, 50 years before the Chriſtian æra. He was eloquent, and a perfect maſter of the Greek and Latin tongues. He was put to death for divulging ſome things which he was ordered to conceal.

VALERIUS MAXIMUS, a Latin hiſtorian, ſprung from the families of the Valerii and Fabii, which made him take the name of Valerius Maximus. He ſtudied polite literature, and afterwards followed Sextus Pompey to the wars. At his return he compoſed an Account of the Actions, and remarkable Sayings of the Romans and other great Men, and dedicated that work to the emperor Tiberius. Many of the learned think, that this is the ſame that is now extant, and and bears the name of Valerius Maximus; but others maintain, that what we have now is only an abridgment of the work written by this celebrated hiſtorian, and that this abridgment was made by one Nepotian of Africa. However, this work is well written, and contains a great number of memorable examples and facts performed by the Greeks and Romans, that are worthy of being read.

VALERIUS (CORNELIUS) a writer in the 16th century, was born at Utrecht, in the year 1512, and was the author of an Encyclopedia of the Arts, written with great clearneſs, and in a very methodical manner. He died in 1578, aged ſixty-ſix.

VALERIUS, or rather VALERIO (AUGUSTIN) biſhop of Verona and cardinal, flouriſhed about the end of the 16th century. He was born at Venice, and became well ſkilled in the Latin tongue, which he ſpoke with equal elegance and facility, though it was difficult for him to expreſs himſelf in his native language. He taught moral philoſophy at the place of his birth, and was himſelf a man of excellent morals; but his grief at ſeeing his country excommunicated by pope Paul V. occaſioned a diſeaſe of which he died. He wrote, among other works, one on ſacred rhetoric, in which he gives the origin of the falſe legends of the ſaints, and obſerves that there was formerly a cuſtom in the monaſteries of exerciſing the young monks, by propoſing to them Latin amplifications upon the martyrdom of the ſaints, which giving to them the liberty of introducing tyrants, and perſecuted ſaints, acting and ſpeaking in a manner that ſeemed to them moſt probable, gave them occaſion, at the ſame time, to write upon theſe ſubjects a ſort of hiſtories, or rather religious romances, much more full of ornaments and invention than truth; but though theſe efforts of genius did not deſerve much regard, thoſe that appeared the moſt entertaining and beſt written were laid up; ſo that after a conſiderable time, being found with the manuſcripts in the libraries of monaſteries, it was difficult for perſons void of judgment, and fond of the marvellous, to diſtinguiſh theſe trials of wit from the true hiſtories of ſaints preſerved there.

VALERIUS CYPRIANUS, a proteſtant author, who wrote a Spaniſh Verſion of the Old and New Teſtament, that may be rather conſidered as a ſecond edition of Caſſiodorus de Reina's Bible.

VALERIUS, (LUKE) a learned mathematician at the beginning of the 17th century, taught geometry in the college of Rome with ſuch applauſe, that the celebrated Galileo called him the Archimedes of his time. He wrote a book *De Centro Gravitatis Solidorum*, which he had printed in 1606, and another, *De Quadratura Parabolæ per ſimplex falſum*.

VALERY, (ST.) a town of France, in Picardy, ſeated at the mouth of the river Somme, ten miles from Abbeville, and one hundred north-by-weſt of Paris. Long. 1. 42. E. Lat. 50. 11. N.

VALERY-EN-CAUX, (ST.) a town of France, in Normany, and in the territory of Caux, with a harbour. It is fifteen miles from Dieppe, eighty-five from Rouen, and one hundred and five north-weſt of Paris. Long. 1. 47. E. Lat. 49 0. N.

VALESIO, (FRANCIS) a famous Spaniſh phyſician of the 16th century, became phyſician to Philip II. on his adviſing that prince to put his feet in a baſon of warm water in order to aſſuage the pain of the gout, which ſucceeded. This phyſician wrote many works, among which, that intitled *De Methodo Medendi* is eſteemed an excellent performance.

VALESIUS, (HENRICUS). See VALOIS.

VALETTA, the capital of the iſle of Malta, and a conſiderable fortreſs. It is divided into three parts, ſeparated by channels, which form ſo many peninſulas of ſolid rock; and, as the ſituation is ſtrong, ſo no art is wanting in the fortifications to render it impregnable. The ſtreets are ſpacious, and the houſes built of white ſtone. The arſenal, the palace of the grand maſter, and the hoſpital for ſick knights, are ſuperb ſtructures.

VALETTE, a town of France, in Angumois, ten miles ſouth of Angouleme. Long. 0. 15. E. Lat. 45. 30. N.

VALETTE PARISOT, (JOHN DE LA) grand maſter of the knights of Malta, was illuſtrious for his piety and valour, and ſucceeded Claudius de la Sengle in 1557. He cruiſed ſo ſucceſsfully againſt the Turks, that in leſs than five years he took from them above fifty veſſels. Soliman II. provoked at this ſucceſs, attempted to render himſelf maſter of the iſland of Malta, and ſent againſt it an army of eighty thouſand men, which began the ſiege in the month of May, 1565, but the grand maſter de la Valette oppoſed them with ſuch reſolution, that after a four months ſiege, they were obliged to retire with the loſs of above twenty thouſand men. He at length cauſed ſeveral forts to be built; ſecured the iſland of Malta from the attempts of the Turks, refuſed the cardinal's hat offered him by Pius V. and died on the 21ſt of Auguſt, 1568.

VALKENBURG, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Limburg, and ſubject to the Dutch. It is nine miles eaſt of Maeſtricht. Long. 5. 55. E. Lat. 51. 0. N.

VALKOWAT, a town of Sclavonia, ſeated on the river Danube, ſixty miles north-weſt of Belgrade, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Long. 20. 20. E. Lat 45. 45. N.

VALLADOLID, a city of Spain, in Old Caſtile, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee and an univerſity. It is ſurrounded with ſtrong walls, and adorned with handſome buildings and large public ſquares, porticos, and fountains. There are eleven thouſand houſes, with fine, long, and ſpacious ſtreets. The little river Eſcueva runs acroſs it, and has a large ſtone bridge with twelve handſome arches. The market-place, called El Campo, is ſeven hundred paces in circumference, and is ſurrounded with a great number of convents. There is another in the middle of the city, ſurrounded with very handſome brick houſes, under which there are piazzas, and here the merchants keep their ſhops; all the houſes are uniform, being four ſtories high, and all the windows have balconies made of iron gilt.

In this city there are ſeventy convents of both ſexes, the fineſt of which is that of the Dominicans, remarkable for its church, which is one of the moſt ſuperb in the city. This was formerly the reſidence of the kings, who have a handſome palace here. It is fifty-three miles ſouth-weſt of Burgos, and eighty-five north-by-weſt of Madrid. Long. 4. 50. W. Lat. 41. 36. N.

VALLADOLID, a conſiderable town of North America, in New Spain, and capital of the government of Mechoacan, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near a great lake, one hundred and twenty-five miles weſt of Mexico. Long. 103. 20. W. Lat. 20. 0. N.

There is another town of the ſame name in America, on the confines of the audience of Nicaragua, and in the government of Honduras, in New Spain, with a biſhop's ſee. Long. 88. 5. W. Lat. 13. 30. N.

There is alſo another in Yucatan, near the coaſt of the gulph of Honduras. Long. 87. 35. W. Lat. 19. 0. N.

There is ſtill alſo another in Peru, in the audience of Quito, near the mountains called the Andes. Long. 72. 55. W. Lat. 6. 20. S.

VALLES, (FRANCIS). See VALESIO.

VALLIERE, (LOUISA FRANCESE DE LA BEAUME LE BLAIRE, ducheſs of) miſtreſs of Lewis XIV. She was deſcended from the ancient houſe of La Beaume, and was maid of honour to Henrietta of England, the firſt wife of Philip duke of Orleans. She conceived ſuch tenderneſs for Lewis XIV. that ſhe could not conceal it. The king returned her paſſion, and raiſed her to the rank of ducheſs. She never made an ill uſe of the favours ſhe received from him, and took a pleaſure in acts of charity. At length, renouncing the world and the court, ſhe became a religious in the convent of the Camelites, in the ſuburb of St. James at Paris, in 1675, and there took the name of ſiſter Louiſa de la Miſericorde. She led a penitent and exemplary life; and on hearing of the death of a ſon whom ſhe had by the king, who was admiral of France, ſhe ſaid with a ſigh, "I ought "to weep more for his birth than for his death." Her great auſterities brought on a diſeaſe of which ſhe died, on the 6th of January, 1710, at ſixty-ſix years of age. There is attributed to her a ſmall Treatiſe, intitled Reflections on the Mercy of God.

VALLISNIERI, (ANTHONY) a knight, and celebrated profeſſor of phyſic at Padua, was deſcended from an ancient and noble family, and born on the third of May, 1661. He

diſtinguiſhed himſelf among the learned, practiſed and taught phyſic with reputation, was made honorary phyſician to the emperor, and created knight by the duke of Modena. He died on the 28th of January, 1730, aged ſixty-nine, after his having written in Italian a great number of learned works, on Inſects, Natural Hiſtory, and Phyſic, which were printed at Venice, in three volumes folio. Theſe works are curious and eſteemed.

VALOGNE, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the dioceſe of Coutances. It is ſeated on a rivulet, eight miles from the ſea, and one hundred and fifty-eight weſt-by-north of Paris. Long. 1. 4. W. Lat. 49 30. N.

VALOIS, a territory of France, in the military government of the Iſle of France, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the north by the Soiſſonnois, on the eaſt by Champagne, on the ſouth by La-Brie and the Iſle of France, and on the weſt by Beauvoiſis. It is a level country, abounding with corn and wood.

VALOIS, (HENRY DE) in Latin, *Henricus Valeſius*, hiſtoriographer of France, and one of the moſt learned men of the 17th century, was born at Paris in 1603, of a noble family, originally of Normandy. After he had ſtudied the languages, and gone through a courſe of philoſophy, he applied himſelf to the law at Bourges; and, in obedience to his father, became advocate in the parliament of Paris; but at length he gave himſelf up entirely to ſtudy, and laboured at the Greek and Latin authors with ſuch ſucceſs, as to acquire a great reputation throughout all Europe. He died in 1676, aged ſeventy-three. His principal works are, 1. A new Edition of Ammianus Marcellinus, with Notes. 2. An Edition of Euſebius's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, in Greek, with a good Latin Tranſlation, and learned Notes. 3. Socrates's and Sozomen's Hiſtories in Greek and Latin, with Obſervations. 4. Theodoret's Hiſtory, and that of Evagrius Scholaſticus, alſo in Greek and Latin, with Notes. All theſe editions are eſteemed excellent.

VALONA, a town of Turky, in Europe, and in Upper Albania, with a harbour, and a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It was taken by the Venetians in 1690, who abandoned it after they had demoliſhed the fortifications. It is ſeated on the ſea ſhore, near the mountain Chimera, fifty-five miles ſouth-eaſt of Durazzo. Long. 19. 50. E. Lat. 40. 48. N.

VALONGIN, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſeated near the lake of Neufchatel, twenty-five miles north-weſt of Bern. It is a ſmall republic under the protection of the king of Pruſſia. Long. 7. 15. E. Lat. 47. 10. N.

VALPARISSA, a ſea-port town of South America, in Chili, with a harbour, and defended by a good fort. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, on the coaſt of the South Sea. Long. 72. 0. W. Lat. 34. 19. S.

VALSALVA, (ANTHONY MARIA) an eminent phyſician and anatomiſt, was born at Immola in 1666, and was the diſciple of Malpighi. He taught anatomy at Bologna with uncommon applauſe, and died in 1723, aged fifty-ſeven. He wrote an excellent Treatiſe on the Ear, and other works in Latin, printed at Venice in quarto.

VALTELINE, a fine fruitful valley in the ſouth-eaſt diviſion of the country of the Griſons. It lies at the entrance of Italy, at the foot of the Alps, and is very conſiderable on account of its being the paſs between Italy and Germany. It is divided into five bailiwicks, who have each their council and their chief elected by the whole community. The inhabitants enjoy great privileges, and are all Roman Catholics.

VALVERDE, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, ſeated in a pleaſant valley, eight miles from Elvas. Long. 6. 13. W. Lat. 38. 36. N.

VALVERDE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, near the frontiers of Eſtramadura, twenty-ſeven miles north of Alcantara. Long. 72. 30. W. Lat. 39 46. N.

VAN, a town of Turky in Aſia, and in the province of Turcomania, near the frontiers of Perſia. It is a populous place, and defended by a caſtle, ſeated on a mountain. It is likewiſe a beglerbeglic, under which there are nine ſangiacates, or particular governments. The Turks always keep a numerous garriſon in the caſtle. Long. 44. 30. E. Lat. 38. 0. N.

VAN ACH, (JOHN) a celebrated painter, was ſo called from his father's living at Aix la Chapelle, though he himſelf was born at Cologne in 1550. He was a diſciple of Sprangher, after which he travelled through Italy, ſeeking in every city opportunities of improvement. He then went to Germany, where the emperor Rodolphus took him into favour, and ſent him to Rome to deſign the antiques. This prince was a paſſionate lover of the fine arts, and a great encourager of merit in all artiſts. John Van Ach at his return worked a long time for the emperor, and was eſteemed the greateſt maſter of his time. He died loaded with riches and honour, and beloved and eſteemed by all that knew him.

VANBRUG, (Sir JOHN) a celebrated Engliſh dramatic writer and architect, was deſcended from a family in Cheſhire, which came from France, though by his name he appears to have been originally of Dutch extraction. He was probably born about the middle of the reign of Charles II. and received a liberal education. His firſt comedy, called the Relapſe, or Virtue in Danger, was acted in the year 1697 with great applauſe, which gave him ſuch encouragement, that he wrote eleven more comedies. He was the friend of Mr. Congreve, whoſe genius was naturally turned for dramatic performances; and theſe two gave new life to the Engliſh ſtage, and reſtored its reputation, which had been ſome time ſinking; but their making vicious perſons their moſt amiable and ſtriking characters, and their bordering too much on obſcenity, could be of no ſervice to the cauſe of virtue; and, therefore, it was not without reaſon that they were attacked by Mr. Collier, in his piece on the Immorality and Profaneneſs of the Stage, which ſir John Vanbrug anſwered, by a ſhort Vindication of the Relapſe and the Provoked Wife. However, either the reputation ſir John gained by his comedies, or his ſkill in architecture, were rewarded with great advantages. He was appointed Clarencieux king at arms, which he afterwards diſpoſed of. In 1716 he was appointed ſurveyor of the works at Greenwich hoſpital; he was likewiſe made comptroller-general of his majeſty's works, and ſurveyor of all the gardens and waters. He was an able architect, but his performances in this ſcience are eſteemed heavy. Under his direction were raiſed Blenheim-houſe in Oxfordſhire, Claremont in Surry, and his own houſe at Whitehall. In ſome part of his life he went to France, where, being prompted by his taſte for architecture, to view the fortifications of the country, he was one day obſerved by an engineer, who informing againſt him, he was ſecured and ſent to the Baſtile; but he met with an eaſy confinement, and was ſoon after ſet at liberty. He died of a quinſey at his houſe in Whitehall, on the 26th of March, 1726.

VAN DALE, (ANTHONY) a learned critic, was born on the 8th of November, 1638. He diſcovered in his youth an extreme fondneſs for the languages, but his parents obliged him to quit that ſtudy, in order to apply himſelf to trade, which he did for ſeveral years. However, when thirty years of age, he reſumed his ſtudies, became well ſkilled in the Greek and Roman antiquities, and took his degrees in phyſic, which he practiſed with ſucceſs, and died at Harlem, when phyſician to the hoſpital of that city, on the 28th of November, 1708. He wrote, 1. Learned Diſſertations on the Pagan Oracles, in which he maintains that they were ſupported by nothing but the frauds of the prieſts. The beſt edition of theſe Diſſertations is that of Amſterdam in 1700. M. de Fontenelle has given an Abridgement of this work in French in his Treatiſe on Oracles. 2. A Treatiſe on the Origin and Progreſs of Idolatry, with ſeveral Diſſertations on important Subjects. Theſe works are in Latin, and prove the author to be a perſon of much learning and ſound criticiſm.

VANDERBANK, (PETER) an eminent engraver, was born at Paris, and came to England about the year 1674. He was ſoon admired for the ſoftneſs of his prints, and ſtill more for their ſize, ſome of his heads being the largeſt that had then appeared in England; but this very merit helped to ruin him, for the price he obtained for ſuch conſiderable works, was by no means anſwerable to the time he beſtowed upon them. King Charles II. James II. and his queen, ſir Edmundbury Godfrey, &c. are on large ſheets, and finely executed. He etched the cieling painted by Verrio, in the drawing-room at Windſor; but the moſt valuable of his works is his excellent print of Chriſt praying in the Garden, after Sebaſtian Bourdon. He died at Bradfield in 1697. After his death his widow diſpoſed of his plates to Brown a printſeller, who made great advantage of them, and acquired an eaſy fortune. *Walpole's Catalogue of Engravers.*

VANDERGUTCH, (MICHAEL) an eminent engraver, was born at Antwerp, and became the ſcholar of Boutats, and the maſter of Vertue. It is remarkable that Boutats had twenty ſons and four daughters, and that of his ſons twelve were engravers; and that Philip, one of them, had twelve ſons, of whom four were engravers. Vandergutch's family, though not ſo numerous, has been alike dedicated to the art. When Michael arrived here does not appear. He practiſed chiefly on anatomical figures, and there is a large print by him of the royal navy on a ſheet and a half; but a print of Mr. Savage was reckoned his maſter-piece. He was much afflicted with the gout, and died on the 16th of October, 1725, aged ſixty-five, leaving two ſons, both engravers.

VANDERGUTCH, (JOHN) the eldeſt ſon of the former, was born in 1697, and learned to draw of Cheron, and alſo ſtudied in the academy. His father taught him to engrave, but he chiefly practiſed etching. His ſix academic figures after Cheron were admired, and he is much commended by Cheſelden in the preface to his Oſteology, in the prints

of which he had a great ſhare. *Walpole's Catalogue of Engravers.*

VANDER LINDEN, (JOHN ANTONIDES) a celebrated phyſician in the 17th century, was born at Enckhuiſen, in North Holland, on the 13th of January, 1609. He ſtudied philoſophy at Leyden, and afterwards applied himſelf entirely to phyſic. He after this ſtudied at Franeker, where he took the degree of doctor of phyſic; and, at length, his father, who was an eminent phyſician of Amſterdam, ſent for him home, in order to inſtruct him in the practice of that art, after whoſe death Vander Linden continued to practiſe phyſic there with a ſucceſs that raiſed him a great reputation. In 1639, he was ſent for to be profeſſor of phyſic in the univerſity of Franeker, where he read lectures both on the theory and practice of that ſcience, and alſo on anatomy and botany. He continued there till the year 1651, when he was invited to Leyden, and made one of the curators of that univerſity, and continued there till his death, which happened on the 5th of March, 1664. He wrote many medicinal works.

VANDER MEULEN, (ANTHONY FRANCIS) an excellent painter, born at Bruſſels in 1634, was invited into France by M. Colbert. The uſual ſubjects of his paintings were hunting pieces, ſieges, battles, marches, and the encampment of armies. He followed Lewis XIV. in his conqueſts, and drew on the ſpot the cities beſieged, and views of the neighbouring country. Marly, and the other royal palaces are adorned with his large pictures. Le Brun had ſuch a value for him, that he gave him his niece in marriage. He died at Paris in 1690.

Peter Vander-Meulen, his brother, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſculpture, and came to England with his wife in 1670.

VANDER VAART, (JOHN) a native of Harlem, came to England in 1674, and learned to paint of Wych, the father, but did not confine himſelf to landſcape. He was particularly famous for the repreſentation of partridge and dead game. In old Devonſhire-houſe in Piccadilly, he painted a violin againſt a door that deceived every body. When the houſe was burned, this piece was preſerved, and is now at Chatſworth. Prints were taken from ſeveral of his works, and ſome he executed in mezzotinto himſelf. In 1713, he ſold his collection, and got more money by mending pictures, than he did in the former part of his life by painting them. He was a man of an amiable character, and was above fifty years an inhabitant of Covent-Garden, where he died of a fever in 1721, at the age of ſeventy-four. *Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

VANDEVELDE, (WILLIAM) a famous painter, diſtinguiſhed from his more famous ſon of the ſame name, by the appellation of the Old, was born at Leyden in 1610, and learned to paint ſhips by a previous turn to navigation. It was not much to his honour, ſays the ingenious Mr. Walpole, that he conducted the Engliſh fleet, as is ſaid, to burn Schelling; for, though Charles II. had received him and his ſon with great marks of favour, it was puſhing his gratitude too far, to ſerve the king againſt his own country. He was a very able maſter. He painted chiefly in black and white; and, in the latter part of his life, always put the date on his works. He died in 1693, and was buried in St. James's church.

VANDEVELDE, (WILLIAM) the ſon, followed his father in painting engagements at ſea, and was the greateſt man that has appeared in that branch of painting. The palm not being leſs diſputed with Raphael for hiſtory, than with Vandevelde for ſea-pieces. He was born at Amſterdam in 1633, and wanted no maſter but his father till the latter came to England; and then, for a ſhort time, he was placed with Simon de Vlieger, an admired painter of ſhips, but his name is now only preſerved by its being united to his diſciple's. Young William was ſoon demanded by his father, and graciouſly entertained by the king, to whoſe particular inclination his genius was adapted. He is ſuppoſed to have lived chiefly with his father at Greenwich, who had choſen that reſidence as ſuited to the ſubjects he wanted. In king James's collection were eighteen pieces of the father and ſon; ſeveral are at Hampton-court, and at Hinchinbrook, and at Buckingham-houſe was a view of Solebay fight by the former; for Vandevelde, by order of the duke of York, attended the engagement in a ſmall veſſel. But the beſt choſen collection of theſe maſters, is at Mr. Skinner's in Clifford-ſtreet, Burlington-gardens, collected by the late Mr. Walker. Vandevelde, the ſon, having painted the junction of the Engliſh and French fleets at the Nore, whither king Charles went to view them, and where he was repreſented going on board his own yacht, two commiſſioners of the admiralty agreed to beg it of the king, to cut it in two, and each to take a part, but the painter, in whoſe preſence they concluded this wiſe treaty, took away the picture, and concealed it till the king's death, when he offered it to Bulfinch, the printſeller, for eighty pounds. Bulfinch took time to conſider of it, and returning to purchaſe it, found it ſold for one hundred and thirty guineas. Vandevelde, the younger, died in 1707, at ſeventy-four years of age, and left a ſon alſo named William, a painter of the ſame ſtyle, who made good copies from his father's works, but was otherwiſe no conſiderable performer. He went to Holland, and died there.

William, the elder, had a brother named Cornelius, who, like him, painted ſhipping in black and white, was employed by king Charles, and had a ſalary. *Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

VANDIEST, (ADRIAN) an eminent painter, was born at the Hague, and learned of his father, a painter of ſea pieces. Adrian came to England at the age of ſeventeen, and followed both portrait and landſcape painting, but was not much encouraged, except by lord Granville earl of Bath, for whom he worked at his ſeat, and drew ſeveral views and ruins in the weſt of England. Seven of his landſcapes were in ſir Peter Lely's collection. His own portrait, with a ragged ſtuff about his head, and a landſcape in his hand, was painted by himſelf. He began a ſet of prints, after views from his own deſigns, but died of the gout in 1704, in the forty-ninth year of his age. He left a ſon who painted portraits, and died a few years ago. *Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

VANDÆUVRE, a town of France, in Champain, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Barſe, fifteen miles from Troyes. Long. 4. 27. E. Lat. 48. 10. N.

VAN DYCK, (ſir ANTHONY) a celebrated painter, was born at Antwerp in the year 1599, and giving early proofs of his excellent genius, became the diſciple of the illuſtrious Rubens. While he lived with this maſter, there happened an affair that may be ſaid to have laid the foundation of his reputation. Rubens having one night left a picture unfiniſhed, went out, when his ſcholars taking the opportunity of playing about the room, one of them ſtriking at his companion with a maul-ſtick, threw down the picture, which, not being dry, received ſome damage. However, Van Dyck being at work in the next room, was prevailed on to try to repair the miſchief. Rubens came the next morning to his work firſt, and going at a diſtance to view the picture, as is uſual with painters, and having contemplated it a little, ſuddenly cried out, that he liked it far better than he did the night before. While Van Dyck lived with Rubens he painted a great number of faces, and among the reſt that of his maſter's wife. Afterwards he travelled into Italy, and having ſtaid a ſhort time at Rome, removed to Venice, where he attained the beautiful colouring of Titian, Paul Veroneſe, and the Venetian ſchool, which appeared from the many excellent pictures he drew at Genoa.

After having ſpent a few years abroad, he returned Flanders, with ſo noble, ſo eaſy and natural a manner of painting, that Titian himſelf was hardly his ſuperior, and no other maſter could equal him in portraits. On his return home, he performed ſeveral pieces of hiſtory, that rendered his name famous all over Europe; but afterwards applied himſelf to painting after the life, as the moſt advantageous branch of his profeſſion; but ſome ſay, that he was adviſed by his maſter Rubens to apply to portraits, leſt he ſhould become as univerſal a painter as himſelf. Du Freſnoy ſays, that of all the diſciples of Rubens, many of whom were admirable, Van Dyck beſt comprehended the rules and general maxims of his maſter, that he even excelled him in the delicacy of his colouring, and in his cabinet pieces; but that his guſto in deſigning was no better than that of Rubens.

The prince of Orange ſent for him to draw the pictures of his princeſs and children. Cardinal Richelieu invited him to France, where he ſtaid but a ſhort time, and then came to England. King Charles I. conceived an extraordinary eſteem for his works, honoured him with knighthood, gave him his own picture ſet round with diamonds, aſſigned him a conſiderable penſion, ſat very often to him for his picture, and was followed by moſt of the nobility and gentry of the kingdom. He had therefore prodigious buſineſs for portraits, about which he at firſt took a great deal of care, but at laſt haſtily ran them over. A friend aſking him the reaſon, he anſwered, "I have worked a long time for reputation, and I now work for my kitchen."

He was low of ſtature, but well proportioned, very handſome, modeſt, and extremely obliging, an encourager of all who excelled in any art or ſcience, and extremely generous. He married one of the faireſt ladies of the Engliſh court, a daughter of the lord Ruthen, earl of Gowry, and though ſhe had but little fortune, maintained her with a grandeur anſwerable to her birth. He himſelf was generally richly dreſſed, his coaches and equipage were magnificent. His retinue very numerous, his table very ſplendid, and ſo frequented by perſons of the greateſt quality of both ſexes, that his apartments rather reſembled the court of a prince

than the lodgings of a painter. Towards the latter end of his life, he became deſirous of immortalizing his name by ſome great undertaking; he therefore went to Paris, in hopes of being employed in the grand gallery of the Louvre; but not ſucceeding there, he returned to England, and propoſed to make cartoons for the Banquetting-houſe at Whitehall, the ſubject of which was to be the inſtitution of the order of the Garter, the proceſſion of the knights in their habits, with their inſtallation, and St. George's feaſt; but demanding 8,000l. that ſum was thought unreaſonable; and while the king was treating with him for a leſs ſum, he died, in 1641, aged forty-two.

VAN EICK. See EICK.

VAN ES (JAMES) an excellent painter of fruit-pieces, birds, and flowers, all which he performed extremely well. He flouriſhed in the latter part of the 16th century, and lived for the moſt part at Antwerp, the place of his birth.

VAN ESPEN. See ESPEN.

VAN HELMONT. See HELMONT.

VAN HOUC (JOHN) an excellent painter, was born at Antwerp, and became one of the diſciples of Rubens, after which he went to Rome, where his knowledge in colouring was admired. Going to Vienna, in order to return to Flanders, he was taken into the ſervice of the archduke Leopold, who kept him there till the year 1560, when he died in the prime of his life.

VAN HUYSUM (JOHN) an excellent painter, was born at Amſterdam, in 1682. His father, who was a painter, taught him to paint ſcreens, figures, and vaſes on wood, landſcapes, and ſometimes flowers; but he no ſooner arrived at years of maturity, than he confined himſelf to fruit, flowers, and landſcapes, and excelled all the painters and that lived before him, in repreſenting the beauty of flowers, the down and bloom of fruit. When the flowers were in bloom, and the fruit in perfection, he uſed to deſign them in his own garden; and he has ſhewn, by his ſurpriſing exactneſs, the ſuperiority of his touch, the delicacy of his pencil, and his high finiſhing, that he could trace nature through all her refinements. Hence all the curious in painting fought his works with great eagerneſs, which encouraged him to raiſe his prices, till his pictures became too dear for any but princes, and men of very large fortune.

He at length was ſeized with a diſorder that approached to madneſs, which was attributed to the raillery of ſome painters on the coquetry of his wife, though ſhe was neither young nor handſome. This made him take to drinking, which, added to his wife's ill temper and the debauchery of his ſon, whom he was obliged to ſend to the Indies, threw him into a melancholy ſtate; this, however, had no effect on his works; ſo that his laſt pictures are as much eſteemed as thoſe he painted in his prime. He died at Amſterdam, on the 8th of February, 1749, aged ſixty-ſeven.

VANINI (LUCILIO) a perſon burnt for atheiſm, was born at Taurifano, in the kingdom of Naples, in the year 1585. He was a great lover of learning from his infancy, and applied himſelf with uncommon ardour to the ſtudy of philoſophy, phyſic, divinity, and judicial aſtrology, for which he had a ſuperſtitious fondneſs. He alſo ſtudied the civil and canon law, of both which he ſtyles himſelf doctor, in the title to his Dialogues. Having finiſhed his ſtudies at Padua, he was ordained prieſt, and began to preach, but ſoon quitted the pulpit, in order to apply himſelf afreſh to his ſtudies. His favourite authors were Ariſtotle, Averroes, Cardan, and Pomponatius; and it is ſaid, that from theſe authors, he picked the ſeeds of atheiſm, and thoſe monſtrous doctrines he afterwards taught. At his return to Naples, he there, according to father Marſene, agreed with twelve or thirteen of his friends, to go through the world to ſpread the ſeeds of atheiſm, and France falling to his lot, he quitted the name of Lucilio, and took that of Julius Cæſar. Having travelled through part of Germany and the Low Countries, he went to Geneva, and thence to Lyons, where venting his impieties under pretence of teaching philoſophy, he was in danger of being ſeized, and was obliged to fly to England, where he was impriſoned, in 1614; but, after a confinement of forty-nine days was ſet at liberty; upon which he again croſſed the ſea and took the road to Italy; but ſtopping at Geneva, and undertaking to teach the youth there, his pernicious ſentiments were ſoon diſcovered, which obliged him to return to Lyons, where he endeavoured to ſkreen himſelf from the perſecution of the clergy, by writing a book againſt Cardan and other atheiſtical writers, wherein, under pretence of confuting them, he, in ſome meaſure, gives them the victory; this was his famous *Amphitheatrum Æternæ Providentia*; but his artifice being diſcovered, he went again into Italy, and at length returned to France, and became a monk in a convent of Guienne; but being baniſhed his convent, he retired to Paris, where he endeavoured to introduce himſelf to the pope's nuncio, by writing an Apology for the Council of Trent. Soon after, he printed his Dialogues on Nature, which he dedicated to the marſhal Baſſompierre, who had made him his chaplain, with a ſalary of two hundred crowns a year; but his Dialogues were ſcarce publiſhed, when the Sorbonne ordered them to be burnt. This obliged him to leave Paris, in 1617, the year after he had obtained his chaplainſhip, and to retire to Toulouſe. He there taught phyſic, philoſophy, and divinity, and ſecretly infuſed his atheiſtical notions into his ſcholars, which being diſcovered, he was thrown into priſon, and condemned by the parliament of Toulouſe, to be tied to a ſtake, and, after having his tongue plucked out, to be burnt alive, which was executed in that city, in February, 1619, at which time he was only thirty-four years of age. Beſides the works already mentioned, he wrote, 1. *Commentarii Phyſici*. 2. *Commentarii Medici*. 3. A Treatiſe *de vera Sapientia*. 4. A Diſcourſe, entitled *Phyſico-magicus Tractatus*. 5. *Apologia pro Lege Moſaica & Chriſtiana*. 6. A Treatiſe on Aſtronomy. 7. *De contemnanda Gloria*.

VANNES, an ancient town of Brittany, with a biſhop's ſee and a harbour. It is but a ſmall place, and yet the ſuburbs are conſiderable. It is ſeated very advantageouſly for trade, it having a communication with the ſea by a canal, twenty-five miles eaſt of Blavet, and two hundred and fifty-five weſt-by-ſouth of Paris. Long. 2. 59. W. Lat. 47. 39. N.

VANNI (CAVALIER FRANCESCO) an eminent painter, was born at Sienna, in 1563. He was the diſciple of Arcangelo Salimbeni, his godfather, and afterwards of Frederico Zucchero, but quitted the manner he had learned from them, to follow that of Barocci, whom he imitated in his choice of religious ſubjects, as well as in his guſto of painting. The moſt conſiderable works of this maſter are in the ſeveral churches of Sienna, and are much commended both for correctneſs of deſign and beauty of colouring. He was knighted by pope Clement VIII. for his famous piece of the fall of Simon Magus, in the Vatican, and died in 1610, at forty-ſeven years of age.

VAN NIEULANT (WILLIAM) an excellent painter, was born at Antwerp, in the year 1584, and inſtructed in the art of painting by Savery, at Amſterdam. He afterwards travelled to Rome, and lived three years with Paul Brill, during which he painted the ruins of Rome, and other remains of antiquity, with great exactneſs, adorning them with many ſmall figures and landſcapes. He alſo performed well in aqua fortis, and was likewiſe eſteemed one of the beſt poets of his age. He left Rome in 1607, and after having ſpent ſome time among the artiſts at Antwerp, returned to Amſterdam, where he died in the year 1635.

VAN NIEULANT (ADRIAN) a native of Antwerp, was alſo an eminent painter. He was firſt inſtructed by Peter Iſaac, and afterwards by Francis Baden, at Amſterdam, in 1607, where he ſpent moſt of his life. He was a good painter in ſmall figures and landſcapes. There are ſeveral fine pieces extant of his doing, containing the hiſtories of the Old Teſtament. He died in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

VAN NOORT (ADAM) a celebrated painter, was born at Antwerp, and was the ſon and diſciple of Lambert Van Noort. He painted in great, and had the reputation of being a maſter. He was ſo full of buſineſs, that he had not time to go out of his own country. He was Rubens's firſt maſter, and died at Antwerp, in 1641, aged eighty-four.

VAN ORLAY (BERNARD) an excellent painter, was born at Bruſſels, and became the diſciple of Raphael Urbino. When he drew any picture of conſequence, he laid leaf-gold for his ground, and painted upon it, which kept his colours freſh, and, in certain places, added a luſtre to them, particularly in the celeſtial light which he painted in a picture of the Day of Judgment, that is in the chapel of the alms-houſe, at Antwerp. By an order of the emperor Charles V. he drew many deſigns for tapeſtries, and the chief of the tapeſtry-work done for the pope and other princes, after Raphael's deſigns, was committed to his care, to ſee it well executed.

VANSOMER (PAUL) an excellent portrait-painter, was born at Antwerp, and came to England in the reign of king James I. about the year 1606, between which and 1620, he did ſeveral excellent pictures, among which are that of William earl of Pembroke, lord chamberlain, an half-length, at St. James's, which is an admirable portrait. There are alſo at Windſor, James I. behind him a view of Whitehall, and Anne of Denmark, with a proſpect of the weſt end of St. Paul's. At Hampton-court, is the ſame king, with armour lying by him on the ground, which is better than the former, alſo his queen, with a horſe and dogs, and the marquis of Hamilton, with the white ſtaff. At Ditchly, are three ladies by him, lady Morton in purple, another with yellow lace about her neck and a gauſe ſcarf, the third in black, with a crape over her forehead. Vanſomer died about the age of forty-five, and was buried in the church of St. Martin's in the Fields, on the 5th of January, 1621, *Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting*.

VAN UTRECHT (ADRIAN) a celebrated painter, born at Antwerp, on the 12th of January, 1599. His chief excellence was in painting fruit-pieces, birds, and beaſts, either as alive or dead. His works are in the palaces of the emperor, the king of Spain, and other princes, and likewiſe in Holland. He had been in France, Italy, and Germany, but Antwerp was the chief place of his reſidence.

VARELST (SIMON) an eminent painter, was born in Holland, and arrived at capital excellence in flower-painting. It is not certain in what year he arrived in England. His works were extremely admired, and his pieces the greateſt that have been known in this country. He was patronized by the duke of Buckingham, who having too much wit, ſays Mr Walpole, to be only beneficent, and perceiving the poor man to be immoderately vain, piqued him to attempt portraits. Varelſt thinking nothing impoſſible to his painting, fell into the ſnare, and drew the duke himſelf, but crowded it ſo much with fruit and ſun flowers, that the king, to whom it was ſhewn, took it for a flower piece. However Varelſt was laughed at, till he was admired, and ſir Peter Lely himſelf became the real ſacrifice to the jeſt. He loſt much of his buſineſs, and retired to Kew, while Varelſt engroſſed the faſhion, and for one half-length was paid 110l. His portraits were extremely laboured, and finiſhed with the ſame delicacy as his flowers, which he continued to introduce into them. Lord chancellor Shafteſbury going to ſit, was received by him with his hat on. "Don't you know me?" ſaid the peer. "Yes," replied the painter, "you are my lord chancellor: and do you know me? I am Varelſt. The king can make any man a chancellor; but he can make no man a Varelſt." Shafteſbury was diſguſted, and ſat to Greenhill. Some time after, he became lunatic from ſelf-admiration, and calling himſelf the God of Flowers, went to Whitehall, ſaying he wanted to converſe with the king for two or three hours. Being repulſed, he ſaid, "He is king of England; I am king of painting; why ſhould not we converſe together familiarly?" He ſhewed a hiſtory-piece, on which he had laboured twenty years, and boaſted that it contained the ſeveral manners and excellencies of Raphael, Titian, Rubens, and Vandyck. Varelſt was ſhut up towards the end of his life, but recovered his ſenſes at laſt, and died in Suffolk-ſtreet. In king James's collection were ſix of his hand, the king, queen, and ducheſs of Portſmouth, half-lengths. In lord Pomfret's were nine flower-pieces. His ſkill in painting flowers has been praiſed with much delicacy by Mr. Prior, who, on ſeeing one of them, wrote the following beautiful epigram:

When fam'd Varelſt this little wonder drew,
Flora vouchſaf'd the growing work to view.
Finding the painter's ſcience at a ſtand,
The goddeſs ſnatch'd the pencil from his hand,
And finiſhing the piece, ſhe ſmiling ſaid,
Behold one work of mine that ne'er ſhall fade.

His brother, Harman Varelſt, lived ſome time at Vienna, till it was beſieged by the Turks, in 1683. He afterwards came to England, and painted hiſtory, fruit, and flowers, and dying about 1700, was buried in St. Andrew's Holborn. He left a ſon of his profeſſion called Cornelius, and and a very accompliſhed daughter, who painted in oil, and drew ſmall hiſtories, and portraits both in large and ſmall, underſtood muſic, and ſpoke Latin, German, Italian, and other languages. *Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

VARENIUS (AUGUSTUS) a famous Lutheran divine, was born in the duchy of Lunenburgh, on the 20th of September, 1620. He became ſo well ſkilled in the Hebrew tongue, that he was conſidered in Germany as the beſt ſkilled in that language of all the proteſtants, except the Buxtorfs; and he had ſuch a prodigious memory, that he knew the Hebrew text of all the Old Teſtament by heart. He wrote a Commentary on the Prophecy of Iſaiah, and many other works.

He ought not to be confounded with Bernard Varenius, a Dutchman and an able phyſician, who wrote a geographical treatiſe which is eſteemed, entitled *Geographia univerſalis, in quâ Affectiones generales Telluris explicantur.*

VARILLAS (ANTHONY) a famous French hiſtorian, was born in the Upper Marche, a province of France, in 1624. He was intruſted with the education of the ſons of ſome perſons of diſtinction, and at length went to Paris, where he applied himſelf entirely to the ſtudy of hiſtory, and contracted an acquaintance with the learned. He became hiſtoriographer to the duke of Orleans; obtained a penſion of 1200 livres, which Mr. Colbert took from him, and he had another from the French clergy. He died in the community of the clergy of St. Colmo at Paris, on the 9th of June, 1696. He wrote, 1. A Hiſtory of France, in fifteen volumes, quarto. 2. A Hiſtory of Hereſies, in ſix volumes, quarto. 3. The method of Educating Princes, or the Hiſtory of William de Croy; and many other works. He is charged with being more attentive to pleaſe his readers, than to the truth of facts.

VARIUS, a Latin poet, the friend of Virgil and Horace, had a great ſhare in the bounty and favour of the emperor Auguſtus, and compoſed tragedies by which he acquired a great reputation, but they are unhappily loſt. We ought particularly to regret his Thyeſtes, which, with the Medea of Ovid, paſſed for the beſt tragedy of the Romans.

VARNA, a conſiderable town of Turky in Europe, and in Bulgaria, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, and a harbour. It is ſeated on the river Varna near its mouth, on the Black ſea, twenty-two miles north of Meſembre, and one hundred and twenty-five north-weſt of Conſtantinople. Long. 27. 50. E. Lat. 43. 0. N.

VARRO (MARCUS TERENTIUS) conſul of Rome with Lucius Æmilius Paulus, loſt by his raſhneſs and imprudence the famous battle of Cannæ againſt Hannibal, in the 216th year before the Chriſtian æra. But being afterwards at Rome, the people were ſo far from accuſing him, that they returned him thanks, becauſe he had not deſpaired of the ſafety of the republic, after ſo great a loſs.

VARRO (MARCUS TERENTIUS) the moſt learned of all the Romans in grammar, hiſtory, and philoſophy, was born in the 116th year before the Chriſtian æra. It is ſaid that he compoſed many Treatiſes on Hiſtory, on Illuſtrious Men, on Roman Families, Annals, and a great number of other works, amounting in all to near five hundred volumes, of which there are only ſome fragments now extant, and the treatiſe *De re Ruſtica*. He died in the 28th year before the Chriſtian æra.

VARUS (QUINTILIUS) a Roman proconſul, who was entirely defeated by Arminius, a German chief, under the reign of Auguſtus, in the year 9.

VASARI (GIORGIO) a celebrated Italian painter and architect, was born at Arezzo, in Tuſcany, and was the diſciple of Michael Angelo and Andrew del Sarto. By his indefatigable diligence in ſtudying and copying all the beſt pieces of the fineſt artiſts, he improved his invention and hand to ſuch a degree, that he attained a wonderful freedom in both. He ſpent the moſt conſiderable part of his life in travelling over Italy, leaving every where marks of his induſtry, and gathering materials for his hiſtory of the lives of the moſt excellent painters, ſculptors, architects, &c. which he publiſhed at Florence in two volumes, in 1550, and reprinted in 1568, with large additions, and the heads of moſt of the maſters. He died in 1578, at ſixty-four years of age.

VASCOSAN (MICHAEL DE) a celebrated printer of Paris, was born at Amiens. He married one of the daughters of Badius, and alſo became allied to Robert Stevens, who married the other. Vaſcoſan is juſtly eſteemed one of the moſt excellent printers France has produced; ſince almoſt all the books that have proceeded from his preſs are eſteemed, not only for the beauty and correctneſs of the impreſſion, but alſo for their being compoſed by learned men.

VASSERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle and duchy of Bavaria, and in the territory of Munich, with a caſtle. It is ſurrounded on all ſides by high mountains, and the caſtle ſtands at the extremity of the town. It was ſtrengthened by the Auſtrians in 1742. It is ſeated on the river Inn, which almoſt ſurrounds the town, twenty-five miles ſouth-eaſt of Munich. Long. 12. 15. E. Lat. 47. 52. N.

VASSI, a town of France, in Champain. It is ſeated on the river Blaiſe, ten miles north-weſt of Joinville, and ſeventeen north-eaſt of Bar-ſur-Aube. Long. 4. 59. E. Lat. 48. 30. N.

VATAN, a town of France, in Berri, eight miles from Iſſoudon, ſeated in a fine plain. Long. 1. 50. E. Lat. 47. 5. N.

VATEAU, an eminent French painter of the 18th century, excelled in the graceful, nearly as much as Teniers in the burleſque, and formed ſeveral diſciples, whoſe pictures are greatly admired.

VATER (ABRAHAM) a celebrated profeſſor of anatomy, botany, and medicine at Wittemberg, where he was born in 1684. After having ſtudied at ſeveral academies in Germany, he travelled into England and Holland, where he became eſteemed by the learned. The celebrated Ruyſch, profeſſor at Amſterdam, gave him particular inſtructions in anatomy, and taught him the art of making thoſe fine injections for which he was ſo remarkable. Vater improved ſo well under his leſſons, that after being his diſciple, he became his rival. King Auguſtus employed him in many ſecret operations of chemiſtry. Vater was made a member of the Royal Society of London, and that of Pruſſia. He died at Wittemberg in 1751. He has left anatomical preparations, not at all inferior to thoſe of Ruyſch. He wrote ſeveral works, and collected a magnificent cabinet of curioſities, a deſcription of which has been printed under the title of *Vateri Muſæum Anatomicum Proprium*, in quarto.

VAUBAN. See PRESTRE.

VAUCOULEURS, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, and in Baſſigny. It has a collegiate church, with a dean, and ten canons. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, at the foot of which there is a ſpacious meadow watered by the river Meuſe, which paſſes near the town. It is ten miles weſt of Toul, and one hundred and fifty eaſt of Paris. Long. 5. 45. E. Lat. 48. 33. N.

VAUD, a territory of Swiſſerland, bounded on the ſouth by the lake of Geneva, on the weſt by the territory of Jez and the Franche Compté, on the north by Neuf-Chatel, the canton Friburg, and that of Bern, which bounds it alſo on the eaſt. The inhabitants are generally robuſt, and good ſoldiers. It is the moſt pleaſant and fertile country in all Swiſſerland.

VAUDEMONTE, a town of France, in Lorrain, in a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle, and a collegiate church. It is ſeated in a country more fertile in corn then any other part of Lorrain, fifteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Toul, and fifteen ſouth-weſt of Nancy. Long. 6. 10. E. Lat. 48. 26. N.

VAUDREVANGE, a town of Lorrain, ſeated on the river Sare, fifty miles north-eaſt of Nanci, and ſubject to the French; who built the ſtrong fortreſs of Sar-Lewis cloſe by it. The town itſelf is almoſt ruined. Long. 6. 36. E. Lat. 49. 28. N.

VAUGE, high mountains of Alſace, in Germany, which ſeparate it from Lorrain on the weſt, and divide Lorrain from the Franche Compté.

VAUGELAS (Claude Favre de) an elegant French writer, was born at Chamberry, in 1585. Antoine Favre, or Anthony Faber, his father, was firſt preſident of the ſenate of Chamberry, and publiſhed ſome learned works on the laws. His ſon, the ſubject of this article, was ſent to court when very young, and became gentleman in ordinary, and afterwards chamberlain to the duke of Orleans, whom he attended in all his retreats out of France; and at length he was governor to the children of prince Thomas. A penſion was ſettled on him by the crown, but it remained unpaid till cardinal Richelieu put the French academy upon forming a dictionary of that language: for that body repreſenting to the cardinal, that the only way to have one well and completely executed, was to commit the chief management of it to Vaugelas, the penſion was re-eſtabliſhed, and punctually paid. But though he had other advantages, and a handſome patrimony from his father, and though he was neither extravagant, nor neglected any means of improving his fortune, yet the expence of attending his maſter and other miſfortunes, made him ſo poor, that at his death he did not leave ſufficient to ſatisfy his creditors.

He was one of the firſt who corrected the French tongue, which he had cultivated with peculiar care and attention from his infancy. He formed himſelf chiefly upon the writings of Coeffeteau, eſpecially his Roman Hiſtory, which he ſo highly eſteemed, that he could hardly allow any expreſſions to be pure and elegant that were not to be found in it; whence Balzac pleaſantly ſaid, "That in the opinion of Vaugelas, ſalvation was no more to be had out of the Roman hiſtory, than out of the Roman church." His principal talent was for proſe; for though he wrote ſome Italian verſes that were admired, he could never ſucceed in French poetry. He was the author of two important works, *Remarques ſur la Langue Françoiſe*, in quarto; and *Quint Curce de la Vie & des Actions d'Alexandre*, in quarto. Vaugelas ſpent thirty years in tranſlating this author, whence Voiture, who was his intimate friend, uſed to tell him, "That while he was poliſhing one part, the language would grow obſolete, and he would have all the reſt to do over again;" and applied to him Martial's Epigram upon the barber, who was ſo long in ſhaving one part of the face, that the beard in the meantime grew again upon the other. However, Mr. Voltaire obſerves, "That the language then began to attain purity, and a fixed form; which was owing to the French Academy, and particularly to Vaugelas. His tranſlation of Quintus Curtius, which appeared in 1646, was the firſt good book written with purity; and there are few of the expreſſions and turns, that are yet become obſolete." Vaugelas died in February, 1650.

VAUR, a town of France in the province of Languedoc, ſeated on the river Agout, eighteen miles eaſt of Toulouſe. Long. 1. 30. E. Lat. 43. 45. N.

VAUX (Nicholas, lord) ſeems, ſays Mr. Walpole, to have been a great ornament to the reign of Henry VII. and to the court of Henry VIII. in its more joyous days, before queens, miniſters, peers, and martyrs, embrued ſo many ſcaffolds with their blood. William Vaux, his father, had forfeited his fortunes in the cauſe of Henry VI. but they were reſtored to the ſon with the honour of knighthood, on his fighting bravely at the battle of Stoke againſt the earl of Lincoln, on the ſide of Henry VII. At the marriage of prince Arthur, in the ſeventeenth year of that reign, the gallant young Vaux appeared in a gown of purple velvet, adorned with pieces of gold ſo thick and maſſive, that excluſive of the ſilk and furs, it was valued at 1000 l. About his neck he wore a collar of SS. weighing 800 l. in nobles. In thoſe days it not only required great bodily ſtrength to ſupport the weight of their cumberſome armour, but their very luxury of apparel for the drawing room would oppreſs a ſyſtem of modern muſcles; in the firſt of Henry VIII. he was made lieutenant of the caſtle of Guiſnes in Picardy; and in the fifth of that reign was at the ſiege of Terouenne. In the tenth year he was one of the ambaſſadors for confirming the peace between Henry and the French king; and ſoon after, in commiſſion for preparing the famous interview between thoſe monarchs near Guiſnes. Theſe martial and feſtive talents were the direct road to Henry's heart, who in his fifteenth year created ſir Nicholas a baron, at the palace of Bridewell; but he lived not long to enjoy the ſplendor of this favour; for he departed this life in 1523. He founded chantries for the ſouls of his anceſtors, portioned his three daughters with 500 l. a piece for their marriages, and to his ſons Thomas and William bequeathed all his wearing gere, except cloth of gold, cloth of ſilver, and tiſſue. A battle, a pageant, an embaſſy, and a ſuperſtitious will compoſed the hiſtory of moſt of the great men of that age; but lord Vaux did not ſtop there: he had been bred at Oxford, and had a happy genius for poetry, of which ſome ſamples are extant in the Paradiſe of Dainty Devices; and his lordſhip was chiefly admired for the facility of his metre in his ſongs. *Mr. Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.*

VAYER. See Mothe.

UBEDA, a conſiderable and populous town of Spain in Andaluſia, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Jaen, in a country fertile in wine, corn, oil, and fruits, five miles north-eaſt of Baeza, and one hundred and thirty eight ſouth eaſt of Madrid. Long. 3. 6. W. Lat. 38. 0. N.

UBERLINGEN, a ſmall free and imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the province of Furſtenburg. It is ſeated near the lake Conſtance, ten miles north-eaſt of Conſtance, in a country abounding in wine. Long. 9. 10. E. Lat. 47. 34. N.

UBES (St.) a ſea-port town of Portugal in the province of Eſtramadura, ſeated on a bay of the Atlantic ocean, twenty-one miles ſouth of Liſbon. It ſtands on an eminence, with a very ſtrong caſtle, built on a rock. The ſoil about it is fertile in corn, wine, and fruits; and it is furniſhed with good fiſh from the ſea, and a ſmall lake in the neighbourhood. Here they make great quantities of fine ſalt, which is carried to the American plantations. Lon. 9. 30. E. Lat. 38. 36. N.

UCKERMUND, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, ſeated on a bay of the Baltic ſea, twenty-five miles north-weſt of Stetin. Long. 14. 50. E. Lat. 53. 45. N.

UDENSKOI, a town of Siberia in Aſia, ſeated on the ſouth-eaſt part of the lake Baikul, in the road from Tobolſkoi to China, being one thouſand miles north-weſt of Pekin, and one thouſand two hundred eaſt of Tobolſkoi. Long. 96. 30. E. Lat. 53. 0. W.

UDINA, a handſome and conſiderable town of Italy, in the republic of Venice, and capital of Friuli, with a handſome caſtle. It is the reſidence of the patriarch of Aquilea, and is ſeated in a large and agreeable plain, on the rivers Taglimento and Liſenzo, twenty miles weſt of Gorice, and twenty-five north-by-eaſt of Venice. Long. 13. 20. E. Lat. 46. 30. N.

UDINE (Giovanne d') an excellent painter, received his name from the place of his nativity, he being born at Udine in 1494. He was inſtructed by Giorgone at Venice, and at Rome became a diſciple of Raphael. He is celebrated for being the reviver of ſtucco, a compoſition of lime and marble powder, in uſe among the ancient Romans. He was employed by Raphael in adorning the apartments of the Vatican, and afterwards by ſeveral princes and cardinals in the chief palaces of Rome and Florence. By the agreeable variety and richneſs of his fancy, and his peculiar happineſs in expreſſing all ſorts of animals, fruit, flowers, and ſtill-life, both in colours and in baſſo-relievo, he acquired the reputation of being the greateſt maſter in the world for decorations and ornaments in ſtucco and groteſque. He died in 1564, at ſeventy years of age, and was buried, according to his deſire, in the Rotunda, near Raphael his dear maſter.

VECELLI. See Titian.

VECHT, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopriek of Munſter, near a river of the ſame name. It is a ſmall place, but well fortified, and is thirty miles north of Oſnabrug. Long. 7. 50. E. Lat. 53. 5. N.

Vecht, a river of the United Provinces, which runs from eaſt to weſt acroſs the province of Overyſſel, and falls into the Zuyder-Zee below Swartſluys.

VEDELIUS (Nicholas) an eminent proteſtant divine in the ſeventeenth century, was born in the Palatinate, and

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was profeſſor of philoſophy twelve years at Geneva, and miniſter of the church of that city for ten years. In 1630 he was made profeſſor of Hebrew and divinity at Daventer, and was admitted doctor of divinity at Baſil, in his journey to that city. He was afterwards profeſſor of divinity at Franeker, where he died in 1642. He ſhewed great zeal againſt the Arminians, and wrote a work intitled *Arcanis Arminianiſmi*. He alſo wrote *Notæ in Epiſtolas Ignatii*, quarto. *Rationale Theologicum*, and ſeveral other works.

VEGA (Lopez de) a celebrated Spaniſh poet, alſo called *Lope Felix de Vega Carpio*, was born at Madrid in 1562, and became ſecretary to the biſhop of Avila, and afterwards to the count of Lemos, the duke of Alva, &c. At length having embraced the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, he received prieſts orders, and became knight of Malta. He died on the 27th of Auguſt, 1635, aged ſeventy-two. He wrote in Spaniſh a great number of theatrical pieces and poems that are admired.

Vega. See Garcias Lasso.

VEGETIUS (Flavius) a celebrated writer, lived under the reign of Valentinian the Younger, about the year 380. He wrote in Latin an excellent treatiſe containing military inſtitutions, of which M. Bourdon publiſhed a good tranſlation in French, in 1743, octavo.

VEGLIA, an iſland in the gulph of Venice, on the coaſt of Morlachia, and to the eaſt of Cherſo. It is twenty miles in length, and eight in breadth; and is the moſt pleaſant and populous of all the iſlands on this coaſt. It produces a great deal of wine, ſilk, and ſmall horſes, which are in great eſteem. Veglia is the only town therein; it is a biſhop's ſee, and has an harbour defended by a caſtle. It is ſeated on the ſea ſhore, on a hill, ſeventeen miles north-weſt of Arbe. Long. 14. 53. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

VEILLANA, a town of Italy in Piedmont, ſeated on an eminence near the river Doria, twelve miles north of Pignerol. Long. 7. 24. E. Lat. 44. 57. N.

VEIT (St.) a town of Germany in the circle of Auſtria, and in Carinthia, ſeated in a fruitful valley, at the confluence of the rivers Glan and Wunich, eight miles north-eaſt of Clagenfurt. Long. 14. 45. E. Lat. 46. 56. N.

VEITO (St.) a ſtrong town of Italy in Iſtria, with a caſtle belonging to the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on a mountain near the gulph of Venice, thirty-ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt of Capo d'-Iſtria. Lon. 14. 37. E. Lat. 45. 25. N.

VELA, a remarkable cape on the coaſt of Terra Firma, in South America, one hundred and eighty miles north-eaſt of St. Martha. Long. 73. 30. W. Lat. 12. 0. N.

VELASQUEZ (Dom Diego de Sylva, one of the greateſt painters Spain has produced, was born at Seville in 1594. He firſt employed himſelf in imitating the works of Caravaggio, whoſe manner he reſembles in his portraits, and at length repaired to Madrid, where his works procured him the higheſt reputation, and he became firſt painter to king Philip IV. who loaded him with favours, made him a knight of St. Jago, gave him ſeveral poſts, and preſented him a golden key; a diſtinction by which he had admittance into the palace at all hours. Velaſquez travelled into Italy, and was every where magnificently received; for doing honour to this great painter, was paying their court to the king of Spain. His majeſty was fond of his company, and took an extraordinary pleaſure in ſeeing him paint. Velaſquez died at Madrid in 1660, and his funeral was performed with extraordinary magnificence.

VELAY, a territory of France in the government of Languedoc, bounded on the north by Forez, on the weſt by Upper Auvergne, on the ſouth by the Gevaudan, and on the eaſt by Vivarez. It is a country full of mountains, covered with ſnow the greateſt part of the year, and yet it abounds with cattle.

VELDENTS, a caſtle of Germany in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and the chief place of a county of the ſame name, in the archbiſhoprick of Treves, and belongs to the elector Palatine. It is ſeated near the river Moſelle, fifteen miles eaſt of Treves. Long. 6. 36. E. Lat. 50. 10. N.

VELEZ (Lewis de Guevarre et de Duegnas) a facetious Spaniſh poet, was born at Icija in Andaluſia, and had a ſurpriſing talent for turning the moſt ſerious things into ridicule. He was eſteemed at the court of Philip IV. and died in 1646. He wrote, in Spaniſh, ſeveral comedies, and a piece, entitled The lame Devil, or News from the other World.

Velez, a town of Spain, in the province of New Caſtile, fifty miles ſouth-eaſt of Madrid. Long. 3. 20. W. Lat. 40. 5. N.

VELEZ-DE-GOMARA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, in the province of Erif, with an harbour and an handſome caſtle, where the governor reſides. It is ſeated between two high mountains, one hundred miles from Malaga. Long 4. 0. W. Lat. 35. 0. N.

VELEZ-MALAGA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada. It is ſeated in an agreeable plain, twelve miles north-eaſt of Malaga. Long. 3. 41. W. Lat. 36. 28. N.

VELIKA, a town of Sclavonia, ſixty miles north-weſt of Poſega. Long. 17. 31. E. Lat. 46. 15. N.

VELLEIUS PATERCULUS, a celebrated Latin hiſtorian, was, it is thought, born at Naples, of an illuſtrious family. He was at firſt tribune, and at length commanded the cavalry in Germany under Tiberius. He followed that prince in all his expeditions during nine years, and was made prætor in the year 30. He wrote an Abridgment of the Roman Hiſtory, which is a very curious performance, and written in a ſtyle worthy of the Auguſtan age. He there exactly mentions the epochas of great events, and gives an elogium on the great men. He is nevertheleſs blamed for praiſing with too much adulation Tiberius, and even Sejanus, which, according to Juſtus Lipſius, involved him in the ruin of that unhappy favourite. This Abridgment by Velleius Paterculus is not complete. It was publiſhed by Rhenanus in 1520, and has ſince had a great number of editions. There is alſo attributed to this hiſtorian a fragment, which mentions the defeat of ſome Roman legions, in the country of the Griſons; but the learned critics conſider this fragment as a ſuppoſititious piece.

VELLETRI, a town of Italy in the Campania of Rome, with a biſhop's ſee. It is the reſidence of the biſhop of Oſtia, who has here a magnificent palace. It is ſeated on a pleaſant hill, twelve miles from the ſea, and eighteen ſouth-eaſt of Rome. Long. 13. 20. E. Lat. 41. 40. N.

VENAFRO, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro, with a biſhop's ſee and the title of a principality. It is ſeated near the river Volturno, twenty-ſeven miles weſt of Capua. Long. 14. 50. E. Lat. 41. 30. N.

VENAISSIN, a territory which lately depended on the pope, between Provence, Dauphiny, Durance, and the Rhone, whoſe capital city is Avignon.

VENANT, a town of France in Artois, on the frontiers of Flanders, five miles eaſt of Aire. Long. 2. 30. E. Lat. 50. 43. N.

VENCE, an ancient town of Provence, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the frontiers of Piedmont, eight miles from the ſea, and nine north of Antibes. Long. 7. 0. E. Lat. 43 45. N.

VENDOME, a town of France in Beauce, and capital of Vendomois, with a Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated upon the river Loire, thirty miles north-eaſt of Tours. Long. 1. 0. W. Lat. 47. 48. N. The Vendomois, or the duchy of Vendome, is bounded on the north by Dumois, on the eaſt by Blaiſois, on the ſouth by Turaine, and on the weſt by the Maine. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and produces all the neceſſaries of life in abundance.

VENERIE-ROYALE, a fine country-houſe of the king of Sardinia, about three miles from Turin. It is ſeated between the rivers Po, Stura, and Doria.

VENEZUELA, a province of Terra Firma in South America, lying on a gulph of the ſame name, is about 400 miles in length, and 300 in breadth. It is bounded on the north by the North ſea, on the ſouth by New Granada, on the weſt by the province of Rio-de-la-Hacha, and on the eaſt by that of Cumania. The vallies produce plenty of corn, rich paſtures, fruit, ſugar, and tobacco; and their plantations of chocolate nuts are the beſt in America. There is alſo gold among the ſands of this province, which has induced a great many Spaniards and Indians to ſettle here. Maracaibo is the capital town.

VENICE, a city of Italy, and one of the moſt rich, celebrated, and conſiderable places in the world, and capital of a republic of the ſame name, in the Dogado, with a patriarchate, and an univerſity. It is built on little iſlands in the ſea, which are ſeventy-two in number, according to the common account. The houſes are all built upon piles, and properly ſpeaking, there is no ſtreet in the city, for the houſes are all built on the ſides of canals. There is no paſſing through this city in a carriage, for which reaſon they make uſe of a ſort of boats, called gondolas. Some of the canals have a double key, as in Holland, for thoſe that walk on foot. This renders the ſituation very advantageous; becauſe this city being four or five miles from the land, has no need of walls or ramparts. It is alſo favourable to the ſingular neatneſs, which predominates throughout the whole place, and in the houſes; and likewiſe facilitates the carriage of all ſorts of merchandiſes, and goods from one place to another. It alſo has its inconveniences, for they have no water but what is brought a good way off in caſks; and the canals in the ſummer have an offenſive ſmell. There are above 500 bridges over theſe canals, the moſt famous of which is that called the Rialto. It is built about the middle of the great canal, which divides Venice into two parts; is of white marble, and has but one arch, which is ninety feet wide. There are in Venice fifty-three public ſquares, as well ſmall as great; the principal of which is called St. Mark's

Mark's Place, and is the greateſt ornament to the city. St Mark's church is at one end, and that of St. Geminiani at the other. The procuraties, which are a ſort of marble ſtructures, whoſe architecture is very handſome and regular, run along each ſide, having large piazzas under them. This ſquare is 280 paces in length, and 110 in breadth. There are 150 palaces, the fineſt of which is that of the Doge, which fronts St. Mark's Place. He lodges in the upper apartments, and thoſe below are for the aſſemblies of the councils of ſtate, with the body of the nobility and magiſtrates. Beſides theſe large buildings, there are 115 towers, of ſurpriſing height and ſtructure; 64 marble ſtatues, and 23 of bronze, which are all maſter-pieces of workmanſhip. The arſenal of Venice is the fineſt, and beſt furniſhed in Europe. It is ſeated on the ſea ſide, at the end of the city, from whence it is ſeparated by a canal, and is about three miles in circumference. It is ſurrounded with very high walls, and ſeveral ſmall towers, where there is a good guard. In theſe towers there are bells, which the centinels ring on the leaſt appearance of danger. In this arſenal there are arms for 100,000 men, as well horſe as foot; beſides 2000 cannons always ready for ſervice, either by ſea or land. In this city there are 70 churches, 30 monaſteries, 28 nunneries, and 17 hoſpitals. The cathedral church is that of St. Mark, in which they pretend to keep the body of St. Mark the Evangeliſt. It is gloomy within, but its walls are of marble, and the pillars of the front are encruſted with jaſper and porphyry. There is alſo a library, in which are a number of Greek manuſcripts, but none of them are above 500 years old. The number of the inhabitants are above 160,000; and they have a flouriſhing trade in ſilk manufactories, bone lace, all ſorts of glaſſes and mirrors, which make their principal employments. The ſons are generally of the ſame buſineſs as the father. There are two academies of painting, to which belong very ſkilful maſters. It is ſeventy-two miles eaſt-by-north of Mantua, one hundred and fifteen north-eaſt of Florence, one hundred and forty eaſt of Milan, two hundred and twenty-five north of Rome, and three hundred north-by-weſt of Naples. Long. 13. 10. E. Lat. 45. 25. N.

VENICE (the republic of) a country of Italy, which comprehends fourteen provinces, namely the Dogado, the Paduano, the Vicentino, the Veroneſe, the Breſciano, the Bergomaſco, the Cremaſco, the Poleſino-di-Rovigo, the Marca-Trevigiana, the Feltrino, the Belluneſe, the Cadorino, Friuli, and Iſtria; which ſee in their proper places. The government of the republic of Venice is ariſtocratic, for none can have any ſhare in it but the nobles. Theſe may be divided into ſix claſſes, namely twelve of the moſt ancient families; four families that in 880 ſubſcribed to the building of the abbey of St. George; thoſe whoſe names were written in the golden book in 1296; the families that were ennobled by the public in 1385; thoſe that purchaſed their nobility for 100,000 ducats, in 1646; and laſtly, all the ſtrangers which the Venetians have received into the number of their nobility. Any man of theſe families above twenty-five years of age, has a right to be a member of the council, which generally conſiſts of about 2500; and they are accounted great politicians, good negotiators, and ſecret even to a ſcruple. They alſo make a magnificent appearance, ſuitable to the dignity of their employment. The doge is elected by a plurality of voices, and keeps his dignity for life. After his election they place the ducal cap on his head, upon which he takes poſſeſſion of the doge's palace. He never uncovers his head to any perſon, becauſe he does not wear the cap in his own name, but in that of the republic. When there are any great ſolemnities, a nobleman carries the ſword, which is an emblem of the ſupreme authority; but it is not before the doge, but before the ſenate, to ſhew that the power is lodged in them. The office of the doge is to give audience to all ambaſſadors; to marry the Adriatic Sea in the name of the republic, on Holy-Thurſday; to preſide in all aſſemblies of the ſtate; to have an eye over all the members of the magiſtracy; and to nominate to all the benefices annexed to the church of St. Mark. On the other hand, he is to determine nothing without the conſent of the council; he is not to open any letter addreſſed to the republic, or that comes from the republic; he is not to receive any preſent: he is not to leave the city without permiſſion of the ſtates; he is not to chuſe an aſſiſtant; and he is never to reſign his dignity. In ſhort, he is a priſoner in the city, and out of it he is no more than a private perſon. There are four councils, the firſt of which is compoſed of the doge and ſix counſellors, called the Signioria. The ſecond is the Conſiglia Grande, or Great Council, in which all the nobles have a voice. The third is the Conſiglio-dei-Pregadi, which is as it were the ſoul of the republic, and conſiſts of about 250 of the nobility. The fourth is the Conſiglio-Proprio, whoſe members are called Savii Grandi, or the Great Sages, which join to the Signioria, and conſiſts of twenty-eight aſſeſſors. This gives audience to the ambaſſadors. The fifth and laſt is Il-Collegio-delli dieci, and is compoſed of ten counſellors, who take notice of all criminal matters; and the doge himſelf, when accuſed, is obliged to appear before them. There is no appeal from this council, and it is a great misfortune to be cited before it. It is a kind of ſtate inquiſition, as ſevere as that for religion; and they have a great number of ſpies, who diſcover not only what is done, but what is ſaid. As to religion, the Venetians are Roman Catholics, and yet they tolerate the Greeks, Turks, and Perſians. The proteſtants are not allowed the free exerciſe of their religion; but they are neither hated nor perſecuted, as in other popiſh countries. The head of the clergy is the patriarch of Venice, who muſt be a noble Venetian, and is elected by the ſenate. This patriarch, in conſequence of the policy of the ſenate, has ſcarce any power over the prieſts and monks, who are greatly corrupted. In times of peace the Venetians generally keep an army of 16,000 regular troops, and 10,000 militia. On the ſea they have always a ſmall fleet, compoſed of a few men of war, frigates, and gallies, which convoy the ſhips deſigned for the Levant, and cover the harbour of Corfu. They have alſo ſix gallies, with a few galliots or brigantines, to oppoſe the Corſairs which cruiſe on their coaſts. Their carnival begins on New year's day, and continues till Aſh-Wedneſday; all which time is employed in ſports and diverſions, and libertiniſm reigns in the city.

VENIUS (OCTAVIO) or OTHO VAN VEEN, a perſon ſkilled in painting, philoſophy, poetry, and the mathematics, was born at Leyden in the year 1558, of a conſiderable family. He was educated under cardinal Groeſbeck, biſhop and prince of Liege, and learned at the ſame time to deſign of Iſaac Nicholas. Afterwards he went to Rome, where he improved himſelf in deſigning under Frederico Zucchero, and acquired great excellence in all the parts of painting, eſpecially in the knowledge of the claro oſcuro. He lived ſeven years at Rome, during which time he performed ſeveral extraordinary pieces; and then paſſing into Germany, was received into the emperor's ſervice. After this he was employed by the duke of Bavaria, and the elector of Cologne; but having a deſire to return into the Low Countries, of which Alexander Farneſe, prince of Parma, was then governor for the king of Spain, he was made his engineer and painter. After that prince's death he retired to Antwerp, where he adorned the principal churches with his paintings. The archduke Albert, who ſucceeded in the government of the Low Countries, afterwards ſent for him to Bruſſels, and made him maſter of the mint; yet though this poſt took up much time, he found leiſure to exerciſe his profeſſion, and drew the portraits, at full length, of the archduke and the infanta his wife, which were ſent to James I. king of Great Britain. Lewis XIII. king of France, made him very advantageous offers, to induce him to enter into his ſervice, but he would not leave his native country. He was the firſt ſince Polydore Caravaggio that reduced the clara oſcuro to a principle of the art of painting, and had the honour to inſtruct Rubens. He publiſhed ſeveral works, which he embelliſhed with cuts of his own deſigning, as Horace's Emblems, the Life of Thomas Aquinas, and the Emblems of Love, which he performed with a great deal of art and grace. According to ſome authors he died at Bruſſels, on the 6th of May, 1629, but others ſay he lived till 1634.

He had two brothers, Gilbert who was an engraver, and Peter a painter; and left behind him two daughters, both excellent in their father's art.

VENLO, a ſtrong town of the United Provinces in Guelderland, and in the quarter of Ruremond. It was formerly in alliance with the Hanſiatic towns, till it was taken by Charles V. in 1543. It was under the dominion of the Spaniards till 1702, when the allies took it for the States-General. The inhabitants are for the moſt part Roman Catholics, and it is ſeated on the river Maeſe, where there is a commodious harbour. It is ten miles ſouth-weſt of Guelders. Long. 6. 26. E. Lat. 51. 35. N.

VENNER (TOBIAS) M. D. an eminent phyſician in the reign of Charles I. practiſed phyſic for many years at Bridgwater, and other places in Somerſetſhire; but in the latter part of his life in and near Bath. He was author of ſeveral medical books, the chief of which is his *Via Recta ad Vitam Longam*, or a Treatiſe wherein the right way and beſt manner of living for attaining to a long and healthful life, is clearly demonſtrated. This book was firſt publiſhed in 1620, and being adapted to general uſe and to ordinary capacities, is is ſaid to have got him moſt of his practice. He alſo wrote upon the Bath and Briſtol waters. He had the character of a plain man, and of a good and charitable phyſician; and is ſuppoſed to have prolonged his own life by obſerving the rules laid down in his book. He died in 1660, at eighty-three years of age.

VENNER (THOMAS) a ringleader of the enthuſiaſts called

Fifth monarchy-men, in the interregnum, was a wine-cooper, who had acquired a competent eſtate by his trade, and was reputed a man of ſenſe before his underſtanding was bewildered by the notions of the Millenarians, and his warm expectation that Chriſt was coming to reign a thouſand years upon earth, and that all human government, except that of the ſaints, was ſoon to ceaſe. He conſidered both Cromwell and Charles II. as uſurpers of Chriſt's dominion, and perſuaded his weak brethren that it was their duty to riſe and ſeize upon the kingdom in his name. Accordingly a rabble of them, with Venner at their head, aſſembled in the ſtreets, and proclaimed king Jeſus. They were attacked by a party of the militia, whom they reſolutely engaged, as many of them believed themſelves to be invulnerable, but they were at length overcome by numbers, and their leader, with twelve of his followers, was executed in January 1660-1. *Mr. Granger's Biographical Hiſtory.*

VENNING (RALPH) a nonconformiſt divine in the reign of Charles II. was educated in Emanuel college in Cambridge; and before the ejection, lecturer of the church of St. Olave in Southwark, where he was in high repute for his preaching. He was a man of great benevolence, and in his charity ſermons was a powerful advocate for the poor, among whom he annually diſtributed ſome hundred pounds. His oratory on this topic is ſaid to have been almoſt irreſiſtible; as ſome have gone to church with a reſolution not to give, and have been inſenſibly and involuntarily melted into compaſſion, and beſtowed their alms with uncommon liberality. As he was a man of no party himſelf, men of different parties were generally diſpoſed to do juſtice to his character. He was the author of nine practical treatiſes, and died on the 10th of March, 1673-4, in the forty-third year of his age.

VENOSA, an ancient town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Baſilicate, with a biſhop's ſee. It is the place where Horace was born. It is ſeated in a fertile plain, at the foot of the Appenine mountains, twelve miles north-weſt of Accerenza, and eighty north-eaſt of Naples. Lon. 16. 41. E. Lat. 41. 10. N.

VENTA-DE-CRUZ, a town of Terra Firma in South America, and in the Iſthmus of Darien. Here the Spaniards embark their merchandize on the river Chagre, which they ſend from Panama to Porto-Bello. It is forty miles ſouth of Porto-Bello. Long. 81. 36. W. Lat. 9. 26. N.

VENTIDIUS BASSUS, a Roman of mean birth, was at firſt a muleteer, but afterwards acquired ſuch reputation in the army for his bravery, under Julius Cæſar and Marc Anthony, that he became tribune of the people, prætor, high prieſt, and at length conſul. He conquered the Parthians in three great battles, for which he had the honour of a triumph, in the 38th year before the Chriſtian æra; and after his death he was honourably interred at the public expence.

VENTIMIGLIA, a ſea-port town of Italy in the territory of Genoa, ſeated on the Mediterranean ſea, ſixteen miles eaſt of Nice, and one hundred ſouth-weſt of Genoa. Long. 7. 36. E. Lat. 43. 51. N.

VENUS, in pagan worſhip, the goddeſs of love and beauty. Cicero mentions two other dieties of this name, of which the moſt famous were the *Venus*, ſtyled *Urania* and *Celeſtis*, and the *Venus Pandemos*, or *Popularis*, the wife of Vulcan, and the goddeſs of wanton and effeminate love. To the firſt the pagans aſcribed no attributes but ſuch as were agreeable to the ſtricteſt chaſtity and virtue; and of this deity they admitted no corporeal reſemblance, ſhe being only repreſented by the form of a globe, ending conically. Her ſacrifices were termed Nephalia, on account of their ſobriety. To her honey and wine were offered, and no animal except the heifer, and on her altars the wood of figs, vines, or mulberries were not ſuffered to be burnt. The Romans dedicated a temple to this goddeſs, to whom they gave the name of Verticordia, becauſe ſhe turned the hearts of lewd women, and inſpired modeſty and virtue.

But the moſt famous of theſe goddeſſes is the wife of Vulcan, who is repreſented as ſpringing from the froth raiſed by the genitals of Saturn, when cut off by Jupiter and thrown into the ſea. As ſoon as ſhe was formed, ſhe was laid in a beautiful ſhell embelliſhed with pearl, and wafted by gentle Zephyrs to the iſle of Cytherea, whence ſhe ſailed to Cyprus. At her landing flowers roſe beneath her feet; ſhe was received by the Hours, who braided her hair with golden fillets, and then wafted her to heaven, where her charms appeared ſo attractive, that moſt of the gods deſired her in marriage; but Vulcan, by the advice of Jupiter, gained poſſeſſion by putting poppies into her nectar. As Venus was the goddeſs of love and pleaſure, the poets have been laviſh in the deſcription of her beauties, and the painters and ſtatuaries have endeavoured to give her the moſt lovely form. Sometimes ſhe is repreſented cloathed in purple, glittering with gems, her head crowned with roſes, and drawn in her ivory car by ſwans, doves, or ſparrows; at others, ſhe ſtands attended by the Graces; but in all poſitions, her ſon Cupid is her inſeparable companion. She was honoured as the mother of Hymeneus, Cupid, Æneas, and the Graces, and was paſſionately fond of Adonis and Anchiſes. For her particular adventures, ſee VULCAN, ADONIS, PARIS, PYGMALION, &c.

This goddeſs was principally worſhipped at Paphos and Cyprus, and the ſacrifices offered to her were white goats and ſwine, with libations of wine, milk, and honey. Her victims were crowned with flowers, or wreaths of myrtle.

The abbé la Pluche obſerves, that theſe two Venuſes received their origin from the different manner in which the Egyptians repreſented their Iſis, who, when ſhe bore celeſtial attributes on her head, as a ſtar, was conſidered as the celeſtial Venus, who was taken up with the ſtudy of the ſtars, who applied herſelf to the moſt ſublime ſciences, and had her thoughts fixed on heaven. While the Iſis with terreſtrical ſymbols, as the heads of ſeveral animals, a multitude of breaſts, or a child in her lap, became the goddeſs of fruitfulneſs and generation.

VERA, a ſea port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, and on the confines of the kingdom of Murcia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the ſea-ſhore, fifty-five miles ſouth-weſt of Carthagena. Long. 1. 41. W. Lat. 37. 21. N.

VERACHT, (TOBY) an excellent painter of landſcapes, was born at Antwerp in the year 1566, and inſtructed Rubens in that branch of painting. He died in the year 1631.

VERA-CRUZ, a ſea-port town of North America, in New Spain, with a very ſecure and commodious harbour, defended by a fort. Here the Flotilla annually arrives from Spain to receive the produce of the gold and ſilver mines of Mexico. And, at the ſame time, a fair is held here for all manner of rich merchandize brought from China and the Eaſt Indies, by way of the South Sea, and for the merchandize of Europe by the way of the Atlantic Ocean. This town is not two miles in circumference, and about it there is a wall of no great ſtrength on the land-ſide. The air is unwholeſome, and there are very few Spaniards here unleſs when the Flotilla arrives, and then it is crowded with people from all parts of Spaniſh America. It is two hundred miles ſouth-eaſt of Mexico. Long. 102. 15. W. Lat. 18. 41. N.

VERAGUA, a province of New Spain, bounded on the eaſt by that of Coſta-Rica, on the weſt by Panama, on the north by Darien and the gulph of Panama, and on the ſouth by the South Sea. It is about one hundred and twenty five miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and ſixty in breadth from north to ſouth. It is a mountainous barren country, but has plenty of gold and ſilver. Conception is the capital town.

VERA-PAZ, a province of America, in New Spain, bounded on the north by Yucatan, on the eaſt by Honduras and Guatamala, on the ſouth by Soconuſco, and on the weſt by Chiapa. It is about eighty-eight miles in length, and as much in breadth, and is full of mountains and thick foreſts, which are croſſed by ſeveral rivers.

VERCELLI, an ancient, handſome, ſtrong, and conſiderable town of Italy, in Piedmont, with a biſhop's ſee. It is adorned with ſeveral churches, and ſome handſome buildings, particularly the town-houſe, the governor's palace, and the hoſpital. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Cerva and Seſſia, ten miles north-weſt of Caſal. Long. 8. 26. E. Lat. 45. 21. N.

VERD, (Cape) a promontory on the weſt coaſt of Africa, forty miles north-weſt of the mouth of the river Gambia. Long. 17. 29. W. Lat. 15. 0. N.

VERD, the iſlands of Cape de Verd, are ſeated on the Atlantic Ocean, about four hundred miles weſt of the cape. They are between the 13th and 19th degree of latitude, and the principal are ten in number, lying in a ſemi-circle. Their names are St. Antony, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Nicholas, the iſle of Sal, Bona Viſta, Mayo, St. Jago, Fuego, and Brava, which ſee.

VERDEN, a conſiderable town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, ſubject to the elector of Hanover. It is ſeated on the river Aller near the Weſer, fifteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Bremen, and fifty north-by-weſt of Hanover. Long. 9. 10. E. Lat. 53. 30. N.

VERDUN, a town of France, in Lorrain, and capital of Verdunois, with a biſhop's ſee. There are ſeveral abbeys, collegiate and pariſh churches; but the principal ſtructures are the biſhop's palace and the town-houſe. They make large quantities of ſweetmeats here, which are exported to ſeveral places. It is thirty miles weſt of Metz, and one hundred and thirty eaſt of Paris. Long. 5. 24. E. Lat. 49. 21. N.

VERDUN, a town of France, in Burgundy, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Doux and Sone. Long. 3. 57. E. Lat. 46. 52. N.

There

There is another town of the ſame name in Lower Armagnac, ſeated on the river Garonne, twenty-two miles north-weſt of Toulouſe. Long. 0. 58. E. Lat. 43. 56. N.

VERMANDOIS, a territory of France, in Picardy, bounded on the north by Cambreſis, on the eaſt by Thierache, on the ſouth by Noyonnois, and on the weſt by Santerre. It abounds in corn and excellent flax, and St. Quentin is the capital.

VERMANTON, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the Auxerrois, ſeated on the river Cure, ten miles ſouth eaſt of Auxerre. Long 3. 43. E. Lat. 47. 41. N.

VERMILLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the north by Delekarlea, on the eaſt by Weſtmania and Nericia, on the ſouth by the lake Waner, and on the weſt by Norway. It is about one hundred miles in length, and fifty in breadth, and is full of lakes and marſhes.

VERE, (EDWARD) earl of Oxford, an admired poet in the reign of queen Elizabeth. His youth was diſtinguiſhed by his wit, his dexterity in the exerciſes of thoſe times, his valour, and his zeal for his country. Having travelled into Italy, Stow ſays, he was the firſt that brought into England embroidered gloves and perfumes; and preſenting the queen with a pair of the former, ſhe was ſo pleaſed with with them, as to be drawn with them in one of her portraits. The earl of Oxford ſhone in the tournaments of that reign, in two of which he was honoured with a prize from her majeſty's own hand, being led armed by two ladies into her preſence-chamber. In 1585, he was at the head of the nobility who embarked with the earl of Leiceſter for the relief of the ſtates of Holland; and, in 1588, joined the fleet with ſhips hired at his own expence, to repel the Spaniſh Armada. He was knight of the Garter, and ſat on the celebrated trials of the queen of Scots, of the earls of Arundel, of Eſſex, and Southampton; but another remarkable trial in that reign proved the voluntary cauſe of his ruin. He was an intimate friend of the duke of Norfolk, who being condemned on account of the Scottiſh queen, he earneſtly ſolicited the lord-treaſurer Burleigh, his father-in-law, to ſave the duke's life; but not ſucceeding, he was ſo incenſed againſt that miniſter, that from the moſt abſurd and unjuſt revenge, he ſwore he would do all he could to ruin his daughter, and, accordingly, not only forſook her bed, but ſold and conſumed great part of the vaſt inheritance deſcended to him from his anceſtors. He, however, lived to a very great age, and died in the ſecond year of James I. This nobleman was reckoned the beſt writer of comedy in his time, and yet the very names of all his plays are loſt, though a few of his Poems are extant in the Paradiſe of Dainty Deviſes, printed in 1758, quarto. The chief part of the Collection was written by Richard Edwards, another comic writer. *Mr. Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.*

VERE, (Sir FRANCIS) a gentleman, who after giving many ſignal proofs of his valour in the Low Countries, was, in 1596, made governor of Fluſhing by queen Elizabeth. He afterwards gained immortal honour by his courage and conduct in the memorable battle near Nieuport, and by his brave defence of Oſtend for five months againſt the Spaniſh army. He was at the end of that term relieved, and the town was taken after a ſiege of three years. He died on the 28th of Auguſt, 1608.

VERE, (Sir HORACE) afterwards baron of Tilbury, was younger brother to ſir Francis, and a ſharer with him in the danger and honour of the above-mentioned exploits. He had the command of the forces ſent by king James to recover the Palatinate. He was a man of a moſt ſteady and ſedate courage, and poſſeſſed that preſence of mind in the greateſt dangers and emergencies, which is the higheſt qualification of a general. It was owing to this quality that he made that glorious retreat from Spinola, which was the greateſt action of his life. His taking of Sluys was attended with difficulties which were thought inſuperable. *Mr. Granger's Biog. Hiſt.*

VERGAZOON, (HENRY) a Dutch painter of landſcapes and ruins, which he painted with great neatneſs. His colouring is very natural, but his landſcape parts are commonly too dark and gloomy, appearing as if drawn for a night-piece. He ſometimes painted ſmall portraits, which are very curious. He was ſome time in England, but died in France.

VERGER DE HAURANE, (JOHN DU) abbot of St. Cyran, who rendered himſelf famous by his writings, and the diſciples he formed, was born at Bayonne in 1581, of a noble family. He ſtudied in France and at Louvain; and, in 1620, obtained the abbey of St Cyran, when he applied himſelf to the reading of the fathers and the councils, and formed a new ſyſtem of the doctrine of grace, to the belief of which he endeavoured to bring over Janſenius, and a great number of divines with whom he carried on a correſpondence by letter, and ſpared no pains to confirm M. d'Audilly, M. Arnauld, M. le Maitre, and his other diſciples, in his ſentiments. This making a great noiſe, the cardinal de Richelieu, in 1630, had him cloſely confined. However, after that miniſter's death, he was ſet at liberty, but died at Paris on the 11th of October, 1643, aged ſixty-two. He wrote Spiritual Letters, a Treatiſe on the Poverty of Jeſus Chriſt, with other Treatiſes, and a large volume in folio, printed at the expence of the clergy of France, under the name of Petrus Aurelius, but was ſuppreſſed by the king's order. Several of the abbe de St. Cyran's other pieces were condemned after his deceaſe.

VERGIER, (JAMES) a French poet, was born at Lyons in 1657, and went to Paris when young, where, by his agreeable wit, and the politeneſs of his behaviour, he rendered himſelf eſteemed, and his company ſought after. He then wore the habit of an eccleſiaſtic, and received the degree of bachelor of the Sorbonne. At length, however, he took to the ſword, and, in 1690, was made commiſſioner of the marine. He alſo became preſident of the council of commerce of Dunkirk; but his voluptuouſneſs, negligence, and love of pleaſure, prevented his obtaining higher poſts, and amaſſing wealth. He was aſſaſſinated at Paris, by being ſhot with a piſtol at midnight, as he was returning home after ſupping with one of his friends, on the 23d of Auguſt, 1720, at ſixty-three years of age. He wrote a Collection of Poems, Songs, Letters, and other Pieces, the beſt edition of which is that of Amſterdam in 1731, in two volumes duodecimo, ſometimes bound in four. His ſongs are particularly eſteemed on account of their decency. He alſo wrote Zaila, or the Africain, in verſe, and a Novel in proſe and verſe, intitled Don Juan and Iſabella.

VERGERIUS, (PETER PAUL) biſhop of Capo d'Iſtria, the place of his birth, ſtudied the law, but became more famous for his embaſſies than his ſkill in that profeſſion. In the year 1530, pope Clement VII. ſent him into Germany as his nuncio to the king of the Romans, with orders to prevent by all poſſible methods the calling of a general council, when he oppoſed the progreſs of Lutheraniſm, and maintained with vigour and addreſs the intereſts of the papacy. In 1535, he was ſent thither again by Paul III. with orders to promiſe that a council ſhould be called, when he had a conference with ſeveral proteſtant princes, and at Wittemberg diſcourſed with Luther himſelf. The following year he gave an account of his nunciaſhip to the pope, and was immediately ſent to Naples to negociate with Charles V. He was advanced to a biſhoprick the ſame year; and, in 1541, was preſent at the diet of Worms. But upon his returning this laſt time to Rome, he was ſo ſuſpected of Lutheraniſm, that the pope renounced his deſign of making him a cardinal. Vergerius was confounded at this news, and reſolved to endeavour to juſtify himſelf; for which purpoſe, he retired into his own country, and began there a controverſial work againſt the apoſtates of Germany. He examined their books, he weighed the force of their objections, he attentively conſidered the methods of refuting them; but this ſtudy ſerved only to convince him that they were in the right. Upon this, he renounced the hopes of being made a cardinal, and went to viſit his brother who was biſhop of Pola. He told him his condition; aſked his advice, and exhorted him to conſult the ſcriptures. The biſhop of Pola complied with this requeſt, was convinced of the truth of the proteſtant doctrine, and agreed with his brother to teach the truth for the future. They executed this deſign; but the monks, who perceived it, alarmed the inquiſition, and made a great clamour about it; on which, Vergerius not thinking himſelf ſafe, retired to Mantua to the cardinal Hercules de Gonzaga; but the pope's legate preſſing that cardinal to rid himſelf of ſuch a gueſt, Vergerus went to vindicate himſelf before the council of Trent, when the pope wrote to his legates to forbid his taking a place there, and to order him to depart. Vergerus then retired to Venice, where being prohibited going to his biſhoprick, he went to Padua, and was there a witneſs of the deplorable death of Francis Spira; and this example of deſpair made him reſolve to become a voluntary exile, in order to make an open profeſſion of the pure goſpel, on which he retired to the country of the Griſons, and was a miniſter there ſome years, as alſo in the Valteline, after which the duke of Wirtemberg invited him to Tubingen, where he died on the 4th of October, 1565. He publiſhed ſeveral ſmall pieces which were of great diſſervice to the Romiſh communion. Before he had left Italy he had loſt his brother, who was ſuſpected to have been poiſoned.

VERGIL, (POLYDORE). See VIRGIL.

VERHEYEN, (PHILIP) doctor of phyſic, regius profeſſor of anatomy and ſurgery, and one of the moſt celebrated anatomiſts of his time, was the ſon of a labourer of the village of Verrebroucq. He was employed with his parents in cultivating the earth till he was twenty-two years of age, when the curate of the place finding that he had great good ſenſe, taught him the rudiments of learning, and procured him a place in Trinity college at Louvain. Verheyen made ſuch

ſuch progreſs, that he ſoon excelled his fellow-ſtudents, was made profeſſor of anatomy and ſurgery, acquired an immortal reputation, and died at Louvain on the 18th of February, 1710, aged ſixty-two. He wrote an excellent Treatiſe *de Corporis Humani Anatomia*, the twelfth edition of which was printed at Bruſſels in 1710, quarto. A Treatiſe *de Febribus*, and other works.

VERITAS, in pagan mythology. See TRUTH.

VERMANDER, (CHARLES) an eminent painter and poet, was born at Meulebrac, a lordſhip belonging to his father in Flanders. He ſhewed great fire and genius both in his poems and pictures, moſt of which are taken from the ſacred hiſtory. He wrote, 1. A Treatiſe on Painting. 2. The Lives of Flemiſh Painters. 3. Comedies and Poems.

VERMILLI, (PETER) a famous divine, better known by the name of Peter Martyr, was born at Florence on the 8th of September, 1500. He took the habit of a regular canon of St. Auguſtin, in the monaſtery of Fieſoli, and became well ſkilled in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues, and in philoſophy and divinity. He at length aroſe to be chief of the congregation, and preached with ſuch eloquence, that he was conſidered as one of the moſt excellent preachers in Italy. At length reading the books of Zuinglius and Bucer, he embraced their ſentiments, and brought over to his opinions Tremellius, Zanchius, and a great number of other perſons; then took with him Bernardin Ochin, general of the Capuchins, and went to Zurich, then to Baſil, and at length to Straſburg, where he taught publicly, and married a young nun named Catharine. His great reputation occaſioned his being invited to England by king Edward VI. upon which he came hither with his wife in 1547, and obtained a profeſſorſhip in the univerſity of Oxford, which he enjoyed till the year 1553, and then returned to Straſburg. He afterwards taught at Zurich, and died there in 1562. He had the year before aſſiſted at the conference of Poiſſy. He wrote a great number of works.

VERNEUIL, a town of France, in Normandy, in the dioceſe of Evreux, and on the frontiers of Perche. It is ſeated on the river Aure, twenty-two miles ſouth-weſt of Evreux, and ſixty-five ſouth-weſt of Paris. Long. 1. 10. E. Lat. 48. 44. N.

There is another town of the ſame name in the Bourbonnois, fifteen miles from Moulins, and three from Alier. Long. 3. 15. E. Lat. 46. 18. N.

VERNEY, (GUICHARD JOSEPH DU) a celebrated phyſician, member the Academy of Sciences at Paris, profeſſor of anatomy at the royal garden, and one of the moſt learned anatomiſts of his time, was born at Feurs, in Fores, on the 5th of Auguſt, 1648, his father being a phyſician in that town. He acquired a very great reputation by his lectures and ſkill in anatomy and natural hiſtory; wrote in French an excellent Treatiſe on the Organ of Hearing, and died on the 10th of September, 1730, aged eighty-two.

VERNON, a handſome town of France, in Normandy, and in the dioceſe of Evreux, with an ancient caſtle, and a fort on the end of the bridge over the river Seine, on which it is ſeated in a plain, ten miles north-eaſt of Evreux, and forty-two north-weſt of Paris. Long. 1. 27. E. Lat. 49. 10. N.

VERNON, (EDWARD) eſq. an Engliſh admiral diſtinguiſhed by his bravery, was deſcended from an ancient family in Staffordſhire, and born at Weſtminſter on the 12th of November, 1684. His father, who was ſecretary of ſtate to king William and queen Mary, gave him a good education, but never intended him for the ſea ſervice; however, as the youth became deſirous of entering on that employment, his father at laſt conſented, and he purſued thoſe ſtudies which had a relation to navigation and gunnery with ſurpriſing alacrity and ſucceſs. His firſt expedition at ſea was under admiral Hopſon, when the French fleet and Spaniſh galleons were deſtroyed at Vigo. In 1702, he ſerved as ſecond lieutenant on board the Reſolution in an expedition to the Weſt Indies, under the command of commodore Walker; and, in 1704, ſerved on board the fleet commanded by ſir George Rooke, in convoying the king of Spain to Liſbon, when Mr. Vernon received an hundred guineas and a ring from that king's own hand. He was alſo at the famous battle of Malaga, both which were performed the ſame year. In January 1705, he was appointed commander of the Dolphin; and, in 1707, commanded the Royal Oak, one of the ſhips ſent to convoy the Liſbon fleet, which falling in with the French, three of our men of war were taken, and a fourth blown up. In 1708, Mr. Vernon commanded the Jerſey, and was ſent to the Weſt Indies as rear-admiral under ſir Charles Wager, where he took many valuable prizes, and greatly interrupted the trade of the enemy. In 1715, he commanded the Aſſiſtance, a ſhip of fifty guns, under ſir John Norris, in an expedition to the Baltic; and, in 1726, he commanded the Graſton of ſeventy guns, under ſir Charles Wager, in the ſame ſeas. On the acceſſion of his late majeſty, in 1727, captain Vernon was choſen member for Penryn, in Cornwall, and ſoon after was ſent to Gibraltar as commander of the Graſton, to join ſir Charles Wager. The next expedition in which Mr. Vernon was engaged, was that which immortalized his name. This was in 1739; he was ſleeping in his bed at Chatham, when the courrier arrived with the news at about two in the morning, and being informed that diſpatches of the utmoſt importance were arrived from London, he aroſe, and opening the packet, found a commiſſion appointing him vice-admiral of the blue, and commander in chief of a ſquadron fitting out for deſtroying the ſettlements of the Spaniards in the Weſt Indies, with a letter from his majeſty requiring his immediate attendance on him, on which he ordered a poſt-chaiſe to be got ready, and arrived at St. James's about ten in the morning. Having received his inſtructions, he weighed anchor from Spithead on the 23d of July, and on the 20th of November got in ſight of Porto-Bello, and the next day began the attack of that town, when, after a furious engagement on both ſides, it was taken on the 22d, with a conſiderable number of cannon, mortars, and ammunition, and alſo two Spaniſh men of war. He then blew up the fortifications, and left the place for want of land forces ſufficient to keep it, but firſt diſtributed ten thouſand dollars which had been ſent to Porto Bello for paying the Spaniſh troops, among the forces for their encouragement. On the 3d of March he anchored before Carthegana, and on the 6th began to bombard that town, but had not force ſufficient to take it. After his return home, the rebellion in 1745 breaking out, he was employed in guarding the coaſts of Kent and Suſſex, when he ſtationed a ſquadron of men of war in ſo happy a manner, that he blocked up the French ports in the channel. But ſoon after complaints being made againſt him for ſuperſeding the orders of the lords of the admiralty in appointing a gunner, in oppoſition to one recommended by themſelves, and for exacting too ſevere duty from the private men, he was ſtruck off the liſt of admirals, on which he retired from all public buſineſs, except attending the houſe of commons as member for Ipſwich in Suffolk. He generally reſided at his country ſeat at Nacton, and, though lame, enjoyed a good ſtate of health to the laſt. He was perfectly well on Friday the 28th of October, 1757; but about two the next morning was awaked out of his ſleep by a heavineſs at his heart, a phyſician was inſtantly ſent for, but he breathed his laſt in the arms of a ſervant about three minutes before he arrived.

VEROLI, an ancient town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Coſa, at the foot of the Appennines, on the frontiers of the kingdom of Naples, forty-ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt of Rome. Long. 14. 19. E. Lat. 41. 49. N.

VERONA, a city of Italy, in the territory of Venice. It is ſeated near the mountains, with a kind of plain to the ſouth, and is ſeven miles in circumference. It is naturally ſtrong; but the Venetians have ſo encreaſed the fortifications, that it is almoſt impregnable. The citadel ſtands on a plain on the banks of the river Adige, and there are two caſtles on a neighbouring mountain. It has five gates, which are not only ſtrong but handſome, and adorned with ſculpture, ſtatues, columns, and other works in marble. In the market for cattle is a very large amphitheatre built with free-ſtone and marble, in which are forty-two rows of benches, or ſeats, for the ſpectators, one above another; ſo that 23,000 perſons might be commodiouſly ſeated at the ſame time. Here are alſo the remains of a triumphal arch erected to the honour of Marius. There are ſeveral magnificent palaces here; but the town-houſe excels all the reſt. However, this town is neither rich nor populous, the common houſes are low, and the ſtreets are but indifferently paved. It has a cathedral, and ſeveral churches and convents. It is ſeventeen miles north-eaſt of Mantua, and ſixty-two ſouth-weſt of Venice. Long. 11. 20. E. Lat. 45. 24. N.

VERONESE, a territory of Italy, in the republic of Venice, bounded on the north by the Trentino, on the eaſt by the Vicentino and Paduano, on the ſouth by the Mantuano, and on the weſt by the Breſciano. It is about thirty-five miles in length, and twenty-ſeven in breadth, and is one of the moſt fertile countries in Italy, abounding in corn, wine, fruits, and cattle.

VERONESE (PAUL) a celebrated painter, was the ſon of Gabriel Cagliari, a ſculptor, and was born at Verona, in 1532. He was inſtructed in painting by his uncle Antonio Badile, and was not only eſteemed the moſt excellent of all the Lombard painters, but for his copious and admirable invention, the grandeur and majeſty of his compoſitions, the beauty and perfection of his draperies, and his noble ornaments of architecture, is ſtiled by the Italians *Il Pittor Felice*, that is, The Happy Painter. He was wonderfully graceful

graceful in his airs of women, to whom he gave incredible vivacity and eaſe, and on whom he beſtowed a great variety of ſhining draperies. Yet his compoſition is ſometimes improper, and his deſign incorrect; but his colouring, and whatever depends upon it, is ſo very charming in his pictures, that it ſurpriſes at firſt ſight, and makes us totally forget thoſe other qualities which are wanting in him.

He ſpent moſt of his time at Venice, but the beſt of his works were made after his return from Rome, where he had ſtudied the antique. He could not be prevailed upon, by the great offers made him by Philip II. king of Spain, to leave his own country, where his reputation was ſo great, that moſt of the princes of Europe ſent to their ſeveral ambaſſadors, to procure them ſomething of his hand, at any price. He was in favour with all the principal men in his time, and ſo much admired by all the great maſters, as well his cotemporaries as thoſe who ſucceeded him, that Titian himſelf uſed to ſay, he was the ornament of his profeſſion: and Guido Reni being aſked, which of the maſters his predeceſſors he would chuſe to be, were it in his power? after Raphael and Correggio, named Paul Veroneſe. He uſed to go richly dreſſed, and generally wore a gold chain, which had been preſented him by the procurator of St. Mark, as a prize he won from ſeveral artiſts his competitors. He died at Venice in 1588, aged fifty-ſix, leaving great wealth to his ſons Gabrielle and Carlo, who lived very happily together, and followed his manner ſo cloſely in their works, that they cannot eaſily be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of Paul's own hand.

VERONIS, a conſiderable town of the Ruſſian empire, in the duchy of Rezan. It is ſeated on a mountain, near a river of the ſame name, which a little lower falls into the Don, and has a citadel. Long. 42. 29. E. Lat. 53. 15. N.

VERRIO (Antonio) an excellent painter for the ſorts of ſubjects on which he was employed, as he had more invention than taſte, and greater expedition than correctneſs; his exuberant pencil being ready at pouring out gods, goddeſſes, kings, emperors, and triumphs, chiefly on cielings and ſtair-caſes, on which the eye never reſts long enough to criticize. He excelled in marble ſteps and columns, which he took care to introduce upon every occaſion. He was a Neapolitan, but ſettled in France, and painted the high altar of the Carmelites at Toulouſe; when Charles II. being willing to revive the manufacture of tapeſtry at Mortlake, which had been interrupted by the civil war, ſent for Verrio to England; but changing his purpoſe, conſigned over Windſor to his pencil, to which he was induced by ſeeing ſome of his painting at lord Arlington's, at the end of St. James's park, where the queen's palace now ſtands. The firſt picture Verrio drew for the king, was his majeſty in naval-triumph, now in the public dining-room in the caſtle. He executed moſt of the cielings there, one whole ſide of St. George's Hall, and the chapel. On the cieling of the former, he has painted Anthony, earl of Shafteſbury, in the character of Faction, diſperſing libels; as in another place, he revenged a private quarrel with Mrs. Marriot the houſe-keeper, by borrowing her ugly face for one of the Furies. With ſtill greater impropriety he has introduced himſelf, ſir Godfrey Kneller, and Mr. May, ſurveyor of the works, in long perriwigs, as ſpectators of Chriſt's healing the ſick. For the ſeveral paintings in Windſor caſtle, he received from his majeſty 5585l. 8s. 4d. beſides a gold chain worth 200l. The king's bounty did not ſtop here. He had the place of maſter gardener, and the lodging at the end of the park, now Carleton-houſe.

He was expenſive and kept a great table, and often preſſed the king for money, with a freedom, which his majeſty's own frankneſs indulged. Once at Hampton-court, when he had but lately received an advance of 1000l. finding the king in ſuch a circle, that he could not approach him. He called out, "Sire, I deſire the favour of ſpeak-"ing to your majeſty." Well, Verrio, ſaid the king, what is your requeſt? "Money, ſir. I am ſo ſhort in caſh, "that I am not able to pay my workmen; and your ma-"jeſty and I have learned by experience, that pedlars and "painters cannot give long credit." The king ſmiled, and ſaid, he had but lately ordered him 1000l. "Yes, ſir," replied he, "that was ſoon paid away, and I have no gold "left." At that rate, ſaid the king, you would ſpend more than I do to maintain my family. "True," anſwered Verrio, "but does your majeſty keep an open table as I do?" On the acceſſion of James II. Verrio was again employed at Windſor in Wolſey's tomb-houſe, then deſtined for a Romiſh chapel; but at the Revolution he quited his place, refuſing to work for king William. From that time he was employed at the lord Exeter's at Burleigh, and afterwards at Chatſworth. At the former he painted ſeveral chambers, which are reckoned among his beſt works. He has placed his own portrait in the room, where he repreſented the hiſtory of Mars and Venus; and for the Bacchus beſtriding a hogſhead, he has, according to his uſual liberty, borrowed the countenance of a dean, with whom he was variance. The altar-piece in the chapel is one of his beſt pieces; the ſubject is the incredulity of St. Thomas. At laſt, by the perſuaſion of the lord Exeter, he condeſcended to ſerve king William, and was ſent to Hampton-court, where, among other things, he painted the great ſtair-caſe, and as ill as if he had ſpoiled it out of principle. At length, his eyes failing him, queen Anne gave him a penſion of 200l. a-year for life, but he did not enjoy it long, for he died at Hampton-court in 1707. *Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

VERROCHIO (Andrea) a Florentine, diſtinguiſhed by his ſkill in painting, ſculpture, modelling, the mathematics, and muſic, was born in 1432, and applied himſelf to painting, with which he became diſguſted on the following occaſion. In a piece he had made of St. John baptizing our Saviour, Leonardo da Vinci, one of his diſciples, by his order, painted an angel holding up ſome part of Chriſt's garment, which ſo far excelled the reſt of the piece, that Verrochio, vexed at being outdone by a youth, reſolved never more to uſe his pencil. He was the firſt who diſcovered the art of taking and preſerving the likeneſs of the face, by moulding off the features in plaiſter of Paris. As he was well ſkilled in caſting, the Venetians offered to employ him in making a brazen equeſtrian ſtatue of Bartolomeo di Bergamo; he therefore formed a model of it in wax; but another being preferred to caſt the ſtatue after that model he was ſo provoked, that he broke off the head and legs of his own performance, and then fled. In vain did the ſenate ſend orders to have him ſtopped, declaring, that could they but catch him, they would have his head. On which he publiſhed an anſwer, that if they ſhould cut off his head, it would be impoſſible to make another; while he could eaſily make a much finer head for the model of his horſe. On which he was pardoned and employed; but had not the pleaſure of erecting the ſtatue, for overheating himſelf in caſting it, he was ſeized with a pleuriſy, and died in the year 1488, aged fifty-ſix.

VERSAILLES, a town of France, in the iſle of France, ten miles ſouth-weſt of Paris. It was formerly a village, and of little note, till Lewis XIV. built a magnificent palace here, which is the uſual reſidence of the kings of France. The buildings and the gardens are adorned with a vaſt number of ſtatues, done by the greateſt maſters, and the water-works are all worthy of admiration. The great gallery is thought to be as curious a piece of workmanſhip of that kind, as any in the world; nor is the chapel leſs to be admired for its fine architecture and ornaments. The gardens with the park are five miles in circumference, and are ſurrounded with walls. There are three fine avenues to Verſailles, one of which is the common road to Paris, the other comes from Seaux, and the third from St. Cloud. Long. 2. 12. E. Lat. 48. 48. N.

VERSCHEURE (Henry) an eminent Dutch painter, was born at Gorcum in 1627. His early fondneſs for drawing made his father put him at eight years of age to a portrait-painter of that town. In this way Verſcheure ſpent his time till he was thirteen, and then went to learn the great principles of his art at Utrecht, where he ſtaid about ſix years with Bot, a painter of good reputation, and then travelled to Rome, where he frequented the academies, and employed himſelf in deſigning after the beſt models. His genius leading him to paint battles, hunting-pieces, and animals, he ſtudied every thing that could be of uſe to him in thoſe ways, and deſigning both landſcapes and the famous buildings, not only in the neighbourhood of Rome, but over all Italy, obtained a reliſh for architecture. After having ſpent ten years in Italy, he paſſed through Switzerland into France, and having ſtaid a ſhort time at Paris, returned to Italy, where he ſpent three years more.

At length, in 1662, he came back to Gorcum, and ſome years after improved his ſkill in painting battles, by making a campaign. He drew encampments, the events in battles, routs, retreats, and the place of batle after a victory, where the dead and dying are mingled with horſes and abandoned arms. He had a fine and fruitful genius, and his works expreſs great fire of imagination. As he ſtudied much after nature, he formed a particular guſto, which never degenerated into what is called manner, but comprehended a great variety of objects, and had more in it of the Roman than of the Flemiſh. He took great pleaſure in his profeſſion; and when he was choſen one of the magiſtrates of the city in which he lived, accepted the office only on condition of his not being obliged to quit his pencil. He was honoured as a magiſtrate, eſteemed as an artiſt, and beloved by all; when happening to undertake a ſmall voyage, he was caſt away two leagues from Dort, and drowned on the 6th of April, 1690, at ſixty-two years of age. His beſt performances are at the Hague, Amſterdam, and Utrecht.

VERTICORDIA, in pagan worſhip, one of the names given by the Romans to the Venus Urania, or Celeſtis. See Venus.

VERTOT D'AUBOEF (RENE AUBERT DE) a celebrated hiſtorian, and one of the beſt writers France has produced, was born at the caſtle of Bennetot, in Normandy, on the 25th of November, 1655, and deſcended from a noble and ancient family. At ſixteen years of age he became a Franciſcan friar; afterwards he entered into the order of the Premonſtratenſes, in which he had ſeveral benefices, and at length was a ſecular eccleſiaſtic. He became ſecretary to the ducheſs of Orleans; member of the Academy of Inſcriptions, and hiſtoriographer of Malta. He died at Paris, on the 15th of June, 1735, aged eighty. His principal works are, 1. The Hiſtory of the Revolutions of Sweden. 2. The Revolutions of Portugal. 3. The Revolutions of the Romans. 4. The Hiſtory of Malta. Theſe works are written in elegant French, and tranſlated into moſt of the languages of Europe.

VERTUE (GEORGE) an eminent engraver, was born in London, in the year 1684, where he was put apprentice to an engraver of arms; but his genius and ſpirit prompting him to appear in a higher ſphere, he applied himſelf with great aſſiduity, to learn the art of drawing, in which he became a good proficient. He afterwards commenced engraver, and though greatly reſtrained by the native modeſty of his temper, made a conſiderable figure in that buſineſs, particularly in engraving of portraits, in which he carried the art to greater perfection than any Engliſh engraver had done before him, and for the greateſt part of his life had no equal in this kingdom. Sir Godfrey Kneller was his firſt patron, and he was afterwards encouraged by lord Somers, the earl of Wincheſter, the lord Coleraine, the lord Oxford, &c. and the late prince of Wales. His works are numerous. They are generally faithfully copied and highly finiſhed; and though they are far from equalling the works of ſome of our preſent engravers, they are not deſtitute of merit. Vertue was an antiquarian, and has redeemed from obſcurity many valuable remains of antiquity. He died on the 24th of July, 1756, and was buried in the cloiſters of Weſtminſter abbey. He was a very amiable man in private life, and was much eſteemed by his friends for his piety, modeſty, ſimplicity, and candour.

VERTUMNALIA, in Roman antiquity, a feſtival obſerved by the Romans in the month of October, in honour of the god Vertumnus. See the next article.

VERTUMNUS, in pagan worſhip, the god of ſeaſons, who preſided over the fruits of the earth, and was alſo conſidered as the god of tradeſmen, and the protector of commerce. Hence he was repreſented aſſuming whatſoever ſhape he pleaſed. Vertumnus falling in love with the goddeſs Pomona, the tutelar deity of orchards and fruit-trees, viſited her gardens in the form of an old woman, and found her ſurrounded with her luxurious ſtores, and employed in looking after her plantations. Pan and his luſtful ſatyrs, and alſo Silenus and Priapus, had in vain attempted her innocence; but none of them had been able to make her break her vow of virginity. Vertumnus, in this diſguiſe, artfully praiſed the beauty of her fruit, commended her care, and from the view of the tender vine ſupported by the ſturdy elm, inſinuated the neceſſity and advantages of a married life; he ſpoke in praiſe of Vertumnus, and his various tranſformations, while the nymph liſtened with an indifferent ear to his eloquence, and her heart continued unmoved, till throwing off the appearance of an old woman, and aſſuming his youthful beauty, he ſoon gained her conſent.

Theſe deities were unknown to the Greeks, and only honoured by the Romans. Some have imagined Vertumnus to be an emblem of the year, which is variegated by the ſeaſons, but at no time appears more beautiful than when it is crowned with plenty, and adorned with the rich fruits of autumn; but hiſtorians ſay that he was an ancient Tuſcan prince, who firſt taught his ſubjects to plant orchards; and to prune and engraft fruit-trees; whence he is ſaid to have married Pomona.

VERTUS, a town of France, in Champagne, with two abbeys. It is ſeated in a plain, at the foot of a mountain, fifteen miles ſouth-weſt of Chalons; and ſeventy-eight north-eaſt of Paris. Long. 3. 5. E. Lat. 48. 54. N.

VERUE, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the county of Aſti. It is a very ſtrong place, and was thought to be impregnable, before the year 1705, when it was taken by the French, after ſix months ſiege, when they demoliſhed the fortifications; but it returned to the king of Sardinia, in 1706. It is ſeated on a hill, near the river Po, between Caſal and Turin, ſeventeen miles ſouth-weſt of Caſal, and twenty north-eaſt of Turin. Long. 8. 15. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

VERVINS, a town of France, in Upper Picardy, ſeated on the river Serre, one hundred and five miles from Paris Long. 4. 0. E. Lat. 49. 50. N.

VERUS (LUCIUS) a Roman emperor, was the ſon of another Lucius Verus, adopted by Adrian. He was aſſociated to the empire by Marcus Aurelius, who gave him his daughter Lucia in marriage, and ſent him into the Eaſt againſt the Parthians, whom Lucius Verus defeated, in the year 163, and at length plunged himſelf into all kinds of debaucheries. He died of an apoplexy, while paſſing the Alps in a litter, in the year 166, at forty-two years of age. After his death, Marcus Aurelius aſſociated Commodus to the empire.

VESAL (ANDREW) in Latin *Andreas Veſalius*, a celebrated phyſician, and one of the moſt learned anatomiſts of the 16th century, was born at Bruſſels, and having particularly applied himſelf to the ſtudy of anatomy, taught that ſcience at Paris, Louvain, Bologna, Piſa, and Padua. He at length became phyſician to the emperor Charles V. and to Philip II. king of Spain. Languet obſerves, that Veſalius diſſecting the body of a Spaniſh gentleman, whom he thought dead, he had no ſooner laid open the breaſt than he obſerved ſigns of life, from the palpitation of the heart. The relations of the deceaſed, enraged at this miſtake, not only proſecuted him as a murderer, but laid the affair befor the inquiſition; however, the king of Spain ſaved him from the danger he was in, on condition of his going a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, to expiate his crime. In conſequence of this, Veſalius went to Cyprus, with James Malateſte, general of the Venetians, and from thence to Jeruſalem; but ſoon after, Fallopius dying at Padua, he was recalled by the ſenate of Venice, who offered him his place; but his veſſel being wrecked in his return, he was caſt on the iſland of Zante, and died of hunger, in the deſarts of that iſland, on the 15th of October, 1564, at fifty-eight years of age. He was the author of a Courſe of Anatomy, which is eſteemed.

VESELIZE, a town of France, in Lorrain, and capital of the county of Vaudamont. It is ſeated on the river Brinon, fifteen miles ſouth-weſt of Nanci, and one hundred and ſixty-two ſouth-eaſt of Paris. Long. 6. 10. E. Lat. 48. 46. N.

VESLY, a town of France, in Soiſſonnois, and in the government of the Iſle of France. It is ſeated on the river Aiſne, ten miles from Soiſſons. Long. 3. 40. E. Lat. 49. 25. N.

VESOUL, a town of France, in the Franche-Compté, ſeated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Dourgeon, two hundred miles ſouth-eaſt of Paris. Long. 6. 10. E. Lat. 47. 49. N.

VESPASIAN (TITUS FLAVIUS) emperor of Rome, was the ſon of a publican, who was diſtinguiſhed by his integrity, and was born in a village, in the country of the Sabines, near Rome, in the 8th year of the Chriſtian æra. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the army, and was raiſed by his merit to be tribune, quæſtor, and ædile. Having gained the eſteem of Caligula, by the favour of Narciſſus, the freedman of Claudius, he was ſent into Germany, and afterwards into Britain, where he fought thirty battles, ſubdued two powerful nations, took above twenty towns, and the iſle of Wight, which procured him the honour of a triumph, and the conſulſhip. He lived in retirement while Agrippina continued in favour; but ſoon after, was ſent into Africa, in quality of proconſul, when he diſcharged the duties of that poſt with great reputation. He attended Nero in his travels thro' Greece; but being ſo uncomplaiſant as to ſleep while that emperor was ſinging his own verſes, he was diſgraced, and obliged to conceal himſelf in a little town. However, he was recalled the following year, and ſent againſt the Jews, who had revolted. Veſpaſian defeated them in ſeveral rencounters; took Aſcalon, Jotapata, Joppa, Gamala, and ſeveral other places, and was preparing to inveſt Jeruſalem, when Nero, Galba, Otho, and Vitellius dying, he was ſaluted emperor by his army, on the 1ſt of July in the year 69. He was received at Rome, with the greateſt acclamations of joy, and every body conceived the moſt flattering hopes from his government. He left his ſon in the Eaſt, who took Jeruſalem, and had the honour of partaking in a triumph at Rome, with his father. Veſpaſian baniſhed the philoſophers from Rome, erected the temple of Peace, and died on the 24th of June, in the year 79, in the ſixty-ninth year of his age. He was a great prince, both in peace and in war; he loved men of genius, and cultivated the liberal arts; but was too fond of jeſting, which he even carried to buffoonery. However, being at the point of death, "I perceive, ſaid he to thoſe that were about him, that I begin to become a god;" thus ridiculing the ſuperſtitious cuſtom of the Romans, who deified the emperors after their death. Cœnis, his concubine, had a great influence over him, and by her advice he rendered places of truſt and profit venal, which occaſioned the people to be loaded with taxes, and tarniſhed his glory by a ſordid avarice. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Titus.

VESPRIN, a ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the lake Balaton and the river Sarwiſe, forty-five miles weſt of Buda, and ſeventy-ſix ſouth-eaſt of Vienna. Long. 18. 10. E. Lat. 47. 21. N.

VESPUCCI.

VESPUCCI, or VESPUCIUS. See AMERICUS.

VESTA, in pagan worſhip, the ſame with Cybele. See CYBELE.

VESTA the Younger, in pagan worſhip, the goddeſs of Fire, was the daughter of Saturn and Cybele, and the ſiſter of Ceres. She was ſo much in love with chaſtity, that on Jupiter's aſcending the throne and offering to grant whatever ſhe aſked, ſhe only deſired the preſervation of her virginity, which ſhe obtained.

According to Lactantius, the chaſtity of Veſta is meant to expreſs the nature of fire, which is incapable of mixture, and which produces nothing, but converts all things into itſelf. Veſta was not repreſented in her temple by any image.

VESTAL VIRGINS, in Roman antiquity, an order of prieſteſſes appointed to watch over the ſacred fire kept perpetually burning in the temple of Veſta, and to attend the other rites of that goddeſs. Though we meet with the ſacred fire long before, yet the inſtitution of theſe virgins is generally attributed to Numa, who erected a circular temple to this goddeſs at Rome. They were four in number, choſen out of the nobleſt families in Rome, and admitted into this ſociety between the years of ſix and ten, the pontifex maximus taking her he liked beſt by the hand, and leading her, as it were by force, from her parents. They vowed the ſtricteſt chaſtity for the ſpace of thirty years, in the firſt ten of which they were only novices, obliged to learn the ceremonies, and to perfect themſelves in the duties of their religion; during the next ten, they diſcharged the ſacerdotal functions, and the remaining ten they ſpent in teaching and inſtructing others. They had then liberty to leave the order, and to chuſe what condition of life they pleaſed; but this was ſeldom practiſed. The ſacred fire was preſerved in earthen pots ſuſpended in the air, and was annually renewed on the firſt of March, with great ceremony from the rays of the ſun. It was eſteemed ſo ſacred, that if by any misfortune it became extinguiſhed, a ceſſation enſued from all buſineſs till the prodigy was expiated; and if this accident was owing to the negligence of the veſtals, they were ſeverely puniſhed, by order of the pontifex maximus, who, for this and other faults, puniſhed them as he thought fit; but if they broke their vow of virginity, they were interred alive. They had, however, ſome diſtinguiſhed privileges, for, whenever they went abroad, the faſces were carried before them; if they met a prætor, or even a conſul, he was obliged to give them way; and if they caſually lighted upon a malefactor leading to execution, they had the power of delivering him from the hands of juſtice.

VESUVIUS, a mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro. At the time when this mountain throws out fire and flames, the inhabitants about it have nothing to fear; but when it is quiet, earthquakes enſue, which precede ſuch an eruption of aſhes, ſulphur, and ſtones, that the fields ſuffer greatly thereby, for many miles all round; at the bottom of this mountain, there is a vineyard, which produces excellent red and white wines; this laſt is called Greek wine, and the red Lacrymæ Chriſti. It is ſix miles eaſt of Naples, which has been ſo affected with ſome of the terrible eruptions, that it has been darkened at noon-day.

VETTORI (PETER) in Latin *Victorius*, one of the moſt learned men of the 16th century, was born of a noble family at Florence, in 1499, and acquired a great reputation by his lectures and his works. He was one of the principal reſtorers of polite literature in Italy, and had a particular talent at correcting the text of ancient authors, and reſtoring their purity. He died, loaded with riches and honours, in 1685, at eighty ſeven years of age. He wrote, 1. Critical and learned Notes on Cicero, and what remains of Cato, Varro, and Columella. 2. Thirty-eight books of Lectures, which are eſteemed. 3. Commentaries on the Politics, Rhetoric, and Philoſophy of Ariſtotle. 4. Latin tranſlations of the works of Euripides, Sophocles, and Hipparchus. 5. A Treatiſe, in Tuſcan, on the Culture of Olives, and ſeveral other excellent works.

VEVAY, a handſome and conſiderable town of Swifferland, and capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, in the canton of Bern, is pleaſantly ſituated on the lake of Geneva, thirty-ſeven miles ſouth-weſt of Bern. Long. 7. 42. E. Lat. 46. 30. N.

VEXIN, a territory of the Iſle of France, divided into two parts by the river Epſe, the one called Vexin-François, and the other Vexin-Normand. It is a fertile country, eſpecially the latter part.

VEZELAY, a town of France, in Orleanois, and in Nivernois, with a ſecular abbey. It is ſeated on the top of a mountain, near the river Cure, twenty miles ſouth of Auxerre. Long. 3. 51. E. Lat. 47. 20. N.

UGENTO, a town in the kingdom of Naples, and territory of Otranto, with a biſhop's ſee, twelve miles ſouth-eaſt of Gallipoli. Long. 18. 40. E. Lat. 40. 12. N.

UGO DA CARPI, a painter, who in the year 1500, diſcovered the art of printing in chiaro-oſcuro, which he performed by means of two pieces of box, one of which ſerved for the outlines and ſhadows, and from the other was printed whatever colour was laid upon it, leaving the white paper for the lights, and making the print appear as if it had been heightened by the pencil. This invention he afterwards improved, by adding a third piece of box, which ſerved for the middle tints; and theſe cuts he made ſo complete, that ſeveral famous maſters, and among them Parmegiano, publiſhed many excellent things in this way.

UGOCZ, a caſtle in Upper Hungary, and the chief place of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, which falls into the Naiſſe, fifty miles from Zatmar. Long. 19. 12. E. Lat. 48. 28. N.

UGOGNA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, fifty miles north-weſt of the city of Milan, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Long. 8. 25. E. Lat. 45. 35. N.

UHMA, a town, in Bothnia, ſeated near a river of the ſame name, which falls into the gulph of Bothnia, two hundred and ſeventy miles from Stockholm. The ſhips come up the river almoſt to the very doors. There are four ſtreets, which running in a right line from eaſt to weſt, are croſſed by ſeveral others from north to ſouth.

VIADANA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, ſeated on the river Po, ſeventeen miles ſouth of Mantua, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Long. 11. 12. E. Lat. 44. 56. N.

VIANA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, and capital of a principality of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Ebro, twenty-miles north-weſt of Calahorra. Long. 2. 9. W. Lat. 42. 48 N.

VIANA-DE-FOZ-DE-LIMA, ſo called becauſe it is at the mouth of the river Lima. It is a town of Portugal, in the province of Douro-è-Minho. It is pretty large, and adorned with ſeveral handſome buildings. At the entrance of the harbour, there is a citadel. It is fifteen miles weſt from Braga. Long. 8. 22. W. Lat. 41. 34. N.

VIANDEN, a conſiderable town in Luxemburg, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is divided into two parts by the river Our, and has a caſtle, ſeated on an inacceſſible mountain, in which there is a garriſon. It is twenty-two miles north of Luxemburg. Long. 6. 12. E. Lat. 50. 10. N.

VIANE, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, ſeated on the river Leck, on the confines of the territory of Utrecht, with a magnificent caſtle. It was taken by the French, in 1672, who demoliſhed the fortifications. It is eight miles ſouth of Utrecht. Long. 5. 0. E. Lat. 52. 2. N.

VIATKA, a town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of a province of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, and a fortified caſtle. It is ſeated one hundred and ſeventy-five miles north-eaſt of Moſcow. Long. 52. 15 E. Lat. 52. 23. N.

VIBIUS SEQUESTER, an ancient author, by whom we have a geographical dictionary of rivers, fountains, lakes, mountains, foreſts, and nations. Joſias Simlerus has given a good edition of this work.

VIC, a town of France, in Meſſin, ſeated on the river Seille, three miles from Marſal, and twelve from Nanci. Long. 6. 38. E. Lat. 48. 37. N.

VIC, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, ſeated in a fertile plain, on a ſmall river, that falls into the Ter, twenty-ſeven miles north-eaſt of Barcelona, and one hundred and ſixty-five north-eaſt of Madrid. Long. 2. 23. E. Lat. 41. 52. N.

VICEGRAD, a ſtrong town in Lower Hungary, and in the territory of Gran, with a caſtle on the top of a rock. It was taken by the Turks, in 1605, who kept it till 1684. It is ſeated on the river Danube, eight miles eaſt of Gran, and twenty north of Buda. Long. 19. 12 E. Lat. 37. 51. N.

VICENTINO, a territory of Italy, bounded on the north by the Trentino and Feltrino, on the eaſt by Treviſano, and the Paduano, on the ſouth by the Paduano, and on the weſt by the Veroneſe. It is about thirty-five miles in length, and twenty-ſeven in breadth, and is an agreeable fertile country. It produces excellent wine, a prodigious number of mulberry-trees, which ſerve to feed vaſt quantities of ſilk-worms, and there are quarries of ſtone, almoſt as beautiful as marble. Vicenza is the capital.

VICENZA, a city of Italy, in the republic of Venice, and capital of the Vicentino, with a biſhop's ſee, and an academy. Here are the remains of a large Roman theatre. The ruins of the hot baths, and of the aqueducts, which are ſtill to be ſeen, are the melancholy monuments of its former grandeur. It is four miles in circumference, and is full of handſome palaces, magnificent churches, and fine public buildings. It is ſeated on the rivers Bachiglione and Rerona, twenty miles north-eaſt of Padua, twenty-five north-eaſt of Verona, thirty-ſeven weſt of Venice, and two hundred and thirty-five north of Rome. Long. 18. 40. E. Lat. 45. 34. N.

VICHI,

VICHI, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, ſeated on the river Allier, famous for the mineral waters that are near it. It is fifteen miles ſouth of Gannat, and thirty-ſeven eaſt of Moulins. Long. 3. 32. E. Lat. 46. 0. N.

VIC-LA-COMTE, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, near the river Iſſoire, fifteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Clermont, and two hundred and thirty ſouth of Paris. Long. 3. 23. E. Lat. 45. 33. N.

VICOVARO, a town of Italy, in the territories of the Pope, and in the province of Sabina. It is eight miles eaſt of Tivoli, and forty north-eaſt of Rome. Long. 13. 55. E. Lat. 42. 6. N.

VICTOR AMADEUS, duke of Savoy, and firſt king of Sardinia, was born on the 14th of May, 1666, and ſucceeded his father Charles Emanuel II. in 1675. On the 10th of April, 1684, he married Anna Maria of Orleans, the youngeſt daughter of Philip of France, duke of Orleans, and the only brother of Lewis XIV. Two years after, he drove the Vaudois from the vallies of Lucerna and Angrona, &c. and, in 1690, entered into a league with the princes of Germany againſt France. A ſhort time after, he loſt all Savoy, was beat on the 9th of Auguſt, at Staffarde, by M. de Catinat, and ſhut himſelf up in Turin. In 1692, he entered into Dauphiny, and took Gap and Ambrun, but was obliged to retire; ſoon after which he loſt a ſecond battle againſt the marſhal de Catinat, near Marſeilles, on the 4th of October, 1693; but on the 30th of Auguſt, 1696, concluded a peace with France. This prince, in all his following wars, behaved like a great prince, and an able politician. He at length became king of Sardinia; but, on the 3d of September, 1730, made a general abdication of all his dominions to his ſon Charles Emanuel, prince of Piedmont, and died at the caſtle of Moncallier, a league from Turin, on the 31ſt of October, 1732.

VICTOR (SEXTUS AURELIUS). See AURELIUS VICTOR (SEXTUS).

VICTOR I. an African, ſucceeded Eleutherius, biſhop of Rome, on the 1ſt of June, 193, and ſuffered martyrdom, under the reign of the emperor Severus, on the 28th of July, 201. He was ſucceeded by Zephyrinus.

VICTOR II ſucceeded pope Leo X. on the 13th of April, 1055, by the favour of the emperor Henry III. He was in danger of being poiſoned in the beginning of his pontificate. He depoſed ſeveral biſhops for ſimony, in a council held at Florence, and died in that city, on the 28th of July, 1057. He was ſucceeded by Stephen X.

VICTOR III. a native of Benevento, ſucceeded pope Gregory VII. on the 25th of May, 1086, but was with great difficulty prevailed on to accept the pontificate. He held a council at Rome, and died on the 16th of September, 1087. He wrote ſome Dialogues and Epiſtles, which are ſtill extant, and was ſucceeded by Urban II.

VICTOR VITENSIS, or UTICENSIS, biſhop of Vita, a city of Byzantium, in Africa, in the 5th century, ſuffered in the perſecution raiſed in Africa by Hunric, king of the Vandals, and wrote the hiſtory of that perſecution in three books, which he compoſed about the year 487. The beſt edition of this work is that publiſhed by father Ruinart.

VICTORY, in pagan worſhip, one of the bleſſings honoured by ſeveral nations as a goddeſs. Heſiod repreſents her as the daughter of Styx and Pallas; and Varro calls her the daughter of Heaven and Earth. The Romans erected a temple to her, where they prayed to the gods to give ſucceſs to their arms. They painted her in the form of a woman, clad in cloth of gold. In ſome medals, ſhe is repreſented with wings flying through the air, holding a laurel crown in one hand, and a palm in the other; but in other medals, ſhe is ſeen ſtanding upon a globe, with the ſame crown and branch of palm.

VIDA (MARCUS HIERONYMUS) biſhop of Alva, in Montferrat, and one of the moſt excellent Latin poets that have appeared ſince the Auguſtan age, was born at Cremona, in 1470. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his learning, and taſte for polite literature, and was made biſhop of Alva, in 1532. After continuing two years with pope Clement VII. at Rome, he went to reſide upon his ſee, where, for thirty years, he performed all the offices of a good biſhop and a good man; and though he was mild, gentle, and full of goodneſs, he was ſo far from wanting ſpirit, that when the city of Alba was beſieged by the Gauls, he uſed all poſſible means to prevent its being given up, by ſtrenuouſly exhorting the people, and, when proviſions were ſcarce, by feeding them at his own expence. His Poetics, and poem on the ſilk-worm paſs for his maſter-pieces; his poem on the game of chefs is alſo greatly admired. He alſo wrote hymns, bucolics, eclogues, and a poem entitled *Chriſtiades*, in ſix books, all which are in Latin, and have gained him a great reputation. His works in proſe conſiſt of dialogues, ſynodical conſtitutions, letters, and other pieces. He died on the 27th of September, 1566, aged ninety-ſix, ſoon after his being made biſhop of Cremona.

All orders of men have been laviſh in his praiſe; thus Pope, in his Eſſay on Criticiſm, mentioning the introduction of the arts under Leo, ſays,

> A Raphael painted, and a Vida ſung:
> Immortal Vida! on whoſe honour'd brow
> The poet's bays and critics ivy grow;
> Cremona now ſhall ever boaſt thy name;
> As next in place to Mantua, next in fame.

His poetical works were collected by himſelf, and printed at Cremona, in 1550, in two volumes octavo.

VIDEN, a town of Turky in Europe, in Bulgaria, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken by the Imperialiſts and Turks. It is ſeated on the river Danube, eighty-ſeven miles north-eaſt of Niſſa, and one hundred and fifty-eight ſouth-eaſt of Belgrade. Long. 24. 15. E. Lat. 43. 46. N.

VIENNA, the capital city of the circle of Auſtria, in Germany, and of the whole German empire, where the emperor reſides. The city itſelf is not very large; but the ſuburbs are ſo extenſive, that in the whole it may contain about 600,000 inhabitants. Between the city and the ſuburbs, all round the walls, there is an empty ſpace, about 600 paces in breadth, in which no one is allowed to build. The city contains no more than 1223 houſes, all built of ſtone, with 29 churches, and 8 chapels. This is no wonder, when we conſider that the public buildings, as well ſacred as prophane, take up about the ſixth part of the city. Beſides, the houſes are almoſt as deep below the ground as they are high above; add to this, that they are generally ſix or ſeven ſtories high, and that the middle ſtory is always at the diſpoſal of the archduke wherein he lodges his officers and domeſtics, when there is not room for them in the palace. This city has ſix gates well defended, and twelve walled baſtions, with ſtrong ravelins, which have twice reſiſted the force of the Turks, namely in 1528 and in 1683. There are eighty ſtreets, and eighteen large market-places. The emperor Charles VI. rebuilt the ancient archducal palace, wherein the emperors formerly reſided; he alſo erected a handſome opera-houſe. Beſides this palace, there are others in ſeveral ſtreets, the principal of which are thoſe of Eugene, Lichtenſtein, and Daun. In the ſuburbs, there are a great number of houſes of pleaſure, with very handſome gardens. The cathedral is built with free ſtone, and is 114 yards long, and 48 broad, and the ſteeple is 447 feet high. Joining to this church is the archbiſhop's palace, whoſe front is very fine. The univerſity has ſeveral thouſand ſtudents. Beſides this, there is the academy of Lower Auſtria, founded a few years ſince, and the archducal library, which is much frequented by foreigners, as it contains above 100,000 printed books, and 10,000 manuſcripts. The academy of painting is remarkable for the fine pictures it produces. The inhabitants in general live in a ſplendid manner, and people of diſtinction have all ſorts of wine at their tables, which they are very free with to ſtrangers. There is a ſort of harbour on the Danube, where there are magazines of naval ſtores, and ſhips are fitted out, to ſerve on that river againſt the Turks. It is ſeated at the place where the river Vienna, or Wien, falls into the Danube, thirty-two miles weſt of Preſburg, one hundred and eighty ſouth-weſt of Cracow, three hundred and ſixty north-eaſt of Rome, five hundred and fifty ſouth-eaſt of Amſterdam, ſix hundred and twenty-five ſouth-eaſt of Paris, and ſeven hundred and fifty ſouth-eaſt of London. It is an archbiſhop's ſee. Long. 16. 26. E. Lat. 48. 14. N.

VIENNE, a very ancient and conſiderable town of France, in Lower Dauphiny, and capital of Viennois, with an archbiſhop's ſee. The cathedral, though a Gothic building, is very handſome, and there is a chapter of St. Peter, whoſe canons muſt prove their nobility. It is ſeated on the river Rhone, fifteen miles ſouth of Lyons, forty north-weſt of Grenoble, and two hundred and ſixty-five ſouth-eaſt of Paris. Long. 4. 38. E. Lat. 45. 32. N.

VIENNE, a river of France, which riſes in Lower Limoſin, paſſes into Marche and Poictou, and falls into the Loire, at Cande.

VIERZON, a town of France, in Berri, ſeated on the rivers Cher and Eure, is ſeventeen miles north-weſt of Bourges, and one hundred ſouth-weſt of Paris, with a Benedictine abbey. Long. 2. 8. E. Lat. 47. 12. N.

VIESTI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitinate. It is but a poor place, ſeated at the foot of mount Gargan, on the gulph of Venice, fifteen miles north-eaſt of Manfredonia, and one hundred and ſeventeen north-eaſt of Naples. Long. 17. 15. E. Lat. 41. 39. N.

VIETE (FRANCIS) in Latin *Vieta*, maſter of requeſts to queen Margaret, and one of the greateſt mathematicians France has produced, was a native of Fontenay, in Poitou. He invented ſpecious algebra, in which letters are uſed inſtead of numbers, and diſcovered the geometry of angular ſections, by which the ratio of the angles is given by the ratio of the ſides. Adrian Romanus having propoſed a dif-

a difficult problem to all the mathematicians of Europe, Vietus gave the ſolution of it. Romanus was ſo charmed with his ſolution, that he immediately ſet out from Wurtzburg, in Franconia, and went to France, in order that he might know the author, and deſire a ſhare in his friendſhip. Vietus ſome time after publiſhed corrections of the Gregorian calendar, and explained the letters written in cypher by the court of Spain during the league, with ſuch addreſs, that he was thought to be a magician. He died in the year 1603.

VIGEVANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a biſhop's ſee and a ſtrong caſtle, ſtanding upon a rock. It is agreeably ſeated near the river Teſino, twelve miles ſouth-eaſt of Novara, and fifteen ſouth-weſt of Milan. Long. 9. 10. E. Lat. 45. 15. N.

VIGILIUS, a Roman, was elected pope by the credit of the empreſs Theodora, and Beliſarius, during the life-time of pope Silverius, who was ſent into exile, and died in 540. After the death of the laſt mentioned pope, Vigilius remained in poſſeſſion of the papal chair, and at length went to Conſtantinople, where he excommunicated the empreſs Theodora, Severus, and all the Acephali; and at firſt undertook the defence of the three chapters: but afterwards condemned them for the ſake of peace. This conduct provoking the African biſhops, they ſeparated from his communion, and the emperor Juſtinian ſent him into exile; but ſoon after returning from his baniſhment, he died at Syracuſe, on the 20th of January, 555. There are eighteen of his Epiſtles ſtill extant. He was ſucceeded by Pelagius.

VIGNOLA (James Barozzio de) a learned architect of the 16th century, was born at Vignola a ſmall town in the marquiſate of that name, and became eſteemed at Rome and in France, for his taſte and ſkill in the art of building and caſting ſtatues. He compoſed a book on the five orders of architecture, which is eſteemed, and died at Rome, on the 7th of July, 1573, aged ſixty-ſix.

VIGNOLES (Stephen des) more known by the name of La Hire, was one of the moſt famous French commanders in the reign of Charles VII. He obliged the duke of Bedford to raiſe the ſiege of Montargis, and accompanied the famous Joan of Arc to the ſiege of Orleans. He performed many important ſervices for king Charles VII. contributed greatly to place him on the throne, and to ſupport him in it, and died at Montauban, in 1447.

Vignoles (Alphonsus des) a learned proteſtant divine and able chronologiſt, was deſcended from a noble family, and born at the caſtle of Aubais, in Languedoc, on the 19th of October, 1649. He at firſt neglected his ſtudies, and had thoughts of entering into the army; but at twenty-one years of age, his converſations with John Bruguier and other Proteſtant miniſters made him reſolve to become a miniſter of that religion. He performed his ſtudies in divinity at Saumur, and after having travelled, became miniſter of ſeveral places in France, till the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685, when he took ſanctuary in Brandenburg, and was ſucceſſively miniſter of Schwedt, Hall, and Brandenburg, near Berlin. M. des Vignoles rendered himſelf equally beloved and eſteemed by the French and Germans, and was made member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, at its eſtabliſhment, in 1701. Two years after, M. de Leibnitz having repreſented to the king of Pruſſia, that it would be for the advantage of that academy, for M. des Vignoles to reſide at Berlin, he went thither by order of his Pruſſian majeſty in 1703, and ſtaid there during the laſt forty years of his life. In 1727 he was elected director of that academy, and died in that city on the 24th of July, 1744, in the ninety-fifth year of his age. His principal work is an excellent treatiſe on chronology, intitled, *Chronologie de l'Hiſtoire Sainte & des Hiſtoires Etrangeres qui la concernent, depuis la ſortie d'Egypte, juſqu'à la Captivité de Babylone*, in two volumes, quarto.

VIGO, a ſea-port town of Spain, in Galicia, with an old caſtle, and a fort. It is ſurrounded with a ſingle wall, and has four baſtions. It is ſeated in a fertile country by the ſea ſide. It was rendered famous by a ſea fight between the confederate fleet commanded by George Rook, and a ſquadron of French men of war, while the duke of Ormond with a body of land-forces drove the Spaniards from the caſtles which defended the harbour. Admiral Hopſon having broke trough the boom, made acroſs the mouth of the harbour, with infinite danger, the Engliſh took four galleons and five large men of war, and the Dutch five galleons and one man of war. Four other galleons, with fourteen men of war, were deſtroyed with abundance of plate and other rich effects; indeed, a conſiderable quantity of this plate was taken. This engagement happened on October 12, 1702. It is eight miles ſouth-weſt of Redondella, two hundred and fifty-five north-weſt of Madrid. Long. 8. 21. W. Lat. 42. 3. N.

VIHERS, a town of France, in Anjou, which carries on a great trade in cattle. It is ſeated on a lake, twenty miles ſouth of Angiers, and one hundred and ſixty two ſouth-weſt of Paris. Long. 0. 29. W. Lat. 47. 8. N.

VILLAC, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and in the Upper Cariuthia, belonging to the biſhop of Bamberg. It is ſeated on the river Drave, in a country ſurrounded with mountains, twelve miles ſouth-weſt of Clagenfurt, and eighty-ſeven north-eaſt of Brixen. Long. 13. 40. E. Lat. 47. 0. N.

VILLA-DE-CONDE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, with a ſmall harbour at the mouth of the river Ave. The inhabitants live by fiſhing. It is ten miles ſouth-eaſt of Barcelos, and ſeventeen north-weſt of Porto. Long. 8. 13. W. Lat. 41. 12. N.

VILLA-DEL-REY, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, on the frontiers of Portugal. It was taken by the allies in 1706. It is ſeated on the river Guadiana, ſeventeen miles north-weſt of Badajoz. Long. 7. 26. W. Lat. 38. 56. N.

VILLA-FRANCA, a ſea-port town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the county of Nice, ſeated eight miles eaſt of Nice, forty ſouth of Coni, and is ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Long. 7. 10. E. Lat. 43. 5. N.

Villa-Franca, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Veroneſe, nine miles ſouth of Verona.

Villa-Franca, the capital town of the iſland of St. Michael, one of the Azores, ſeated in the Atlantic ocean, ſeven hundred miles weſt of Liſbon in Portugal, and ſubject to the Portugueſe. Long. 25. 15. W. Lat. 38. 10. N.

Villa-Franca, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtramadura, ſeated on the river Tormes, fifty four miles ſouth-eaſt of Salamanca. Long. 5. 10 W. Lat 40 38. N.

VILLA-FRANCA-DE PANADES, a handſome town of Spain, in Catalonia, incloſed with walls, and ſeated near the Mediterranean ſea, twenty five miles from Barcelona, and twenty two from Tarragona. Long. 1. 45. E. Lat. 41. 20. N.

VILLA-HERMOSA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valentia, near the river Millas, with the title of a duchy. Long. 0. 15. W. Lat. 40. 20. N.

VILLA-PANDA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a well furniſhed arſenal. It is ſeated in a plain, fertile in corn and wine, twelve miles north-by-weſt of Toro. Long 5. 53 W. Lat. 41. 58. N.

VILLA-REAL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tralos-Montes, with the title of a marquiſate. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Corgo and Ribera, fifteen miles north-eaſt of Lamego. Long. 7. 46. W. Lat. 41. 20. N.

VILLA-RICA, a town of South America, in Chili, ſeated on the lake Malabauquen, forty miles from Imperial, and ſixty-two from the South Sea. Long. 69. 25. W. Lat. 39. 35. N.

Villa-Rica, a ſea-port town of Mexico, in America, ſeated on the gulph of Mexico, two hundred miles eaſt of the city of Mexico. Long. 15. 100. W. Lat. 20. 10. N.

VILLA-VICIOSA, a town of Spain, in the province of New Caſtile, where marſhal Staremberg defeated the French and Spaniards in 1710, the day after they had taken a great body of the Engliſh, commanded by general Stanhope. It is forty-ſeven miles north-eaſt of Madrid. Long. 3. 26. W. Lat. 40. 56. N.

Villa-Viciosa, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, with the title of a marquiſate. It is fortified after the modern manner, and is defended by an old caſtle, with four baſtions. In the ſuburbs is an ancient temple built to the honour of Proſerpine, and is now turned into a church. It is ſeventeen miles ſouth-weſt of Elvas. Long. 6. 40. W. Lat. 38. 38. N.

Villa-Viciosa, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Auſturias. It is ſeated on the bay of Biſcay, twenty-two miles north-eaſt of Oviedo. Long. 6. 18. W. Lat. 43. 10. N.

VILLARS (Lewis Hector, duke de) marſhal of France, grandee of Spain, &c. and a very brave general in the 18th century, was the ſon of Peter marquis de Villars, of a noble and ancient family. He was at firſt aid-de-camp to marſhal de Belleſons, his couſin, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſeveral ſieges and battles till the year 1702, when having obtained the victory at Fredlinghem, from the prince of Baden, he was made marſhal of France, on the 21ſt of October the ſame year. The marſhal de Villars took the fort of Kell the year following, and in 1703 gained the battle of Hochſtet. In 1707 he forced the lines of Stolhoffen, and raiſed large contributions from the enemy: but in 1709 he, in conjunction with marſhal Bouflers, was entirely defeated by the duke of Marlborough, at the battle of Malplaquet, when marſhal Villars was wounded at the beginning of the action. On the 24th of July, 1712, he gained much glory by forcing the intrenchments at Denain on the Scheld; which was followed by the taking of Marchiennes, Douay, Bouchain, Landau, Friburg, &c. and by the peace concluded at Raſtat between the emperor and France,

on the 16th of May, 1714. The marſhal de Villars, who had been plenipotentiary at the treaty of Raſtat, was made preſident of the council of war in 1715, then counſellor of the regency, and miniſter of ſtate. In 1733 he was nominated to command in Italy under the king of Sardinia, and the French king declared him marſhal-general of his camps and armies; a title which had not been granted to any one ſince the marſhal Turenne, who appears to have been the firſt who was ever honoured with it. The marſhal de Villars made himſelf maſter of Piſighitona, Milan, Novara, and Tortona. But having opened the following campaign, he fell ſick, and died at Turin, on the 17th of June, 1734, aged eighty-two. The Memoirs of M. de Villars have been publiſhed in Holland, the firſt volume of which was written by himſelf.

VILLARS (The abbé DE) a famous writer of the 17th century, wrote a book well known, intitled, the Count de Gabalis, and a Treatiſe on Delicacy. He was aſſaſſinated on the road between Paris and Lyons, in 1675.

VILLE-DIEU. See JARDINS.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a town of France, and capital of Beaujolois, with an academy of Beaux-Eſprits. It has one large ſtreet, which runs from one end to the other. It has a handſome fountain in the middle, from which the gates at each end may be ſeen. It is fortified with good walls, and large ditches, and is ſeated on the river Morgon, twelve miles ſouth-eaſt of Beaujeu. Long. 4. 56. E. Lat. 46. 10. N.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a ſtrong town of France, in Rouſſillon, and capital of Conflans. It is ſeated at the foot of the Pyrenean Mountains, on the river Tet, twenty-five miles ſouth-weſt of Perpignan. Long. 2. 25. E. Lat. 42. 25. N.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a town of France, in the government of Guienne, and capital of the lower Marche of Rouergue. It is ſeventeen miles weſt of Rhodez, and three hundred and twenty miles ſouth of Paris. Long. 1. 28. E. Lat. 44. 30. N.

VILLEGAIGNON (NICHOLAS DURAND DE) a gentleman who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his treachery to the French proteſtants, was born at Provins, in Brie, became a knight of Malta, ſerved in ſeveral naval expeditions, and was promoted to the vice-admiralſhip of Brittany, in the reign of Henry II. but quarreling with the governor of the caſtle of Breſt, and fearing the conſequences, he reſolved to go and ſettle a colony in Braſil. For this purpoſe he applied to admiral Coligni, told him his deſign, and informed him, that he was prompted to it from the deſire of procuring an aſylum for the faithful who were perſecuted in France. The admiral, with his uſual prudence, concealed this excellent motive from Henry II. and repreſenting only the advantages the kingdom might receive from this enterprize, obtained for Villegaignon two ſhips well equipped, and the ſum of 10,000 livres. This adventurer embarked on the 15th of July, 1555, and arrived in November following at the mouth of the river Ganobra. He endeavoured to ſettle his colony upon the continent; but ſeveral reaſons induced him to retire to an iſland, which he called Coligni, in honour of the admiral. As moſt of thoſe who had followed him were proteſtants, who made that voyage merely under the hopes he had given them of their enjoying that liberty of conſcience which Henry II. had deprived them of, he at firſt ſhewed great zeal for the reformed religion, and wrote to the church of Geneva, by the return of his ſhips, to deſire miniſters and other perſons, who might labour ſucceſsfully in the inſtruction of the ſavages, and that church having read his letter, returned thanks to God, and then choſe two miniſters, Peter Richier and William Chartier, who were ſent thither with other perſons proper for that purpoſe. They landed in the iſland of Coligni on the 10th of March, 1557, and the ſame day Richier preached, and was heard by Villegaignon with the marks of an extraordinary zeal. Some days after the Lord's ſupper was adminiſtered, and he not only appeared to communicate very devoutly, but recited two long prayers full of fervour: he ſoon however threw off the maſk; began to diſpute about the real preſence; but agreed to ſubmit to the determination of the churches of Germany and France, and particularly to the opinion of John Calvin, for whom he ſhewed great regard, and Chartier the miniſter was ſent to Europe to conſult them. When the Lord's ſupper was adminiſtered the ſecond time he formed new cavils, declared that he had changed his opinion, and that Calvin was a wicked heretic. From that time the ſacrament was adminiſtred by night, and without his knowledge, and thoſe who had followed the miniſters from Geneva, boldly told him, that they would not depend upon him any longer, on which he commanded them to leave his iſland, which they did on the 4th of January, 1558. In this voyage they ſuffered a dreadful famine, and Villegaignon, who, according to ſome writers was the cauſe of it, was guilty of a much more treacherous deſign againſt them; for he gave the maſter of the ſhip a little cheſt filled with letters to ſeveral perſons, among which he put a formal accuſation, and, without the people in the ſhip knowing any thing of the matter, recommended it to the firſt judge to whoſe hands it ſhould come in France, to burn them all as hereties. They landed at the port of Blavet, in Brittany; when this cheſt was happily delivered to ſome officers of juſtice who were of the proteſtant religion, and who, inſtead of putting them to death, the more chearfully ſupplied them with neceſſaries and money. Villegaignon returned to France ſome time after, without providing for the defence of the fort of Coligni; carried on a paper war with thoſe of the reformed religion, and died in December, 1571.

VILLEHARDOUIN (GEOFFERY DE) a knight, field-marſhal, and an hiſtorian of the 13th century, wrote a hiſtory of the taking of Conſtantinople by the French in 1204. The beſt edition of which is that by M. du Cange.

VILLEMUR, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, ſeated on the river Tarn, twelve miles from Toulouſe. Long. 1. 35. E. Lat. 43. 56. N.

VILLENA, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Murcia, on the frontiers of New Caſtile, with the title of a marquiſate. The allies were beſieging this town when they received advice, that the French and Spaniards were advanced to Almanza in 1707, whereupon the earl of Galway raiſed the ſiege, and fought the battle of Almanza, where he was defeated, and moſt of the Engliſh killed, and taken priſoners. It is fifty-five miles north-eaſt of Murcia, and one hundred and ſeventy-five ſouth-eaſt of Madrid. Long. 0. 29. W. Lat. 38. 40. N.

VILLIERS DE L'ISLE ADAM (PHILIP DE) the forty-third grand maſter of the order of St. John of Jeruſalem, commanded in the iſle of Rhodes when that iſland was beſieged by the Turks in 1522. He defended it during ſix months with heroic courage, and was length obliged to capitulate on the 24th of December in the ſame year. However, in 1530 the emperor Charles V. gave him Malta, Goze, and Tripoli of Barbary, and the grand-maſter took poſſeſſion of them the ſame year. He died at Malta, on the 21ſt of Auguſt, 1534, aged ſeventy. From this time the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, have been called the knights of Malta.

VILLIERS (GEORGE) duke of Buckingham, memorable for his being the favourite of two kings, and his untimely death, was the ſon of ſir George Villiers, by a ſecond wife, and was born at Brookeſby, in Leiceſterſhire, on the 20th of Auguſt, 1592. As he diſcovered no genius for letters, more regard was paid in the courſe of his education to the accompliſhments of a gentleman than to thoſe of a ſcholar. When he was about eighteen, he travelled into France, where he learned perfectly the French tongue, with all the exerciſes of the French nobility, and particularly excelled in dancing. He continued there three years, and ſoon after his return his mother, who was an enterpriſing woman, took him to court, concluding, that with his fine perſon and accompliſhments, he could not fail of making his fortune under ſuch a monarch as James I. The king going to hunt at Newmarket, the Cambridge ſcholars invited him to a play called Ignoramus: in which it was contrived that Villiers ſhould appear with all the advantages his mother could ſet him off with. The ſcheme took effect. The king, who was ridiculouſly fond of handſome men and fine cloaths, was extremely delighted with him, and being weary of his favourite the earl of Somerſet, immediately took him into his ſervice. He had been but a few days at court, when he was made the king's cup-bearer; a few weeks after he received the honour of knighthood, and then was made gentleman of the bed-chamber, and knight of the order of the Garter. In ſhort, he was advanced with ſuch rapidity, that he was ſucceſſively made a baron, a viſcount, an earl, a marquis; and became lord high-admiral of England, lord warden of the cinque-ports, maſter of the horſe, and conferred all the honours and all the offices of the three kingdoms without a rival; when being guided entirely by partial views, he exalted almoſt all of his own numerous family and dependents, whoſe greateſt merit was their alliance to him.

In 1620 he married the only daughter of the earl of Rutland, the richeſt heireſs in the kingdom; and three years after perſuaded Charles, prince of Wales, to make a journey into Spain, to fetch home his miſtreſs the infanta. The king was extremely againſt it, and the event ſhewed that he had ſufficient reaſon; but the ſollicitations of the prince and the marquis's importunity prevailed. He therefore attended the prince, and during his abſence was made a duke: he however returned without the infanta; but as he brought back the prince in ſafety, the parliament beſtowed the higheſt praiſes on him upon that account.

In the beginning of 1625, Charles I. ſucceeded to the throne, and the duke enjoyed at leaſt the ſame degree of favour with the ſon, as he had done with the father. This was a great diſappointment to numbers, who knowing the jealouſy

jealouſy and indignation the prince had entertained of the duke, for being near ſtriking him, expected he would now remember his inſolence, of which he had often complained. But inſtead of this, Charles placed the moſt intire confidence in him that ever king ſhewed to a ſubject: all preferments in church and ſtate were given by him; all his relations and friends were promoted to ſuch degrees of honour and wealth, and to ſuch poſts as he thought fit; and all his enemies diſcountenanced at his pleaſure. But he had now no intereſt with the parliament and people. He was voted an enemy to his country, and his ill management was made the ground of their refuſing to grant the king a ſupply. The duke ſhewed the utmoſt indignation at finding that they, who had before flattered him, mentioned him now with the greateſt acrimony, and called him the corrupter of the king, and the betrayer of the liberties of the people; and in return treated them with contempt, cauſed this and the next parliament to be ſpeedily diſſolved, and upon every diſſolution impriſoned or diſgraced ſuch members as had given him offence: he cauſed new projects for raiſing money to be daily ſet on foot; and, in every thing he ſaid or did, acted with paſſion and violence.

In this fatal conjuncture, while the nation was at war with Spain, a new war was precipitately declared againſt France, for which no reaſonable cauſe could ever be aſſigned. It is ſaid the king was hurried into it, merely to gratify Buckingham's private reſentment; and that, having been in France to bring over the queen, he had the confidence to make love to Anne of Auſtria, the conſort of Lewis XIII. and that his high ſpirit was ſo exaſperated at the repulſe ſhe gave him, that nothing would ſatisfy him but a war between the two nations. But whatever was the cauſe, the fleet, which had been deſigned to ſurpriſe Calais, was no ſooner returned without ſucceſs, and with much damage, than it was refitted, and the duke made that unfortunate deſcent upon the iſle of Rhee, in which the flower of the army was loſt. Having returned to England, repaired the fleet, and recruited his army, he was about to ſail to the relief of Rochelle, which was then cloſely beſieged by cardinal Richelieu, and which he was the more obliged to relieve, as he had received at the iſle of Rhée great ſupplies of men and proviſions from that town, the want of both which they now laboured under. For this purpoſe he was now at Portſmouth, when he was aſſaſſinated by Felton, on the 26th of Auguſt, 1628, in the thirty-ſixth year of his age.

VILLIERS (GEORGE) duke of Buckingham, and a celebrated poet, was the ſon and heir of the former, and was born at Wallingford-houſe, within the liberty of Weſtminſter, on the 30th of January, 1627, and the next year, upon the murder of his father by Felton, ſucceeded to his titles and eſtate. After he had been educated under ſeveral tutors, he was ſent for ſome time to the univerſity of Cambridge. He then travelled with his brother lord Francis, and upon his return, after the breaking out of the civil wars, was conducted to king Charles I. at Oxford, and entered into Chriſt-church college. Upon the decline of the king's cauſe, he attended prince Charles into Scotland, and in 1651 was preſent at the battle of Worceſter, whence he eſcaped beyond ſea, and ſoon after was made knight of the Garter. He afterwards came privately into England, and on the 19th of November, 1657, married Mary the daughter and heireſs of Thomas lord Fairfax, by whoſe intereſt he recovered all, or moſt of his eſtate, which at the Reſtoration is ſaid to have amounted to 20,000l. per ann. After that event he was made one of the lords of the bed-chamber, one of the privy council, lord-lieutenant of Yorkſhire, and at laſt maſter of the horſe: but in 1666 being diſcovered carrying on a ſecret correſpondence, tending to raiſe mutinies among ſome of his majeſties forces, &c. he abſconded, upon which a proclamation was iſſued for apprehending him, though without effect. However, the next year he delivered himſelf up, and having made an humble ſubmiſſion to his majeſty, was received into favour, and reſtored to his place in the council and the bed-chamber. In 1670 he is ſuppoſed to have been privy to Blood's attempt on the life of the duke of Ormond, with which he was charged by the earl of Oſſory, that nobleman's ſon, who not long after that villainous affair going to court, and ſeeing the duke of Buckingham ſtanding by the king, his colour roſe, and he cried, "My "lord, I know well, that you are at the bottom of this late "attempt of Blood's upon my father; and therefore I give "you fair warning, if my father comes to a violent end by "ſword or piſtol; if he dies by the hand of a ruffian, or "by the more ſecret way of poiſon, I ſhall not be at a loſs "to know the firſt author of it; I ſhall conſider you as "the aſſaſſin; I ſhall treat you as ſuch, and wherever I "meet you, I ſhall piſtol you, though you ſtood behind "the king's chair; and I tell it you in his majeſty's pre"ſence, that you may be ſure I ſhall keep my word." This circumſtance we have related from Mr. Carte, who gives it on the authority of Robert Leſly, eſq. who received it from Dr. Turner, biſhop of Ely, who was preſent. In 1671 the duke of Buckingham was inſtalled chancellor of the univerſity of Cambridge, and ſent ambaſſador to the king of France, who being pleaſed with his perſon and errand, preſented him his ſword and belt, ſet with jewels to the value of 40,000 piſtoles; and in 1672 he was again ſent to that king at Utrecht, together with Henry earl of Arlington, and George lord Halifax. He was one of the cabal at White-hall, and in the beginning of the ſeſſion of parliament in February, 1673, endeavoured to caſt the odium of the Dutch war from himſelf upon the lord Arlington, another of the cabal. In 1676 his grace, and James earl of Saliſbury, Anthony earl of Shafteſbury, and Philip lord Wharton, were committed to the Tower, by order of the houſe of lords, for refuſing to retract what they had ſaid the day before, namely, when the duke, immediately after his majeſty had ended his ſpeech to both houſes, endeavoured to ſhew from law and reaſon that the long prorogation was nulled, and the parliament conſequently diſſolved. Upon the breaking out of the popiſh plot, he oppoſed the meaſures of the court, by being zealous for the proſecution of the perſons accuſed. He ſpent his eſtate before his death, and, according to Mr. Pope, died at a wretched inn in Yorkſhire, in miſerable circumſtances.

"In the worſt inn's worſt room, with mat half hung,
"The floors of plaiſter, and the walls of dung,
"On once a flock-bed, but repair'd with ſtraw,
"With tape-ty'd curtains, never meant to draw,
"The George and Garter dangling from that bed,
"Where tawd'ry yellow ſtrove with dirty red,
"Great Villiers lies—alas! how chang'd from him,
"That life of pleaſure, and that ſoul of whim!
"Gallant and gay, in Cliveden's proud alcove,
"The bow'r of wanton Shrewſbury and love;
"Or juſt as gay in council, in a ring
"Of mimick'd ſtateſmen, and their merry king.
"No wit to flatter left of all his ſtore!
"No fool to laugh at, which he valu'd more;
"There, victor of his health, his fortune, friends,
"And fame, this lord of uſeleſs thouſands ends."

The bow'r of wanton Shrewſbury, in the above lines alludes to his amour with the counteſs of Shrewſbury, whoſe lord he killed in a duel on her account, while ſhe, it is ſaid, held the duke's horſe, in the diſguiſe of a page.

This life would be very imperfect were we not to add ſome ſtrictures of his character, which we ſhall do from biſhop Burnet, and Mr. Dryden. The duke was a man of a noble preſence, great liveline's of wit, and a peculiar faculty of turning every thing into ridicule, with bold figures, and natural deſcriptions. He had no ſort of literature: but was drawn into chemiſtry, and for ſome years thought that he was very near finding the philoſopher's ſtone. He had no principles of religion, virtue, or friendſhip. Pleaſure, frolick, or extravagant diverſion, was all that he laid to heart. He was true to nothing, for he was not true to himſelf.

"But in the courſe of one revolving moon
"Was chemiſt, fidler, ſtateſman, and buffoon:
"Then all for women, painting, rhyming, drinking,
"Beſides ten thouſand freaks that died in thinking.

DRYDEN.

Thus he could never govern his eſtate, though then the greateſt in England. He was bred about the king, and for many years had a great aſcendant over him. Finding him inclined to receive ill impreſſions, he ſet himſelf to corrupt him, in which he was too ſucceſsful, being ſeconded in that wicked deſign by the lord Percy. To complete the matter, Hobbes was brought to his majeſty under the pretence of inſtructing him in the mathematics; and he laid before him his ſchemes both with relation to religion and politics, which made deep and laſting impreſſions on the king's mind; ſo that the main blame of the king's ill principles and bad morals was owing to the duke of Buckingham. But the duke being at length equally ruined both in body and mind, fortune and reputation, became poor, ſickly, and ſunk in his parts, as well as in all other reſpects, and his converſation was as much avoided as ever it had been courted. His grace died on the 16th of April, 1687, and was interred in king Henry's chapel in Weſtminſter abbey.

Mr. Walpole obſerves, that "when this extraordinary "man, with the figure and genius of Alcibiades, could "equally charm the preſbyterian Fairfax and the diſſolute "Charles, when he alike ridiculed that witty king and his "ſolemn chancellor, when he plotted the ruin of his coun"try with a cabal of bad miniſters, or equally unprin"cipled, ſupported its cauſe with bad patriots, one laments "that ſuch parts ſhould have been devoid of every virtue. "But when Alcibiades turns chemiſt, when he is a real "bubble and a viſionary miſer; when ambition is but a "frolic;

" frolic; when the worſt deſigns are undertaken for the " moſt fooliſh ends, contempt extinguiſhes all reflections " on his character. The portrait of this duke has been " drawn by four maſterly hands. Burnet has hewn it out " with his rough chiſſel; count Hamilton touched it with " that ſlight delicacy that finiſhes, while it ſeems but a " ſketch; Dryden catched the living likeneſs; and Pope " completed the hiſtorical reſemblance. Yet, though this " lord was expoſed by two of the greateſt poets, he has ex- " poſed one of them ten times more ſeverely. Zimri, in " Dryden's Abſalom, and Achitophel, is an admirable " portrait; but Bayes, in the Rehearſal, an original crea- " tion. Dryden ſatyrized Buckingham, but Villiers made " Dryden ſatyrize himſelf."

He wrote beſides the Rehearſal, 1. The Chances, a comedy. 2. The Reſtoration, a tragi-comedy. 3. The Battle of Sedgemoor, a farce. 4. A ſhort Diſcourſe upon the Reaſonableneſs of Men's having a Religion or Worſhip of God, which met with many Anſwers, to which his grace wrote Replies. 5. A Demonſtration of the Deity. 6. Several Poems. 7. Several Speeches, and other works.

VILLIERS, (BARBARA) ducheſs of Cleveland, and one of king Charles the Second's miſtreſſes, was ſole daughter and heireſs of William viſcount Grandiſon, and wife to Roger Palmer, eſq. afterwards created earl of Caſtlemaine. Her perſon was extremely beautiful, but ſhe was in the ſame degree rapacious, prodigal, and revengeful. She had for a conſiderable time, ſays Mr. Granger, a great, and no leſs dangerous influence over the king, and no woman of her age was more likely to beggar or embroil a kingdom. She was the moſt inveterate enemy of the earl of Clarendon, who would have thought it an indignity to his character to treat with common civility, much more to pay his court to the miſtreſs of the greateſt monarch upon earth. It was impoſſible that the king could be an abſolute ſtranger to her intrigues, but he ſeemed to have had as little delicacy with regard to the virtue of his miſtreſſes, as his brother was obſerved to have in point of beauty. Though ſhe was extremely proud, ſhe is ſaid to have been ſometimes humble in her amours; and, if we may believe the ſcandalous chronicles of this reign, ſhe could condeſcend to beſtow her favours on players and rope-dancers. When the king's affections were alienated from her, he, to pacify her, created her ducheſs of Cleveland. She died in 1709.

VILLIERS, (PETER DE) an eminent French writer and poet, was born at Cognac, on the Charente, on the 10th of May, 1648. He entered the ſociety of the Jeſuits in 1666, and left it in 1689, to enter the order of Cluni. He was already known by his ſermons and writings. He became prior of St. Taurin, and died at Paris on the 14th of October, 1728, aged eighty. He wrote, 1. A Collection of Poems, which contains the art of preaching, and other pieces that are eſteemed, the beſt edition of which is that of Colombat, 1728, duodecimo. 2. Reflections on the Faults of others, with a Continuation, four volumes. 3. A Treatiſe on Satire. 4. A Collection of Diſſertations on ſeveral Tragedies, duodecimo. There are alſo attributed to him Converſations on the Tales of the Fairies, and other works, to ſerve as a preſervative againſt a bad taſte. He alſo wrote ſeveral other pieces.

VILLON. See CORBUEIL.

VILVORDEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant ſeated on a canal which goes to Antwerp, and on the river Senne, five miles north-eaſt of Bruſſels. Long. 4. 26. E. Lat. 51. 10. N.

VINCENT, (cape) the ſouth-weſt promontory of Portugal, twenty-five miles weſt of the ſea-port of Lagos. Long. 9. 20. W. Lat. 36. 35. N.

VINCENT, (ST.) one of the Caribbee iſlands, lying ſeventy-five miles weſt of Barbadoes. It was ceded to the Engliſh by the treaty of peace in 1763. It is twenty miles in length, and almoſt as much in breadth. Long. 61. 20. W. Lat. 12. 50. N.

VINCENT, (ST.) a ſtrong town of Spain, in Caſtile, and in the territory of Rioxa, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on a hill, near the river Ebro, one hundred and thirty-ſeven miles north-eaſt of Madrid. Long. 2. 20. W. Lat. 42. 30. N.

VINCENT, (ST.) a province of Braſil, bounded on the north by the republic of St. Paul and the capitanary of Rio-Janiero, on the eaſt by the ſame capitanary and the ſea, and on the weſt by the capitanary del Rey and the South Sea. St. Vincent is the capital town, and it is ſeated on the Atlantic Ocean, with a good harbour. Long. 43. 5. W. Lat. 24. 15. S.

VINCENT, (NATHANIEL) an eminent diſſenting miniſter, received his education at Chriſt-church in Oxford. He became a member of that univerſity at eleven years of age, and when he was about eighteen took the degree of maſter of arts. He ſoon became a very famous preacher and writer, but refuſing to comply with the act of conformity, was not only one of the moſt aſſiduous, but one of the moſt unfortunate of his nonconforming brethren. He was ſeveral times impriſoned, and heavily fined for holding conventicles; and was once ſentenced to ſuffer three years impriſonment, and then baniſhment, in purſuance of an act made in the 25th of Elizabeth; but his council finding a flaw in the indictment, the ſentence was never carried into execution. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by preaching amidſt the ruins after the fire of London, where multitudes aſſembled to hear him, many of whoſe conſciences were awakened by that dreadful calamity. He was the author of many ſermons, and other practical pieces of divinity, and died in 1697.

Thomas Vincent, his brother, a man of a ſimilar character, exerted himſelf on the ſame occaſion, as he did alſo in the time of the peſtilence, when he conſtantly preached in London, and viſited the ſick, but eſcaped the diſtemper himſelf. He was the author of God's terrible Voice to the City by Plague and Fire, octavo; and publiſhed another book of the like kind, occaſioned by an eruption of mount Ætna, intitled, Fire and Brimſtone; 1. From Heaven in the burning of Sodom and Gomorrah, formerly. 2. From Earth, in the burning of mount Ætna, lately. 3. From Hell, in the burning of the wicked eternally, octavo; and ſeveral other works. *Mr. Granger's Biographical Hiſtory.*

VINCI, (LEONARDO DA) an illuſtrious Italian painter, bleſſed with an univerſal genius, was deſcended from a noble family in Tuſcany, and born in the caſtle of Vinci, near Florence, in 1445. He was the diſciple of Andrea Verrochio, but ſoon ſurpaſſing him, and all his predeceſſors, was eſteemed the maſter of the golden age of modern painting. No painter was ever better acquainted with the theory of his art: he was well ſkilled in anatomy, geometry, and optics, and applied himſelf to the ſtudy of nature, as the ground-work of painting. His genius being univerſal, he alſo applied himſelf to arts, to literature, and to bodily accompliſhments, and excelled in all. He was a good architect, an able carver, and was verſed in mechanics. His perſon was well formed; he had a fine voice; he underſtood muſic, and both played and ſung as well as any man of his time. He was maſter of all genteel exerciſes, underſtood the management of a horſe, and was dexterious in the uſe of arms. His behaviour was polite, and his converſation ſo engaging, that, it is ſaid, none ever enjoyed it without pleaſure, or left it without regret. His reputation ſoon ſpreading over all Italy, Lewis Sforza, duke of Milan, called him to his court, and made him director of the academy for architecture he had juſt eſtabliſhed, whence Leonardo ſoon baniſhed the Gothic taſte, and introduced the happy ſimplicity and purity of the Greeks, and Romans.

About this time the duke formed the deſign of ſupplying the city of Milan with water by a canal, the execution of which was referred to Leonardo. In order to accompliſh this vaſt deſign, he ſpent much time in the ſtudy of philoſophy and the mathematics. At length, he brought this work to perfection, and happily performed what ſome thought impoſſible. This canal, which goes by the name of Morteſuna, is above two hundred miles in length, and paſſes through the Valteline and the valley of Chiavenna, conducting the water of the Adda to the walls of Milan. After his having laboured ſome years for the ſervice of Milan, in quality of architect and engineer, the duke ordered him to beautify it by his paintings; and, among other things, he painted his celebrated piece of our Lord's laſt Supper.

Leonardo begun now to be interruped by the wars of Italy; and duke Lewis, his patron, being defeated and carried priſoner to France, the academy was deſtroyed, and the arts baniſhed from Milan. The misfortunes of his patrons obliging Leonardo to quit that city, he retired to Florence, where he lived under the patronage of the Medici. Being there choſen to paint the council-chamber, he got Michael Angelo to paint one ſide, while he himſelf was employed about the other. Angelo was then young, yet had acquired a great reputation. A jealouſy ſoon aroſe between them, and each had partiſans, who helped to imbitter them againſt each other, ſo that at laſt they became open enemies. Raphael was about this time drawn to Florence, by the reputation of Leonardo, whoſe works on his arrival filled him with aſtoniſhment, and produced a reformation, to which ſome have aſcribed all the glory he afterwards acquired.

In 1513 Leonardo went to Rome, which it is ſaid he had never yet ſeen, and was received very graciouſly by pope Leo X. but ſoon after receiving an invitation from Francis I. he undertook that journey: he was then above ſeventy years of age, and it is probable that the fatigue of it, with the change of climate, contributed to the diſtemper of which he died. Several months he languiſhed at Fontainebleau, during which he was frequently viſited by the king. One day

day as he was raiſing himſelf up in his bed to thank his majeſty for the honour done him, he was inſtantly ſeized with a fainting fit; and Francis ſtooping to ſupport him, he expired in that monarch's arms. This happened in the year 1520.

Leonardo da Vinci was extremely diligent in the performance of his works. Rubens was of opinion that his chief excellence lay in giving every thing its proper character. He was ſo extremely diffident of himſelf, that he left ſeveral pieces unfiniſhed, believing that his hand could never reach the idea of perfection he had conceived in his mind. Some of his paintings are to be ſeen in England and other countries; but the greateſt part of them are in Florence. He compoſed many curious pieces upon different ſubjects; none of which have been made public, except his Treatiſe of the Art of Painting. A noble edition of this work was publiſhed by Du Freſnoy at Paris, in 1651, with figures by Nicholas Pouſſin. It was likewiſe publiſhed in Engliſh in 1721, octavo.

VINER (Sir ROBERT) bart. goldſmith and banker of London, was a very loyal and no leſs uſeful ſubject to Charles II. As his credit was very extenſive, he ſometimes borrowed large ſums of money to lend the government. The intereſt paid on theſe occaſions muſt have been very conſiderable, as he himſelf paid no leſs than ſix per cent. When he entered upon his mayoralty, the king did him the honour to dine with him, and he drank ſeveral bottles with his majeſty, an indulgence not unfrequent in that reign. He afterwards erected an equeſtrian ſtatue to the king at Stock's market, which was originally done for John Sobieſki, who raiſed the ſiege of Vienna when it was inveſted by the Turks. This was a clumſy heavy piece, and had a Turk, with his turban on his head, lying under the horſe's feet; but it being made ready to their hands, the city thought it would do for king Charles as well as another, and the Turk with his turban was from thence forward to be eſteemed Oliver Cromwell.

VINTIMIGLIA, a ſea-port town of Italy in the republic of Genoa, with a biſhop's ſee, a ſmall harbour, and a ſtrong caſtle, which is its whole defence. It has been often taken and retaken in the wars of Italy. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean ſea, at the mouth of the rivers Bibera and Rotta, eight miles north-eaſt of Monaco, and fifteen north-eaſt of Nice. Long. 7. 39. E. Lat. 43. 48. N.

VIO (THOMAS DE) a famous cardinal, better known by the name of Cajetan, was born at Gaieta in the kingdom of Naples, on the 20th of February, 1469. He entered the order of St. Dominic in 1484, and acquired ſuch reputation, that he became doctor and profeſſor of divinity; then procurator-general of his order, and at length general. He was of great ſervice to pope Julius II. and Leo X. The latter created him cardinal in 1517, and the following year made him his legate in Germany. Cardinal Cajetan in 1519 aſſiſted at the election of the emperor Charles V. and had ſeveral conferences with Luther. He was the ſame year made biſhop of Gaieta, and in 1523 went into Italy in quality of legate. He died at Rome on the 9th of Auguſt, 1534, aged ſixty-ſeven. He wrote many works, the principal of which is his Commentaries on the Holy Scriptures, in five vols. folio.

VIRE, a conſiderable town of France in Lower Normandy, with the title of a viſcounty. It has ſeveral manufactures in cloth, and is ſeated on the river Vire, twenty-ſeven miles ſouth eaſt of Coutances, and one hundred and fifty weſt of Paris. Long. 1. 5. W. Lat. 48. 55. N.

VIRGIL, or PUBLIUS VIRGILIUS MARO) the moſt excellent of all the Latin poets, was the ſon of a potter of Andes, near Mantua, where he was born, on the 15th of October, in the ſeventieth year before the Chriſtian æra. He ſtudied firſt at Mantua, then at Cremona, Milan, and Naples, whence going to Rome, he acquired the eſteem of the greateſt wits, and moſt illuſtrious perſons of his time, and among others, of the emperor Auguſtus, Mæcenas, and Pollio. He was well ſkilled not only in polite literature and poetry, but alſo in philoſophy, the mathematics, geography, medicine, and natural hiſtory. Though he was one of the greateſt geniuſes of his age, and was the admiration of the Romans, he always preſerved a ſingular modeſty; and lived chaſte at a time when the manners of the people were extremely corrupt. He carried Latin poetry to ſuch an high perfection, that he was juſtly eſteemed the prince of the Latin poets. He compoſed his Eclogues in imitation of Theocritus; his Georgics in imitation of Heſiod, and the Æneis in imitation of Homer. It is ſaid that he was twelve years in perfecting his Æneis, and that the emperor preſſing him to put the laſt hand to it, he let him ſee his ſecond, fourth, and ſixth books, which are the fineſt. It is alſo ſaid, that Virgil reading to that prince and his ſiſter Octavia, the paſſage where he mentions Marcellus, they were ſo moved, as to interrupt him by their ſighs and tears, and that Octavia fainted away. He was of a ſwarthy complexion, tall, of a ſickly conſtitution, and afflicted with frequent head-achs and ſpitting of blood. He was ſo very baſhful, that he often ran into the ſhops to prevent being gazed at in the ſtreets; yet was ſo honoured by the Roman people, that once coming into the theatre, the whole audience roſe up out of reſpect to him. He was of a thoughtful and melancholy temper, he ſpoke little, and loved retirement and contemplation. His fortune was affluent; he had a fine houſe and well-furniſhed library near Mæcenas's gardens, on the Eſquiline mount at Rome, and alſo a delightful villa in Sicily. He was ſo benevolent and inoffenſive, that moſt of his cotemporary poets, though they envied each other, agreed in loving and eſteeming him. He reviſed his verſes with prodigious ſeverity, and uſed to compare himſelf to a ſhe bear, which licks her cubs into ſhape.

He ordered, when at the point of death, that his Æneis ſhould be burnt, but being informed that Auguſtus would not permit it, he deſired that it might not be altered, and on this condition he left that admirable work to Tucca and Varius, two excellent poets, who were his friends, and the emperor took care that the author's intentions ſhould be obſerved, which is the reaſon why ſeveral of the verſes are found imperfect. Virgil died at Brundufium, in Calabria, on the 22d of September, in the 19th year before the Chriſtian æra, at fifty-one years of age, as he was returning with Auguſtus from Greece. His body was interred near Naples, and upon his tomb was inſcribed theſe verſes compoſed by himſelf:

Mantua me genuit, Calabri rapuere, tenet nunc
Parthenope: cecini paſcua, rura, duces.

The beſt edition of Virgil's works are thoſe of Moſvicius, with the notes of Servius, printed at Lewarden, in 1717, two volumes quarto, and that of Burman, at Amſterdam, 1746, in four volumes quarto. The beſt Engliſh tranſlations are thoſe of Dryden and Warton.

VIRGIL, or VERGIL, (POLYDORE). See POLYDORE VIRGIL.

VIRGINIA, the daughter of Virginius, a Roman ſoldier, celebrated for her misfortunes and death, was promiſed by her father to L. Icilius, who had enjoyed the office of tribune, and became celebrated in hiſtory; but Appius Claudius, one of the decemviri, being in love with her, and hearing that her father was in the army, thought that his abſence would facilitate his ſucceſs, and holding his tribunal, in quality of decemvir, gave orders that ſhe ſhould be delivered up to M. Claudius, who was privy to his intentions. Virginius enraged at this inſult offered to his parental authority, and at the proſpect of his daughter's violation, took her aſide, and ſnatching a knife from a butcher's ſhop, ſaid, "My dear Virginia, this is now the only means left of preſerving thine honour and liberty," and then ſtriking it into her heart, ſaved himſelf in the crowd. The people moved by this ſpectacle, and animated by his ſpeeches, eſpouſed his cauſe, and Virginius leaving the city, followed by four hundred men, haſted to the camp, which was only at a few miles diſtance, and inflamed the minds of the ſoldiers by the relation of his misfortune. He then returned to Rome accompanied by the whole army, who were reſolved to revenge him. The ſenate eſpouſed the cauſe of Virginius; but Appius Claudius prevented their decree by killing himſelf, and the tranquillity of Rome was reſtored. This occaſioned the abolition of the decemviri, in the 440th year before the Chriſtian æra, and afterwards the re-eſtabliſhment of the conſuls.

VIRGINIA, a country of North America, planted by colonies from England. It is bounded on the ſouth by Carolina, on the north by Maryland, on the eaſt by the Atlantic Ocean, but on the weſt the bounds are not ſettled. The entrance into Virginia for ſhipping is by the mouth of Cheſapeak bay, which runs up into the land above two hundred miles; likewiſe all ſhips muſt paſs through it that are bound to Maryland. The principal rivers are James, York, Rappahannock, and Patowmack, all which are full of convenient and ſafe harbours. There are alſo many ſmall rivers, ſome of which are capable of receiving the largeſt merchant ſhips. The ſoil of Virginia is various, and ſeems fitted for the production of vegetables and trees of all ſorts. The land towards the mouths of the rivers is generally low, and is fit for rice, hemp, and Indian corn, though they are at preſent well ſtocked with many ſorts of trees, from thirty to ſeventy feet high. The land higher up the rivers is generally level, and well watered with ſprings; but there are here and there ſome ſmall hills. That near the ſea is generally ſandy and without ſtones, for which reaſon they ſeldom ſhoe their horſes. The richeſt lands lie near the branches of the rivers, and abound with various ſorts of timber ſurpriſingly large. At the heads of the rivers, there are mountains, valleys, hills, and plains. There are alſo great varieties of earth, for medicines, ſcouring, making all ſorts of earthen ware and pipes; and there is alſo marl for manuring the land. There are others for painting, ſuch as red and yellow oker; and

in the upper parts are mines of antimony, talc, coal, with quarries of ſlate and ſtone for building, as alſo pebble-ſtones. However the coal is at preſent of no uſe, for plenty of wood for firing grows at every man's door. In proceſs of time, there is great reaſon to believe, that there will be mines of various kinds found in the mountains, which, at preſent, the inhabitants do not think worth while to enquire after. There are a great variety of fruits, ſome of which grow there naturally, and ſome have been tranſplanted from England, particularly peaches, which grow almoſt every where upon ſtandard trees, and yet are exceeding good. There are very few towns, or even villages, for the planters have houſes ſcattered every where up and down the country, where they cultivate tobacco, which is the principal commodity. James-Town was formerly the principal, but of late Williamſburg, where there is a college. The Engliſh inhabitants are chiefly of the church of England, and the clergy have a pretty good maintenance. In general, it is an hoſpitable country, and they are ſo ready to entertain each other and ſtrangers, that a man may travel through it without any expence. They have a few forts, but their principal defence by land is a militia, and by ſea, the men of war ſent from England; for they have no ſhips of their own, though they have all conveniences for building them. However, there is little doubt to be made, but the face of affairs will be quite altered in a few years. There are now no original Americans, improperly called Indians, in the eaſtern parts of Virginia, becauſe, as it is ſuppoſed, they rather chuſe to live by themſelves, and follow their own cuſtoms. With regard to their complexion, ſtature, and manner of living, they reſemble the other Americans; however, they have a language of their own, and are of a red copper colour, with coarſe black hair, black eyes, and without beards, as they are in almoſt all the other parts of America; and of this I am the more certain, becauſe I have made it my buſineſs to enquire into, and examine theſe particulars upon the ſpot. Moſt authors tell us, that they have beards, and that they pluck them out by the roots; but this is mere fiction, which I can affirm upon my own knowledge.

VIRTON, a town of the Netherlands, in Auſtrian Luxemburg, ſeated on the frontiers of Lorrain, ten miles north-eaſt of Montmedi. Long. 5. 23. E. Lat. 49. 45. N.

VIRTUE, in pagan worſhip, is repreſented as a goddeſs. Marcellus erected a temple to her, through which was the only paſſage to the temple of Fame, to ſhew that virtue was the only path to honour. In her temple, they prayed that themſelves, and their friends might be poſſeſſed of the moſt heroic bravery; and the ſacrifices offered there were performed by the prieſts bare-headed. Virtue was repreſented as an ancient matron, clothed in white, and ſitting on a ſquare ſtone. Plautus, however, mentions Virtue among the number of the gods; and in ſome of Gordian's medals, this imaginary deity is exhibited in the form of an old man with a long beard.

VISIAPORE, a town of the Eaſt-Indies, in the Peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and in the kingdom of Decan. It is one hundred and thirty miles north-eaſt of Goa, within land, and is twelve miles in compaſs, with good fortifications. Moſt of the inhabitants are Moors and Gentoos; ſome of them are great traders. The king has a large palace well guarded. It is a famous place for the ſale of diamonds, and there are ſeveral large ſuburbs, full of jewellery and goldſmiths ſhops. Long. 75. 56. E. Lat. 16. 51. N.

VISTULA, a river of Poland, which has its ſource in mount Krapack in Sileſia, and at firſt runs eaſt, paſſing by the city of Cracow, after which it turns north, paſſing by Warſaw, and continuing its ſource, paſſes by Thorn, Culm, and Dantzick, falling into the Baltic Sea.

VITALIAN, a native of Segni, in Italy, ſucceeded pope Eugenius I. on the 31ſt of July, 657. He held ſeveral councils, wrote ſome epiſtles, which are ſtill extant, and died on the 27th of January, 67_. He was ſucceeded by Adeodatus.

VITELLIUS (Aulus) was proclaimed emperor of Rome, almoſt at the ſame time with Otho, in the year 69. He rendered himſelf deteſtable by his intemperance and cruelties, and was cut in pieces by the ſoldiers, and afterwards dragged by the people into the Tyber, in the 57th year of his age, after a reign of eight months. He was ſucceeded by Veſpaſian.

VITERBO, a town of Italy, in the territories of the Pope. The ſoil about this place is fertile, and watered with four ſmall rivers full of fiſh. It contains a great number of palaces, churches, and fountains. It is twenty miles to the ſouth of Orvieto, and thirty-five north-by-weſt of Rome. Long. 12. 35 E. Lat. 42. 20. N.

VITRE, a town of France, in Brittany. It carries on a conſiderable trade in linen cloth, thread ſtockings, and gloves. It is ſeated on the river Vilaine, twenty miles eaſt of Rennes, and one hundred and fifty-eight weſt-by-ſouth of Paris. Long. 1. 13. W. Lat. 48. 6. N.

VITRI-LE-FRANCOIS, a conſiderable and populous town of France, and one of the principal of Champain. It is a trading place, well-built, though the houſes are all of wood. There is a very handſome ſquare, in which the pariſh-church ſtands, which is a fine ſtructure. It is ſeated on the river Marne, over which there is a bridge, forty-five miles ſouth-eaſt of Rheims, and one hundred eaſt of Paris. Long. 4. 56. E. Lat. 48. 51. N.

VITRUVIUS POLLIO (Marcus) a very celebrated Roman architect, was, according to the common opinion, born at Verona, and lived in the reign of Auguſtus, to whom he dedicated his excellent treatiſe on architecture, divided into ten books. William Philander's edition of this celebrated work is eſteemed. Claudius Perrault has given an excellent tranſlation of it in French, with learned notes. There are alſo ſeveral Engliſh tranſlations of Vitruvius.

VITTEAUX, a town of France, in Burgundy, ſeated on the river Braine, among the mountains, where there are marble quarries, and twelve miles ſouth-eaſt of Semur. Long. 4. 27. E. Lat. 47. 22. N.

VITTORIA, a town of Spain, in Biſcay, and capital of the province of Alava. It is ſeated at the end of a very pleaſant valley, and is ſurrounded with double walls, but has no other fortifications. The town-houſe is in the principal ſquare, and there are alſo two convents, and ſeveral well built houſes, beſides a fine fountain; but that which renders this place the moſt agreeable are the rows of large trees in every ſtreet, and ſtreams of water which run through them. There are ſeveral rich merchants here, who carry on a trade, chiefly in hard-ware, in wool, wine, and ſword-blades. It is thirty-two miles ſouth-weſt of Bilboa, and one hundred and fifty five north of Madrid. Long. 2. 52. W. Lat. 42. 52. N.

VIVERAIS, a ſmall diſtrict of France, in the government of Languedoc, bounded on the north by Lyonnois, on the eaſt by the river Rhone, which ſeparates it from Dauphiny, on the ſouth by the dioceſe of Uzes, and on the weſt by Velay and Gevaudan. It is about ſixty-five miles in length, and forty in breadth, where it is broadeſt. Viviers is the capital town.

VIVERO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, ſeated on a ſteep mountain, at the foot of which runs a ſmall river, whoſe mouth forms a good and large harbour, capable of containing a numerous fleet. It is twenty-two miles north-weſt of Mondonedo. Long. 7. 5. W. Lat. 43. 45. N.

VIVES (John Lewis) a native of Valencia, in Spain. He ſtudied at Louvaine, where he became acquainted with Eraſmus, and aſſiſted him in ſeveral of his works. In 1523, ſoon after his arrival in England, he was appointed one of the firſt fellows of Corpus-Chriſti college, by biſhop Fox, the founder. He read cardinal Wolſey's lecture of humanity, in the refectory of that college, and had king Henry VIII. his queen, and the principal perſons of the court for his auditors. He inſtructed the princeſs Mary in the Latin tongue, and died in the year 1541. His works, the chief of which is his Comment on St. Auguſtin *de Civitate Dei*, were printed at Baſil, in two volumes folio, in 1555.

VIVIANI (Vicentio) a celebrated mathematician, was born at Florence, on the 5th of April, 1622, and deſcended from a noble family. At 16 years of age, hearing a monk, who taught him logic, ſay, that there was no better logic than geometry, Viviani ſtudied that ſcience with ſuch application and ſucceſs, that Gallileo took him to his houſe, and in a manner adopted him for his ſon. Viviani continued to apply himſelf entirely to geometry, after that great man's death, and formed the deſign of reſtoring the five books of Ariſteus *de Locis ſolidis*, which are loſt, and the fifth book of Apollonius, which had not then been diſcovered; but while he was engaged in this laſt work, the famous Borelli found in the grand duke of Tuſcany's library, an Arabic manuſcript, with a Latin inſcription, which imported that it contained the eight books of Apollonius's Conic Sections. He carried this manuſcript to Rome, in order to tranſlate it by the aſſiſtance of a famous profeſſor of the oriental languages. Mr. Viviani, not being willing to loſe the fruit of his labour, procured a certificate that he did not underſtand Arabic, and knew nothing of that manuſcript. He would not even ſuffer Borelli to ſend him an account of any thing relating to it. At laſt he finiſhed his book, and found that he had more than divined, and was ſuperior to Apollonius himſelf. In 1666, he was made firſt mathematician to Ferdinand II. grand duke of Florence; in 1699, was choſen one of the eight foreign aſſociates of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, and had a penſion from the French king. He died on the 22d of September, 1703, aged eighty-two. He wrote, 1. *De Maximis & Minimis Geometrica Divinatio in quintum Conicorum Apollonii Pergæi.* 2. *Enodatio Problematum univerſis Geometris, Propoſitorum à Cl. Claudio Commiers.* 3. *De Locis ſolidis ſecunda Divinatio Geometrica in quinque Libros Injuria Temporum amiſſos Ariſtæi ſenioris Geometræ.*

VIVIERS,

VIVIERS, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and capital of the Viverais. It is ſmall and dirty, and is ſeated among the rocks, and at the top of one of which is the cathedral. It ſtands on the river Rhone, twenty-five miles north-weſt of Orange. Long. 4. 51. E. Lat. 44. 36. N.

UKERMUNDE, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, ſeated on the river Groſſehaff, at the mouth of the Uker, with a fortified caſtle. Long. 15. 22 E. Lat. 53. 45. N.

UKRAINE, a large country of Europe, bounded on the north by Poland and Muſcovy, on the eaſt by Muſcovy, on the ſouth by Tartary, and on the weſt by Moldavia. This province is one continued plain, interſperſed with ſeveral fine rivers and agreeable foreſts. It is exceeding fertile, and produces all the neceſſaries of life. The rivers ſwarm with all ſorts of fiſh, and game is alſo very plenty. There are no brick buildings, all the houſes being of wood after the Ruſſian manner. It belongs to the Poles and Muſcovites; but theſe laſt poſſeſs the greateſt part. The people that now inhabit it are called Coſſacks.

ULADISLAW, a town of Poland, in the province of Great Poland, and palatinate of Breſt, ſeated on the river Boriſthenes, eighty miles north-weſt of Warſaw. Long. 19. 15. E. Lat. 53. 10. N.

ULM, a free and imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſeated on the river Iller, and is a pretty large place, defended by fortifications; and the inhabitants are proteſtants. Here the archives of the circle are depoſited. It carries on a very great trade, and the town-houſe is a magnificent ſtructure. The cathedral is one of the largeſt and beſt built in Germany. The elector of Bavaria became maſter of it, in 1702, by a ſtratagem; but, in 1704, the French being vanquiſhed at the battle of Hochſtet, the Bavarians ſurrendered it by capitulation. The Roman catholics have but two churches, all the reſt belonging to the proteſtants. It is thirty-five miles weſt of Augſburg, and two hundred and ſeventy-five weſt of Vienna. Long. 10. 5. E. Lat. 48. 30. N.

ULMEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the archbiſhopriek of Mentz, or Mayence, on the frontiers of the duchy of Deux-Ponts. Long. 6. 38. E. Lat. 50. 20. N.

ULPHILAS, or GULPHILAS, biſhop of the Goths of Mœſia, in the reign of the emperor Valens, about the year 370, paſſes for the inventor of the Gothic letters. It is, at leaſt, certain, that he was the firſt who tranſlated the Bible into the Gothic language.

ULSTER, the moſt northern province of Ireland, bounded on the eaſt by St. George's Channel, on the weſt by the Weſtern Ocean, on the north by the Northern Ocean, and on the ſouth by the provinces of Leinſter and Connaught. It is about one hundred and twenty miles in length, and one hundred in breadth. It is fertile in corn and paſtures, and has ſeveral large lakes as well as rivers, which are full of fiſh. Londonderry is the capital town.

ULUG BEIG, a Perſian prince and learned aſtronomer, was deſcended from the famous Tamerlane, and reigned at Samarcand about forty years, after which he was murdered by his own ſon, in 1449. His catalogue of the fixed ſtars, rectified for the year 1434, was publiſhed at Oxford by Mr. Hyde, in 1665, with learned notes. Mr. Hudſon printed in his Engliſh Geography Ulug Beig's tables of the longitude and latitude of places, and Mr. Greaves publiſhed, in Latin, his Aſtronomical Epochas, at London, in 1650.

ULVERSTONE, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Thurſdays; and two fairs, on Holy Thurſday, and on the firſt Thurſday after October 23, for pedlars ware. It is commonly called Ouſton, and is ſeated between the branches of a river that at ſmall diſtance fall into the ſea or an arm thereof. It is an indifferent good town, and the market is well ſerved with corn, ſheep, and proviſions. It is twenty miles ſouth-weſt of Kendal, and two hundred and ſixty-five weſt of London. Long. 2. 55. W. Lat. 54. 12. N.

ULYSSES, in fabulous hiſtory, king of Ithaca, was the ſon of Laertius and Anticlea, and one of the heroes who contributed moſt to the taking of Troy. After the ſacking of that city, he wandered during ten years, and at laſt returned to Ithaca, where, with the aſſiſtance of his ſon Telemachus, he killed Antinous and the other princes who had reſolved to marry his wife Penelope, and to ſeize his dominions. He at length reſigned the government of his kingdom to Telemachus, and was killed by Telegonus, who was his ſon by Circe, and did not know him. This hero is the ſubject of the Odyſſey.

UMA, a town of Sweden, in Weſtern Bothnia, at the mouth of the river Uma, on the gulph of Bothnia, two hundred and eighty miles north of Stockholm. Long. 18. 26. E.

UMBRIATICO, an almoſt ruined town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Calabria Citerior, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Lipuda, ſeventeen miles ſouth-weſt of St. Severino. Long. 17. 40. E. Lat. 39 21. N.

UNDERWALD, a canton of Swiſſerland, and the ſixth in rank. It is bounded on the north by the canton of Lucern and by the Lake of the Four Cantons, on the eaſt by the high mountains which ſeparate it from the canton of Uri, on the ſouth by mount Brunick, which ſeparates it from the canton of Bern, and on the weſt by the canton of Bern. It is divided into two great valleys, which are ſeparated by a chain of mountains covered with foreſts. The religion of this canton is the Roman catholic.

UNGHWAR, a town of Hungary, ſeated at the foot of the Carpathian mountains, the capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name. It is ſeated in an iſle formed by the river Ungh, forty miles eaſt of Tockay; and is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Long. 22. 0. E. Lat. 48. 38. N.

UNNA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark. It is ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, eight miles north-eaſt of Dortmund. Long. 7. 21. E. Lat. 51. 25. N.

VOERDEN, a ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Holland, ſeated on the river Rhine, which runs through it. It is eight miles from Utrecht, and fifteen from Leyden. Long. 4. 49. E. Lat. 52. 7. N.

VOERST (ROBERT DE) an eminent engraver of portraits, competitor of Voſterman, made himſelf known by ſome prints of merit, from the works of Vandyck; but in what year he came to England, or when he left it, does not appear. His lateſt works in this country are dated in 1635. Vanderdort calls him engraver to the king, for whom he did two plates, one of his majeſty's ſiſter, and the other of the emperor Otho. His large head of the queen of Bohemia, engraved from a painting of Gerard Honthorſt, by command of Charles I. was eſteemed his beſt performance. His works are not very numerous. *Walpole's Catalogue of Engravers.*

VOETIUS (GISBERT) an eminent profeſſor of divinity, was born at Heuſden, on the 3d of March, 1589. He acquired great reputation; aſſiſted at the ſynod of Dort; and was profeſſor of divinity and the Oriental tongues at Utrecht, where he was alſo miniſter. He died on the firſt of November, 1676, aged eighty-ſeven. He wrote a great number of works, and was the declared enemy of Des Cartes and his philoſophy. His followers are called Voetians, and have always been profeſſed enemies of the Coccceians.

Voetius had two ſons, Daniel and Paul, who alſo wrote ſeveral works. John Voetius, the ſon of Paul, was doctor and profeſſor of law at Herborn: he wrote a Commentary on the Pandect, which is eſteemed, and other works on law.

VOGHERA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and territory of Pavia; it is ſeated on the river Staffora, thirty miles ſouth-weſt of Milan, and twelve ſouth-weſt of Pavia. Long. 9. 26. E. Lat. 44. 56. N.

VOGLERUS (VALENTINE HENRY) a celebrated profeſſor of phyſic at Helmſtadt, was born in that city in 1622, and became well ſkilled, not only in medicine, but alſo in hiſtory and philoſophy. He died at Helmſtadt, in 1677. He wrote many works; the moſt known and eſteemed of thoſe which are not in German is that intitled *Univerſalis Introductio in Notitiam cujuſque Generis honorum Scriptorum*, the beſt edition of which is that given by Henry Meibomius, with remarks and conſiderable additions.

VOIGHTLAND, a territory of Germany, in Upper Saxony, being one of the four circles of the marquiſate of Miſnia. It is of a triangular figure, and is bounded on the eaſt by Bohemia, on the north by the duchy of Altenburg, and on the weſt by Thuringia and by Franconia. Zwickaw is the capital town.

VOITURE (VINCENT) one of the greateſt wits of the 17th century, was born at Amiens, in 1598. His father, who was a very rich merchant, had him educated at Paris, where he ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf; his wit, and the livelineſs of his diſpoſition, making his company deſired by perſons of the firſt rank and moſt diſtinguiſhed merit; and at length he became the delight both of the court of France, and of foreign courts. He was ſent to Florence with the news of the birth of Lewis XIV. At Madrid he had a great ſhare of the good graces of the count d'Olivarez, and taking advantage of the proximity of Africa, went thither out of curioſity. Voiture obtained the poſt of maſter of the houſhold to the French king, and introducer of the ambaſſadors to the duke of Orleans. He followed that prince into Languedoc during the troubles in France, and was made deputy of M. d'Avaux, ſuperintendant of the finances. He had the ſalary of that poſt without executing it; obtained ſeveral penſions, and would have been rich had it not been for the generoſity of his diſpoſition, and his love of play and women. To give an inſtance of the former: Balzac ſent to borrow four hundred crowns of him, which Voiture chearfully complied with, and then taking the promiſſory note, which the ſervant put into his hands, wrote, "I the "underwritten acknowledge myſelf debtor to Mr. Balzac,

"in

" in the ſum of eight hundred crowns, for the pleaſure he " gave me in borrowing four hundred of me;" and then returned it to the ſervant, to carry it back to his maſter. Voiture wrote well in Latin, French, Italian, and Spaniſh. It was he who revived the rondeaux and triplets, of which Malherbe had purged the French Parnaſſus. He was always of a weakly and delicate conſtitution, which obliged him to drink nothing but water; and died at Paris, on the 27th of May, 1648, at fifty years of age. Voiture's works have had a great number of editions.

VOKELMARK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and duchy of Carinthia, ſeated on the river Drave, twenty-ſix miles eaſt of Clagenturt. Long. 14. 46. E. Lat. 47. 10 N.

VOLANO, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and duchy of Ferrara. It is ſeated on one of the mouths of the river Po, on the gulph of Venice, forty miles eaſt of Ferrara. Long. 13. 10. E. Lat. 44. 56. N.

VOLHINIA, a province of Red Ruſſia, in Poland, bounded on the ſouth by Podolia, on the weſt by Red Ruſſia Proper, on the north by Lithuania and Muſcovy, and on the eaſt by the ſame and Little Tartary. It is about five hundred and ten miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and one hundred in breadth from north to ſouth. It is well watered with rivers, which render it very fertile; but it is thinly peopled, and badly cultivated, on account of the frequent incurſions of the Tartars. The chief town is Luck.

VOLLENHOVEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overyſſel, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, on the Zuider-Zee, five miles from Steenwick, with a ſtrong caſtle. Long. 5. 57. E. Lat. 52. 42. N.

VOLO, an ancient town of Turky in Europe, and in the province of Janna, with a ſtrong citadel, and a fort. It is ſeated on the gulph of the ſame name, where it has a good harbour, ſeventeen miles ſouth-eaſt of Lariſſa. Long. 23. 42. E. Lat. 39. 38. N.

VOLTERRA, an ancient and conſiderable town of Italy, in Tuſcany, and territory of Piſa, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the top of a mountain. The walls are ſix feet thick, and have five gates, before each of which is a fine fountain of very good water. It is thirty-two miles ſouth-eaſt of Piſa. Long. 11. 0. E. Lat. 43. 22. N.

VOLTORNO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which has its ſource in the Appennine Mountains, and paſſing by Benevento, runs eaſt by Capua, falling into the gulph of Gaieta, a bay of the Tuſcan ſea.

VOLTURARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitinate, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of the Appennine mountains, twenty-ſeven miles north-eaſt of Benevento. Long. 15. 10. E. Lat. 41. 30. N.

VOLUMNIA, the mother of Coriolanus, went with Veturia, his wife, and the other Roman ladies, to throw herſelf at the feet of her huſband, who laid ſiege to Rome, and prevailed on him by her tears to raiſe the ſiege. This happened in about the 490th year before the Chriſtian æra.

VOORN, one of the iſlands of Holland, divided from the continent by the mouths of the river Maeſe, being twenty-four miles in length, and five in breadth. The capital town is Briel, which is ſeated on the north-weſt part of the iſland, as Helvoetſluys is on the ſouth-weſt.

VOPISCUS (FLAVIUS) a Latin hiſtorian, was born at Syracuſe, and lived in the time of Dioclefian and Conſtantius Chlorus, about the year 304. He went to Rome, and there compoſed the lives of Aurelian, Tacitus, &c in that of Aurelian he beſtows great praiſes on the famous impoſtor Apollonius Tyanæus.

VORSTIUS (ÆLIUS EVERHARD) a learned phyſician, was born at Ruremonde, in 1565, and became profeſſor of phyſic at Leyden. He wrote ſeveral works, the moſt known of which are, 1. A Commentary *de Annulorum Origine*. 2. A Voyage to Greece, Japigia, Lucania, the Brutians, and the neighbouring People, in Latin. 3. On the Fiſhes of Holland. 4. Remarks in Latin on Celſus *de Re Medica*. 5. Orations, &c. He died at Leyden, in 1624.

Adolphus Vorſtius, his ſon, was alſo profeſſor of phyſic at Leyden, where he died in 1663, at ſixty-ſix years of age. He publiſhed a Catalogue of Plants in the Botanic Garden of Leyden, and of thoſe that grew in the neighbourhood of that town.

VORSTIUS (CONRADE) an eminent proteſtant divine, was born at Cologne, on the 19th of July, 1569. His father, who was a dyer, cauſed him to be baptized in his own pariſh; but ſoon after joined privately with the proteſtants, and brought over his wife to the ſame perſuaſion. They had ten children, and deſigned Conrade for a ſcholar. He ſtudied in ſeveral univerſities, and particularly at Herborn, where he applied to divinity under Piſcator, and in 1594 took his doctor's degree at Heidelberg. The next year he made a viſit to the univerſities of Swiſſerland; read divinity lectures at Geneva, and acquitted himſelf ſo well, that the profeſſorſhip was offered him; but he choſe rather to accept of a profeſſorſhip to which he was invited at Steinfurt, the duties of which he diſcharged in ſuch a manner as gained him very great fame, and made other univerſities court him. He was afterwards appointed miniſter of Steinfurt. He had alſo other employments beſtowed upon him; for he, with two counſellors, and a court miniſter, was nominated to preſide in taking cognizance of, and judging matrimonial cauſes, and in examining young candidates for the miniſtry; and an extraordinary ſtipend was allowed him for the great pains he took in the diſcharge of theſe ſeveral offices. In 1610 he was invited to Leyden, in order to ſucceed Arminius there; when, after having wavered for a year, he accepted of that employment; removed thither with his family; and brought with him the moſt authentic teſtimonials of his blameleſs life, and the benefit his church and college had received from his labours: but the clergy, who maintained the doctrine of Calvin in oppoſition to the Arminians, were perſuaded, that ſhould Vorſtius, who differed in opinion from them, be divinity profeſſor in Leyden, he would do an irreparable injury to their cauſe, they therefore charged him with a multitude of hereſies; got foreign univerſities to concur with them on that occaſion; and alarmed the zeal of James I. king of England, who intereſted himſelf more in this affair, than in that of the king of Bohemia, his ſon-in-law; and cauſed ſeveral copies of Vorſtius's treatiſe *de Deo* to be burnt in London, Oxford, and Cambridge. The king was hunting when it was brought him, and ran it over with ſo much diſpatch, that he ſent, in an hour's time, to the reſident of the Hague a catalogue of ſeveral hereſies he had found in that work, and commanded his reſident to notify to the ſtates, that he greatly deteſted thoſe hereſies, and thoſe who ſhould tolerate them. The ſtates anſwered, that if Vorſtius was guilty of the errors laid to his charge, they would not ſuffer him to live among them: but his Britannic majeſty, not ſatisfied with this anſwer, wrote a letter, dated the 6th of October, 1611, to the ſtates, by which he earneſtly preſſed them to baniſh Vorſtius, though he ſhould deny thoſe hereſies, and let them know, that if he was found guilty of them, he ought to be burnt. He threatened the ſtates with his eternal hatred if they did not proceed againſt him, and ſo intimidated them by his pious menaces, that Vorſtius was forced proviſionally to reſign his employment, in order to wait elſewhere for a definitive ſentence with regard to this diſpute, on which he retired to Tergow in 1612, where he lived undiſturbed till 1619; when, without being heard, or allowed to defend himſelf, he was declared unworthy of the profeſſorſhip by the ſynod of Dort; forced to leave Holland, and ſentenced to perpetual baniſhment. He then lay concealed two years, and was more than once in danger of being murdered by a number of bigots, who imagined it was not fit ſuch a man ſhould be allowed to live. At laſt, the duke of Holſtein having got together the remains of the Arminians, and aſſigned them a ſpot of ground for building a city, Vorſtius retired thither in 1622, where he found a ſecure and quiet retreat; but falling ſick, died with the ſtrongeſt indications of a pious reſignation to the will of God; and was interred at Friderickſtadt, the new raiſed city of the Arminians. He publiſhed ſeveral books, both againſt the Roman Catholics and his Proteſtant adverſaries.

His ſon William Henry Vorſtius, was paſtor of the Arminians at Warmond, in Holland, and was the author of ſeveral books in Latin.

VOS (MARTIN DE) a celebrated painter, born at Antwerp, excelled in painting the vaſes uſed by the ancient Greeks and Romans, in their feſtivals, ſacrifices, and funerals. His colouring was neat and flowing; his deſigns free, and his ordonance judicious. He acquired ſuch reputation, that the prince of Parma, on rendering himſelf maſter of Antwerp, paid him a viſit, and reſolved to have his picture performed by his hand. He had ſeveral excellent painters for his pupils, and died at Antwerp, in 1604, aged ſeventy.

VOSGES, a large chain of mountains covered with wood, which ſeparate Alſace and the Franche Compté from Lorrain. They give name to a diſtrict of Lorrain, which lies on the frontiers of Alſace.

VOSSIUS (GERARD JOHN) one of the moſt learned and moſt laborious writers of the 17th century, was of a conſiderable family in the Netherlands, whoſe name is Vos, and was born in 1577, in the Palatinate, near Heidelberg, at a place where his father, John Voſſius, was miniſter. He became well ſkilled in polite literature, hiſtory, and ſacred and profane antiquities, and was made director of the college of Dort. He was at length made profeſſor of eloquence and chronology at Leyden, from whence he was called in 1633 to Amſterdam, to fill the chair of a profeſſor of hiſtory. He died in 1649, aged ſeventy-two. His principal works are, 1. *De Origine Idolatriæ*. 2. *De Hiſtoricis Græcis*. 3. *De Hiſtoricis Latinis*. 4. *De Poetis Græcis*. 5. *De Poetis Latinis*. 6. *De Scientiis Mathematicis*. 7. *De Quatuor*

Quatuor Artibus popularibus. 8. *Hiſt. Pelagiana.* 9. *Inſtitutiones Rhetoricæ.* 10. *Inſtitutiones Poeticæ.* 11. *Theſes Chronologicæ & Theologicæ.* 12. *Etymologicon Linguæ Latinæ.* 13. *De Vitiis Sermonis & Gloſſematis Latino-Barbari*, &c. All the works of Gerard John Voſſius, have been printed at Amſterdam in nine volumes folio, and are ſtill juſtly admired. He left five ſons, Dennis, Francis, Gerard, Matthew, and Iſaac. All of whom were the authors of ſeveral works.

VOSSIUS (ISAAC) the ſon of the former, and one of the moſt learned critics of the 17th century, was born at Leyden, in 1618. He followed his father's ſteps, and became well ſkilled in Greek and Latin criticiſm, and in hiſtory. He at length came to England, where he was eſteemed by the learned, and was made canon of Windſor. He was the firſt who revived the chronology of the Septuagint, which had been laid aſide for a long time. He collected a fine library of manuſcripts and printed books, and died at Windſor, on the 21ſt of February, 1688, aged ſeventy-one. He publiſhed, 1. An edition of St. Ignatius's Letters. 2. Several Diſſertations on Philological and Philoſophical Subjects. 3. A Treatiſe on the Sybills. 4. Notes on Scylax, Pomponius Mela, and Catullus. 5. Obſervations on the Origin of the Nile and other Rivers; and many other learned works in Latin. The reputation acquired by Iſaac Voſſius induced M. Colbert to write the following letter to him, which does no leſs honour to the French king and that miniſter, than to Voſſius.

"Though the king is not your ſovereign, yet he is willing "to be your benefactor, and has commanded me to ſend "you the incloſed bill of exchange, as a mark of his eſteem, "and a pledge of his protection. Every body knows how "worthily you follow the example of the famous Voſſius "your father, and that in having received from him a "name, which he has rendered illuſtrious by his writings, "you preſerve its glory by your own. Theſe things being "known to his majeſty, he takes a pleaſure in gratifying "your merit, and I have the greater joy in obeying the "orders he has given me to let you know it, as it affords "me this opportunity of aſſuring you that I am,

"Sir,

"Your humble

"and very affectionate ſervant

COLBERT."

VOSTERMAN (JOHN) was the ſon of a portrait-painter, and the diſciple of Sachtleven, and became a neat and excellent painter of ſmall landſcapes in oil, as may be ſeen by the two views of Windſor, in the gallery there. After the rapid conqueſts of the French in 1672, he removed from Utrecht to Nimeguen, and pleaſing the marquis de Bethune, was made his major-domo, employed to purchaſe pictures, and carried by him to France, from whence he paſſed into England, and painted for king Charles II. a chimney-piece at Whitehall, and a few other things; but demanding extravagant prices, as 150l. and 200l. for his pictures, he had not many commiſſions from court; and being as vain in his expence as of his works, he became in debt, and was arreſted. He ſued in vain to the king for delivery, but his countrymen freed him by a contribution. Sir William Soames being ſent ambaſſador to Conſtantinople by James II. Voſterman accompanied him, intending to paint the delights of that ſituation; but ſir William dying on the road, it is not certain what became of the painter: it is ſaid, that before his departure from England, he had been invited to Poland by his old patron the marquis de Bethune, and he probably went thither on the death of the ambaſſador. *Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

VOSTERMAN (LUKE) an eminent engraver, whoſe prints are more highly finiſhed than thoſe of his competitor Voerſt. He was employed here by king Charles I. and the earl of Arundel: his and Voerſt's plates ſeem to be the firſt that were done here from hiſtoric ſubjects. Voſterman engraved from the king's collection, Raphael's St. George; Chriſt praying in the garden, by Annibal Caracci; and his burial, by Parmegiano; and Lot and his daughters, by the ſame. For the earl of Arundel he, as early as the year 1623, made ſome drawings with the pen, particularly a woman's head, from Lionardo da Vinci, and a portrait of prince Henry. And for the ſame lord he performed a good print from Van Dyck's fine picture of the earl, and his counteſs ſitting together. To the ſame lady Voſterman dedicated a large print on ſix ſheets, from Rubens's battle of the Amazons. He alſo engraved a number of portraits from the paintings of eminent maſters. *Mr. Walpole's Catalogue of Engravers*

VOUET (SIMON) a celebrated French painter, was the ſon and diſciple of Laurence Vouet, an ordinary painter and was born at Paris, on the 8th of January, 1582. By his ſtudies elſewhere, he acquired ſuch ſkill, that at twenty years of age, M. de Sancy going ambaſſador to Conſtantinople, took him in his retinue to draw the grand ſeignor's picture, and the moſt conſiderable places about that city. Vouet at his arrival finding the difficulty of performing his deſign, on account of the Turkiſh laws, ſo imprinted on his mind, by the force of imagination, the ſultan's viſage, as he obſerved it in his attending the ambaſſador, at his audience, and other times, that his draught of it afterwards, when retired to his chamber, appeared to reſemble the original as exactly as if the ſultan had ſat on purpoſe for it. This was conſidered as ſo extraordinary an effect of genius, that he was richly rewarded for it; and it was ſo generally eſteemed and applauded by men of judgment, that ſeveral copies were made of it by eminent hands. Having drawn ſome other portraits at Conſtantinople, he went to Rome, where he ſtaid fourteen years, and made ſuch a conſiderable progreſs in his art, that he was choſen prince of the Roman Academy of St. Luke. During his abode at Rome he married Virginia Vezzo Vellatrano, a lady of extraordinary beauty, and great ſkill in painting, as appears by many excellent prints done after her deſigns. Vouet performed ſeveral pieces at Rome, which were placed in the church of St. Peter; but Lewis XIII. king of France, who allowed him a penſion during his ſtay in that city, ſent for him in 1627, and he no ſooner arrived in France, than the king made him principal painter. He practiſed both in portraits and hiſtory, and furniſhed ſome of the apartments of the Louvre, the palaces of Luxemburgh, and St. Germain's, the queen's baths, the galleries and chapel of cardinal de Richelieu. He drew portraits in crayons with ſuch facility, that the king admired and delighted to ſee him work, and alſo learned of him to deſign. Charles I. king of England, endeavoured, by many ſolicitations, to get him into his ſervice, but could not prevail; yet Vouet ſent him ſome of his pieces.

While he was at Rome, he imitated Caravaggio and Valentino's manner; but when he came to Paris, he was ſo fully employed, that he formed a manner to himſelf more expeditious, in which he ſucceeded the better, becauſe his pencil was light, briſk, and lively. France is indebted to him for deſtroying the inſipid and barbarous manner that then reigned; but though Vouet's works were agreeable when compared with thoſe that had hitherto been done in France, he was in every thing a mannerift. His greateſt perfection was in his agreeable colouring, and his briſk and and lively pencil, but he had no genius for grand compoſitions. His cielings are the beſt of his performances, and ſhewed his diſciples the way to make finer than any France had ever ſeen before. There never was a maſter whoſe manner made ſuch an impreſſion on the minds of his diſciples, and was ſo generally followed; but it muſt be owned, that, though his manner deſtroyed the inſipid goût in France, it introduced one ſo unnatural, ſo wild, (and being eaſy) ſo univerſal, that his diſciples, and moſt of the French painters, can hardly get rid of it to this day. Vouet died in 1641, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

VOUTANAY, a town of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, twenty miles ſouth-eaſt of Auxerre. Long. 3. 46. E. Lat. 47. 28. N.

UPLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the north-eaſt by the Baltic ſea, on the ſouth by the ſea of Sudermania, and on the weſt by Weſtmania and Geſtricia, from which it is ſeparated by the river Dela. It is about ſeventy miles in length, and forty-five in breadth, and contains mines of iron and lead. Stockholm is the capital.

UPPINGHAM, a town of Rutlandſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays; and two fairs, on March 7, and July 7, for horſes, horned cattle, and coarſe linen-cloth. It is ſeated on an eminence, and is a pretty compact well built town; and has a good free-ſchool, and hoſpital. It is ſix miles ſouth of Oakham, and ninety north-weſt of London. Long. 0. 45. W. Lat. 52. 36. N.

UPSAL, a rich and conſiderable city of Sweden, in Upland, with a famous univerſity, and an archbiſhop's ſee. The cathedral is the fineſt in the kingdom, and has a fine choir, a beautiful altar, with a large crucifix, and a very curious pulpit. The town is pretty large, and as ſtrait as a line; but moſt of the houſes are of wood, covered with birch bark, with turf on the top. On an eminence, to the ſouth of the town, is a ruined caſtle. Thoſe that view the town from hence, would take it to be a garden, whoſe ſtreets repreſent the alleys, and the houſes, which are covered with turf, the graſs-plats. It was formerly the reſidence of the kings, and is now the uſual place where they are crowned. It is ſeated on the river Sala, over which there are two bridges. It is twenty-ſeven miles north-weſt of Stockholm. Long. 17. 56. E. Lat. 60. 10. N.

UPTON, a town of Worceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſdays; and four fairs, on the firſt Thurſday after Mid-lent, and on Thurſday in Whitſun-week, for horſes, cattle, and ſheep; on July 10, and on the Thurſday before St. Matthew's day, for leather, horſes, cattle, and ſheep. It is ſeated on the river Severn, over which there is a good bridge, and is a well built town. It is ten miles ſouth weſt of Worceſter,

ceſter, and one hundred and ſixteen north-weſt of London. Long. 2. 15. W. Lat. 52. 6. N.

URABA, a province of America, in Terra Firma, lying on a gulph of the ſame name, in the government of Carthagena, to the eaſt of the province of Darien. It abounds in all the neceſſaries of life.

VRANQUART (JAMES) a perſon of ſo indefatigable a diſpoſition, that he applied himſelf with incredible diligence to painting, geometry, architecture, and poetry, all at the ſame time. After he had ſatisfied his curioſity in viewing the rarities of Rome, he was choſen architect to the archduke Albert of Auſtria, and the infanta Iſabella his wife; in which employent he continued till the death of the archduke. After whoſe deceaſe he applied his utmoſt art and ſkill in erecting to his memory that ſtately mauſoleum, which is to be ſeen in the church of St. Gudule, in Bruſſels; a work ſo noble and magnificent, that it was thought worthy to be the ſubject of a book, containing a deſcription thereof, and the pomp of his funeral ſolemnity in copper plates. He was likewiſe architect and engineer in ordinary for the city of Bruſſels. The form of that magnificent church of the Jeſuits, reputed one of the beſt contrived in the Low Countries, is of his deſign. After he had lived a long time at Bruſſels, in much ſplendor and reputation, he died in the Low Countries, to the great grief of all the true lovers of art.

URANIA, in fabulous hiſtory, one of the nine Muſes, was ſuppoſed to preſide over aſtronomy. She is commonly repreſented in an azure robe, crowned with ſtars, and ſupporting a large globe with both hands.

URBAN I. ſucceeded Calixtus I. biſhop of Rome, on the 21ſt of October, 224, and was beheaded under the reign of Alexander Severus, on the 25th of May, 230. He was ſucceeded by Pontianus.

URBAN II. before called Odo, or Eudes, was a monk of Clugny, and was born at Chatillon upon the Marne. He ſucceeded pope Victor III. on the 12th of March, 1088, and behaved with much prudence during the ſchiſm cauſed by the antipope Guibert. He held a famous council at Clermont in 1095, for the recovery of the Holy Land, and died at Rome, on the 9th of July, 1099. He wrote thirty-five Letters, which are ſtill extant. He was ſucceeded by Paſchal II.

URBAN III. before called Lambert Crivelli, was archbiſhop of Milan, and was elected pope after Lucius III. on the 25th of November, 1185. He had great diſputes with the emperor, relating to the lands left by the princeſs Matilda to the church of Rome, and died at Ferrara, on the 20th of October, 1187. He was ſucceeded by Gregory VIII.

URBAN IV. a native of Troyes, in Champagne, was elected pope on the 20th of Auguſt, 1261, after the death of Alexander IV. He publiſhed a Cruſade againſt Mainfroy, who uſurped the kingdom of Sicily; inſtituted the feaſt of the Holy Sacrament in 1264, and died at Perouſa, on the 20th of October the ſame year. He was ſucceeded by Clement VI.

URBAN V. ſucceeded pope Innocent VI. on the 28th of October, 1362. He protected the learned, ſupported with great zeal the rights of the eccleſiaſtics, and died at Avignon, on the 19th of December, 1370, aged ſixty-one. He was ſucceeded by Gregory XI.

URBAN VI. born at Naples, was archbiſhop of Barri, and was elected pope in a kind of ſedition of the people, on the 8th of April, 1378; but the cardinals ſoon after elected cardinal Robert Geneva, who took the name of Clement VII. which occaſioned a long ſchiſm. Urban VI. inſtituted the feaſt of the Viſitation, and died on the 15th of October, 1389. He was ſucceeded by Boniface IX.

URBAN VII. a Roman, before called John Baptiſt Caſtanée, ſucceeded pope Sixtus V. Great things were expected from him on account of his learning and piety, but he died on the thirteenth day after his election, on the 27th of September, 1590, and was ſucceeded by Gregory XIV.

URBAN VIII. a native of Florence, before called Maffeo Barberini, ſucceeded pope Gregory XV. on the 6th of Auguſt, 1623. He united the duchy of Urbino to the holy ſee; governed the church with great prudence and ſplendor; was fond of polite literature and men of genius, and was a good Latin and Italian poet. He died on the 29th of July, 1644. He wrote ſeveral works in verſe and proſe, which are ſtill extant, and was ſucceeded by Innocent X.

URBAN DE BELLUNO, in Latin, *Urbanus Valerianus*, or *Bolzanus*, a Franciſcan friar, and preceptor to pope Leo X. was the firſt, according to Voſſius, who publiſhed a Greek grammar in Latin, worthy of eſteem. The firſt edition of this grammar was that of Germany. Urban de Belluno died in 1524, aged eighty-four.

URBINO, a province of Italy, in the territories of the Pope. It is bounded on the north by the gulph of Venice and Romania, on the ſouth by Tuſcany and the county of Citta-di-Caſtello, on the weſt by the duchy of Spoletto, and on the eaſt by the Marche of Ancona. It is about fifty miles in length, and as much in breadth. The ſoil is very fertile, and produces all ſorts of fruit; but the air is very unwholeſome. Urbino is the capital city.

URBINO, a city of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and capital of the duchy of Urbino, with an archbiſhop's ſee. Among other palaces, there is one built by the family of the Feltri, whoſe magnificence almoſt ſurpaſſes imagination; and above the town is a caſtle. The country about it is excellent for hunting and fiſhing, and they make a very fine ſort of earthen-ware here. It is ſeated on a mountain, between the rivers Metro and Foglia, twenty-ſix miles ſouth of Rimini, and one hundred and twenty-three north-eaſt of Rome. Long. 12. 55. E. Lat. 43. 46. N.

URBINO, (BRAMANTE D') one of the moſt excellent architects Italy has produced, was born at Caſtel Duranti, in the duchy of Urbino, about the year 1444. He was greatly eſteemed by pope Alexander VI. and Julius II. who gave him the poſt of overſeer of the buildings. He undertook to join the Belvidera to the palace of the Vatican. Having at length perſuaded the pope to pull down St. Peter's church in order to build a more magnificent one, the plan of which he ſhewed him, he began that great work, and though he had not time to finiſh it, he acquired a prodigious reputation. He left the continuation of it to Raphael Urbino and Julian de St. Gal, who not being able to follow his deſign, occaſioned that church, though the moſt beautiful one in the world, not to be ſo perfect as it would have been if they had exactly followed Bramante's plan.

URBINO. See RAPHAEL.

URGEL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It is an ancient place, ſeated on the river Segra, in a plain very fertile in corn, and in the middle of very high mountains covered with vines. It is a biſhop's ſee, ſeventy-five miles north-by-weſt of Barcelona. Long. 1. 15. E. Lat. 42. 41. N.

URI, one of the cantons of Swiſſerland, and the fourth in rank. It is inhabited by Roman catholics, and is bounded on the north by the canton of Schwitz, and by the lake of the four cantons, on the eaſt by the Griſons and the canton of Glaris, on the ſouth by the bailiwicks of Italy, and on the weſt by the canton of Underwald, and a great part of that of Bern. It is about thirty miles in length, and twelve in breadth, and is over-run with dreadful mountains, among which is that of St. Gothard. Altdorf is the principal town.

URSINUS. See FULVIUS URSINUS.

URSULA, (ST.) is ſaid to be the daughter of a prince of Britain, and to have ſuffered martyrdom by the Huns on the Rhine, near Cologn, with ſeveral other girls who accompanied her, about the year 383. Several writers have ſaid that St. Urſula's companions amounted to 11,000, and call them the 11,000 virgins; but Uſuard, who lived in the 9th century, only ſays that there were a great number of them, and others, that there were but eleven in all. The fable of the 11,000 virgins is ſuppoſed to be founded on the manner in which theſe pretended ſaints are mentioned in numeral letter, XI.M.V. which have been explained 11,000 virgins, inſtead of 11 virgin martyrs; others again believe, that Urſula's principal companion was named *Undecimilla*, whence aroſe the miſtake of thoſe who took her name *Undecimilla* for the number of 11,000, or *Undecim Millia*. This conjecture is ſupported by an ancient miſſal in the Sorbonne, where the feſtival of St. Urſula, patroneſs of the Sorbonne, is expreſſed in this manner: *Feſtum S. S. Urſulæ, Undecimillæ, et Sociarum Virginum et Martyrum.*

URSUS, (NICHOLAS RAIMARUS) an able Daniſh mathematician and aſtronomer in the 16th century, was born at Henſtedt, in the dukedom of Holſtein. In his younger years he was a ſwine-herd, and did not begin to learn to read till he was eighteen, when he began to employ all the hours he could ſteal from keeping of his hogs in learning to read and write, after which he ſtudied the learned languages, made a ſwift progreſs in Latin and Greek, learnt the French tongue, the mathematics, aſtronomy, and other parts of philoſophy, and moſt of them without the aſſiſtance of any maſter. Having left his native country, he gained a livelihood by teaching, which he did in Denmark in 1584, and on the frontiers of Pomerania and Poland in 1585. In this laſt place he invented a new ſyſtem of aſtronomy, but little different from that of Tycho Brahe, which he communicated the following year to the landgrave of Heſſe. This occaſioned a warm diſpute between him and Tycho Brahe, who charged him with being a plagiary; in the courſe of which, Raimarus ſhewed by the ſcurrility of his expreſſions, that he ſtill retained the manners of his former profeſſion. In 1588 and 1589, he read private mathematical lectures at Straſburg, and was invited by his imperial majeſty to teach the mathematics at Prague, where he died about the year 1600. He wrote ſeveral aſtronomical works.

USCOPIA. See SCOPIA.

USEDOM, an iſland of Pomerania, in Germany, ſeated at the mouth of the river Oder, on the Baltic ſea; and the paſſage between this and the iſland of Wallin is called the Swin. It had formerly a town of the ſame name, which was burnt to aſhes in 1473, and never was rebuilt. Long. 20. 55. E. Lat. 53. 37. N.

USHER, (JAMES) archbiſhop of Armagh, one of the moſt illuſtrious prelates in the 17th century, as well with reſpect to his piety and other virtues, as his prodigious erudition, was born in Dublin on the 4th of January, 1580, and it is ſaid that two of his aunts taught him to read, though they were both born blind. Dublin college being finiſhed in 1593, he was one of the three firſt ſtudents admitted into it. He made ſo ſwift a progreſs in his ſtudies, that at eighteen years of age he was able to diſpute with Henry Fitz-Simon, a famous Jeſuit, who challenged all the proteſtant clergy, and defended his cauſe ſo well in the caſtle of Dublin, that he made him repent his challenge. He was ordained prieſt in 1601, and ſoon after was appointed to preach conſtantly before the court at Chriſt Church in Dublin, on Sundays in the afternoon. In 1603, he was ſent over to England with Dr. Luke Challoner, in order to purchaſe books for the library of Dublin. In 1607 he took the degree of bachelor of divinity, ſoon after he was made chancellor of St. Patrick's cathedral, and the ſame year was choſen profeſſor of divinity, when he made choice of Bellarmine's controverſies for the ſubject of his lectures. Some years after he made it a conſtant cuſtom to come over to England once in three years, ſpending one month of the ſummer at Oxford, another at Cambridge, and the reſt of the time at London. In 1612, he took the degree of doctor of divinity; at the latter end of the year 1620, he was promoted to the biſhoprick of Meath; and, in 1625, was made archbiſhop of Armagh. In the adminiſtration of his archbiſhoprick he acted in a very exemplary manner, and endeavoured to reform the clergy and officers in the eccleſiaſtical courts. In 1640, he came over to England with his family, with an intention ſoon to return to Ireland, but was prevented by the rebellion which broke out there on the 23d of October, 1641, and in that rebellion he was plundered of every thing, except his library, which was in England, and ſome furniture in his houſe at Drogheda. His majeſty, therefore, conferred on him the biſhoprick of Carliſle, to be held *in commendam*; the revenues of which were greatly leſſened by the Scots and Iriſh armies quartering upon it, but when all the lands belonging to the biſhopricks in England were ſeized by the parliament, they voted him a penſion 400l. per ann. though he never received it above once or twice. He afterwards removed to Oxford; and, in 1643, was nominated one of the aſſembly of divines at Weſtminſter, but refuſed to ſit amongſt them, which, together with ſome of his ſermons at Oxford, giving offence to the parliament, they ordered his ſtudy of books of conſiderable value to be ſeized; but by the care of Dr. Featly, one of the aſſembly, they were ſecured for the primate's uſe. The king's affairs declining, and Oxford being threatened with a ſiege, he left that city, and retired to Cardiff in Wales, to the houſe of ſir Timothy Tyrrel, who had married his only daughter, and was then governor and general of the ordnance. He continued there ſix months in tranquillity, and then went to the caſtle of St. Donate's, whither he was invited by the lady dowager Stradling; but in his journey thither was extremely ill uſed by the people of the mountains, who took away his books and papers. He was afterwards invited to London by the counteſs of Peterborough. In 1647, he was choſen preacher in Lincoln's Inn; and during the treaty in the Iſle of Wight, he was ſent for by the king, who conſulted him about the government of the church. The death of his majeſty ſtruck him with great horror, and he kept the 30th of January as a private faſt as long as he lived. At length his great reputation having induced Cromwell to deſire to ſee him, he received him with great civility, and made him ſeveral promiſes, but he was ſoon after taken ill, on the 20th of March, 1656, and died the day following, at the counteſs of Peterborough's houſe at Ryegate in Surry, when Cromwell ordered him to be interred with great magnificence in Weſtminſter Abbey, and enjoined his executors not to ſell his library without his conſent. He publiſhed, 1. *Britanicarum Eccleſiarum Antiquitates.* 2. *Polycarpi et Ignatii Epiſtolæ, Græcè et Latinè*, &c. 3. Annals of the Old and New Teſtament, in Latin. 4. *De Græcæ Septuaginta interpretum Verſione Syntagma*, and many other books which are eſteemed. A conſiderable number of his works ſtill remain in manuſcript.

USK, a town of Monmouthſhire, with a market on Mondays; and two fairs, on Monday after Trinity Sunday, and October 18, for horſes, lean cattle, and pedlars ware. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, over which there is a bridge. It is a large town, and the houſes are well built of ſtone. It is twelve miles ſouth-weſt of Monmouth, and one hundred and forty-one weſt-by-north of London. Long. 3. 0. W. Lat. 51. 45. N.

USK, a river of Wales, which riſes in the weſtern part of Brecknockſhire, and runs ſouth-eaſt through that county and Monmouthſhire, falling into the mouth of the Severn, having paſſed by the towns of Brecon, Uſk, and Newport.

USSEL, a town of France, in Limoſin, and the chief place of the duchy of Ventadore, five miles from the caſtle of the ſame name. Long. 2. 15. E. Lat. 45. 32. N.

USSON, a town of France, in Auvergne, with the title of a marquiſate. It is ſeated on a mountain, ten miles from Brioude. Long. 3. 25. E. Lat. 45. 17. N.

USTIANO, a town of Italy, in the Cremoneſe, ſeated on the river Oglio, twelve miles north-eaſt of Cremona. Long. 10. 33. E. Lat. 45. 21. N.

UTICA, a town of Africa, famous for the death of Cato, ſuppoſed to be the modern Biſerta; which ſee.

UTOXETER, a town of Staffordſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and three fairs, on May 6, and July 31, for horned cattle and ſheep, and on September 19, for ſtrong black colts and horned cattle. It is pleaſantly ſeated on a riſing ground near the river Dove, among excellent paſtures, for feeding and breeding cattle. It is pretty large, but not very well built, and its market is the greateſt in this part of England, for corn, cattle, hogs, ſheep, butter, and cheeſe. It is fourteen miles eaſt of Stafford, and one hundred and thirty-four north-north-weſt of London. Long. 1. 50. W. Lat. 52. 50. N.

UTRECHT, a handſome, pleaſant, and celebrated town of the United Provinces, capital of a province of the ſame name, with a famous univerſity. It is large, well fortified, of a ſquare form, and about three miles in circumference, without its four ſuburbs, which are conſiderable. There are a great number of churches, as alſo hoſpitals for orphans and foundlings, and old men and women. All the avenues to this city are very handſome, and the environs are full of gardens, walks, and groves, which, added to the purity of the air, render Utrecht one of the moſt agreeable places to live in, in theſe parts, and accordingly a great many people of diſtinction reſort hither. Here the union of the Seven Provinces was begun in 1579. It is ſeated on the ancient channel of the Rhine, twenty miles eaſt of Amſterdam, twenty-ſeven north-eaſt of Rotterdam, and thirty-five weſt of Nimeguen. Long. 22. 36. E. Lat. 52. 8. N.

UTRECHT, one of the United Provinces in the Netherlands, is bounded on the north by the Zuider-zee, and part of Holland, on the eaſt by Veluve and Guelderland, on the ſouth by the Rhine, which ſeparates it from Betau, and on the weſt by Holland. The air is very healthy here; nor are there any inundations to fear as in other provinces; beſides, the ſoil is fertile, and the country pleaſant; however, the length of it is not above thirty miles, and the breadth is no more than twenty.

VULCAN, in pagan worſhip, the god of fire, was the ſon of Jupiter and Juno, and was ſaid to be ſo remarkably deformed, that his father threw him down from heaven to the iſle of Lemnos, in which fall he broke his leg, and there he ſet up his forge and taught men how to ſoften and poliſh braſs and iron. Thence he removed to the Liparian iſles, near Sicily, where, by the aſſiſtance of the Cyclops, he made Jupiter's thunderbolts and armour for the other gods. Notwithſtanding the deformity of his perſon, he had a paſſion for Minerva, and by Jupiter's conſent made his addreſſes to her, but without ſucceſs. He was, however, more fortunate in his ſuit to Venus, who, after her marriage, choſe Mars for her gallant, when Vulcan expoſed them to the ridicule of the other gods, by taking them in a net. See ALECTRYON.

He had ſeveral names, and was called Lemnius, from the iſle of Lemnos; Mulciber, or Mulcifer, from his art of ſoftening ſteel and iron; and, by the Greeks, Hephaiſtos, from his delighting in flames. In the ancient medals of the Greeks and Romans, he is repreſented as a lame, deformed, and ſqualid man, working at the anvil, and attended by the Cyclops, or by ſome other god or goddeſs who comes to aſk his aſſiſtance. But the Egyptians repreſented him proceeding out of an egg placed in the mouth of Jupiter, to expreſs the radical and natural heat diffuſed through all created beings.

It was cuſtomary with many nations after a victory, to gather the enemies arms in a heap, and offer them to Vulcan. His principal temple was in a conſecrated grove, at the foot of mount Ætna, guarded by dogs, who are ſaid to have had ſuch ſagacity as to diſtinguiſh his votaries, to fawn upon the virtuous, and to tear the vicious to pieces. This deity appears to be derived from the Egyptian Horus, though ſome writers have confounded him with Tubal-Cain in Scripture.

UXBRIDGE, a town of Middleſex, with a market on Thurſdays; and two fairs, on July 31, and October 10, for horſes, cows, and ſheep. It is a well-inhabited and well-frequented town, and as it lies on the road to Buckingham, Oxford, and other parts, is well ſtocked with good inns. It is fifteen miles weſt of London, and is about one mile in length, containing above two hundred houſes. Long. 0. 22. W. Lat. 51. 31. N.

UZBEC. See BOCHARIA.

UZEDA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is twenty miles north-weſt of Alcala. Long. 3. 3. W. Lat. 40. 50. N.

UZEL, a town of France, in Brittany, in the dioceſe of St. Brieux. It is a place of good trade, and is ſeventeen miles ſouth-weſt of Brieux. Long. 2. 52. W. Lat. 48. 16. N.

UZERCHE, a town of France, in Limoſin, and in the dioceſes of Limoges, with a Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on a craggy rock, at the foot of which runs the river Viſere, twenty-ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt of Limoges, and two hundred and ſeventeen ſouth of Paris. Long. 1. 43. E. Lat. 45. 25. N.

UZES, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated among the mountains, on the river Eyſant, which turns a great number of corn and fulling mills. It is but ſmall, and yet is a very trading place, having a manufacture of ſerges. It ſtands in a country abounding in corn, ſilk, cattle, oil, and good wine, twelve miles north-weſt of Niſmes. Long. 4. 36. E. Lat. 44. 10. N.

W

WAAG, a river of Hungary, which riſes in the Carpathian mountains, on the confines of Poland. It runs firſt from eaſt to weſt, then turns ſouth, paſſing by Leopoldſtadt, and falling into the Danube, oppoſite to the iſland of Schut.

WAAL, a river of the United Netherlands, being one of the branches of the Rhine, which runs from eaſt to weſt thro' Betue, in the province of Guelderland, paſſing by Nimeguen, Tiel, Bommel, and Gorcum, continues its courſe eaſtward, and falls into the Maeſe.

WACHTENDONCK, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Guelderland, ſeated in a marſh, five miles from Gueldres. Long. 6. 17. E. Lat. 51. 23. N.

WADD, or WAAD, (ſir WILLIAM) lieutenant of the Tower, was a man of great learning, generoſity, and benevolence, and had been employed by queen Elizabeth in ſeveral embaſſies, but was removed, in the reign of James I. from the lieutenancy of the Tower, to make way for ſir Gervaſe Elways, or Ellis, a man of an abandoned character, who was the chief inſtrument in poiſoning ſir Thomas Overbury. The pretence for his removal was his allowing the lady Arabella Stuart, the daughter of Charles Stuart, earl of Lenox, and brother of Henry lord Darnley, his priſoner, a key. Lloyd tells us, that to the direction of this worthy gentleman we owe Rider's Dictionary, to his encouragement Hooker's Polity, and to his charge Gruter's Inſcriptions. This excellent man employed a faithful and judicious friend to admoniſh him of every thing he ſaw amiſs in his conduct.

WADHAM (NICHOLAS) of Merifield, in Somerſetſhire, a gentleman of a reſpectable character, who, together with Dorothy, his wife, was the munificent founder of the college in Oxford, called after his name. It is remarkable, that ſo hoſpitable a man ſhould ſave no leſs than 14,000l. out of an eſtate of 800l. a year. Fuller ſays, that "he had great length in his extraction, breadth in his eſtate, and depth in his liberality; and that his houſe was an inn at all times." This worthy couple, who were both of the Romiſh religion, had formed a deſign of founding a catholic ſeminary at Venice, but the love of their country got the better of their religious prejudices, and they founded the above college in 1609.

WAES, a diſtrict of the Low Countries, in the eaſtern part of Auſtrian Flanders, lying along the river Schelde. It is full of fine meadows and good paſtures, and produces plenty of wheat and flax. The horſes are in very high eſteem, and it is ſubject to the Dutch.

WAGENINGEN, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Guelderland, ſeated on the river Lech, eight miles north-weſt of Nimeguen. Long. 5. 35. E. Lat. 52. 10. N.

WAGER (ſir CHARLES) an admiral who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his prudence and intrepidity, was born in the year 1666, and entered young into the navy. He continued ſeveral years before he was honoured with a command; but his merit being too conſpicuous to be concealed, he was at length advanced to the honours he ſo well deſerved. In 1703, he commanded the Hampton-Court, under ſir Cloudeſly Shovel, in the Mediterranean, and under ſir George Rooke, in the memorable engagement off Malaga, in which the French were defeated. In 1708, he commanded a ſquadron in the Weſt Indies, where he intercepted the galleons which had near ſix millions of pieces of eight on board. On the 24th of July following, he was made rear admiral of the blue, and continued to do every thing in his power to annoy the enemy and protect our trade. On the 12th of November, 1709, he was appointed rear-admiral of the red, and continued in that ſtation till the acceſſion of king George I. when he was appointed vice-admiral of the red. In 1717, he was appointed a commiſſioner of the admiralty. In 1726, he was ſent into the Baltic to aſſiſt the Danes and Swedes againſt the czarina, when that princeſs was ſo intimidated by the appearance of ſuch a formidable fleet, that ſhe laid aſide all thoughts of attempting any thing to the prejudice of Denmark and Sweden. In 1727, ſir Charles ſailed with ſix ſhips and two ſloops to join admiral Hopſon then at Gibraltar, and defeated the intentions of the Spaniards, who had formed a ſcheme for retaking that fortreſs, and had actually opened trenches before it. In 1731, he was appointed admiral of the blue, and with a ſtrong ſquadron convoyed Don Carlos into Italy, where he was placed on the throne of Naples. On the death of the earl of Torrington, in 1733, ſir Charles was appointed firſt commiſſioner of the admiralty, and a member of the privy-council. In theſe poſts, he exerted himſelf in the ſervice of his country, by maintainting the honour of the Britiſh flag, and rewarding ſuch officers as diſcharged their duty. He died on the 24th of May, 1743, in the 78th year of his age. His remains were depoſited in Weſtminſter abbey, where an elegant monument is erected to his memory. The principal figure is that of Fame, holding a portrait of ſir Charles in relief, which is alſo ſupported by an infant Hercules. The enrichments are naval trophies, inſtruments of war and navigation, &c. On the baſe is repreſented, in baſſo relievo, the deſtroying and taking the Spaniſh galleons, in 1708.

WAGRIA, a territory of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, bounded on the north by the Baltick Sea; on the ſouth by the river Trave, and on the weſt by Holſtein and Stormaria. It is about twenty miles in length and fifteen in breadth, and is very fertile in wheat.

WAGSTAFFE (THOMAS) an eminent Engliſh divine, was born on the 15th of February, 1645, and educated at the Charter-houſe ſchool, London, whence he was removed to New-Inn college, Oxford. In 1669, he was inſtituted to the rectory of Martin's-Thorpe, in Rutlandſhire, after which he lived in the family of ſir Richard Temple, at Stow, in the county of Bucks, and became curate of that church. In 1684, he was preſented by king Charles II. to the chancellorſhip of the cathedral of Litchfield, with the prebend of Alderwas in that church, and ſoon after was made rector of St. Margaret Pattens, in London; but at the

the Revolution, being deprived of his preferments, for refuſing to take the oaths to king William and queen Mary, he practiſed phyſic for many years in London, during all which time he wore his gown. He died on the 17th of October, 1712, in the ſixty-ſeventh year of his age. He publiſhed ſome ſermons, ſeveral pieces to prove that king Charles was the author of *Eikon Baſilike*, and other works.

WAINFLEET, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Saturdays; and four fairs, on the third Saturday in May, for cattle of all ſorts; on July 5, and Auguſt 24, for toys and pleaſure; and on October 24, for toys and ſheep. It is ſeated not far from the ſea, in a fenny part of the county. It is a well-compacted town, and has an excellent free-ſchool. It is fourteen miles north-weſt of Boſton, and one hundred and thirty-four north of London. Long. 0. 8. E. Lat. 53. 10. N.

WAKE (William) archbiſhop of Canterbury, was the ſon of William Wake, of Blandford, in the county of Dorſet, gentleman, and was born in the year 1657. He ſtudied at Chriſt-church, Oxford, and entering afterwards into holy orders, was appointed preacher to the ſociety of Gray's-Inn, London. In the reign of king James II. he attended the lord viſcount Preſton, ambaſſador to France, as his chaplain, and, upon his return to England, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſeveral tracts againſt popery. In 1689, he took the degree of doctor of divinity, was appointed deputy clerk of the cloſet, and chaplain in ordinary to king William and queen Mary, and was alſo made canon of Chriſt-church. He was afterwards ſucceſſively collated to the rectory of St. James's, Weſtminſter, and inſtalled dean of Exeter; in 1705, made biſhop of Lincoln, and the next year tranſlated to the archbiſhopriek of Canterbury. He died at Lambeth, on the 23th of January, 1737. He wrote, 1. A Preparation for Death. 2. An Engliſh Verſion of the genuine Epiſtles of the apoſtolical Fathers. 3. An Engliſh Tranſlation of a Letter from ſeveral French Miniſters fled into Germany, on Account of the Perſecution in France. 4. Sermons, and other works. He, in particular, made a principal figure in the controverſy, with regard to the convocation, at the cloſe of the laſt century.

WAKEFIELD, a town of the Weſt Riding in Yorkſhire, with a market on Thurſdays and Fridays; and two fairs, on July 4 and 5, for horſes and hard-ware, and November 11 and 12, for horſes and horned cattle. If either of theſe days falls on a Sunday, the fair is held on the Saturday before. It is a large place, of great antiquity, and the houſes are built with ſtone. It is noted for its curious chapel, built here by Edward IV. as well as for its clothing trade. The markets are well ſupplied with cloth, corn, proviſions, and ſeveral country commodities. It is twenty-eight miles ſouth-weſt of York, and one hundred and eighty ſeven north-by-weſt of London. Long 1. 22. W. Lat. 53. 40. N.

WALACHIA, a province of Turky in Europe, bounded by the Irongate mountains, which ſeparate it from Tranſylvania, on the north-weſt; by Moldavia on the north-eaſt; by the Danube, which ſeparates it from the province of Servia, on the ſouth weſt. It is two hundred and twenty-five miles in length, and one hundred and twenty-five in breadth where it is broadeſt. In the laſt war between the Turks and Germans, the latter having loſt the fatal battle of Crotzka, were obliged to give up this diſtrict to the Turks, by the treaty of Belgrade concluded in 1739. The air is good, and the ſoil fruitful, producing corn, wine, oil, paſtures, and all manner of European fruit, and has abundance of oxen and ſheep; and an excellent breed of horſes. The inhabitants are indulged with the free exerciſe of their religion, which is of the Greek church; and this circumſtance renders them the more contented with their maſters, becauſe if the Roman catholics had the aſcendant, they would be ſure of undergoing perſecution.

WALCHEREN, an iſland of the Low Countries, and one of the principal of thoſe of Zealand, being ſeparated from the iſlands of North and South Beveland by a narrow channel, and from Dutch Flanders by the mouth of the Scheld. It is about nine miles in length, and eight in breadth; and though it lies low, has good arable and paſture land. The chief town of this iſland and the whole province is Middleburg.

WALCOURT, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, and on the confines of the diſtrict of Liege, ſeated between the rivers Maeſe and Sambre. It is on the river Eure, twelve miles weſt of Charleroy. Long. 4. 26. E Lat. 50. 26. N.

WALDECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Steinbach, twenty-ſeven miles ſouth-weſt of Caſel. Long. 8. 46. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.

WALDEN, a town of Eſſex, commonly called Saffron-Walden, with a market on Saturdays; and two fairs, on Midlent Saturday, for horſes, and November 1, for cows. It is remarkable for the plenty of ſaffron that grows about it, from which the owners derive great profit. This town was incorporated by Edward VI. and is governed by a mayor and twenty-four aldermen. It is twenty-ſeven miles north-weſt-by-north of Chelmsford, and forty-three north-north-eaſt of London. Long. 0. 15. E. Lat. 52. 5. N.

WALDKIRK, a town of Germany, in the Briſgaw, ſeated in an iſland formed by the river Eltz, five miles from Friburg. Long. 8. 3. E. Lat. 48. 9. N.

WALDSCHUT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and in the Kletgow. It is one of the four foreſt-towns belonging to the houſe of Auſtria, and is ſeated at the place where the river Schult falls into the Rhine, at the entrance of the Black Foreſt, and eight miles north-weſt of Lauffenburg. Long. 8. 15. E. Lat. 47. 38. N.

WALES, a principality in the weſt of England, comprehending twelve counties, namely Angleſey, Carnarvonſhire, Denbighſhire, Flintſhire, Merionethſhire, and Montgomeryſhire, in North Wales; Brecknockſhire, Cardiganſhire, Carmarthenſhire, Glamorganſhire, Pembrokeſhire, and Radnorſhire, in South Wales. This country is for the moſt part mountainous, and yet its produce is ſufficient for the maintenance of the inhabitants. It is the place where the ancient Britons fled, when this iſland was invaded by the victorious Saxons, who are now called Welſh, and continue to preſerve their own language. The weſtern part is bounded by St. George's Channel and the Iriſh Sea, on the ſouth by the Briſtol Channel, on the north by the Iriſh Sea, and on the eaſt by the counties of Cheſter, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It contains ſeven hundred and fifty one pariſhes, fifty-eight market-towns, and above three hundred thouſand people. The air is clear and ſharp, but the cattle are ſmall, and proviſions in general good and cheap. Wales is particularly remarkable for goats, which naturally delight in hilly countries; and for fuel, they uſe wood, coals, and turfs. They have ſeveral creeks and harbours for ſhips, but the moſt remarkable is Milford haven, becauſe a thouſand veſſels may ſafely ride in it at a time. It is watered with many rivers, of which the principal are the Dee, Wye, Uſk, Conway, Cluyd, and Twy. The principal towns muſt be ſought for under the names of the counties.

Wales (New) a country of North America, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Hudſon's Bay, now in the poſſeſſion of the Hudſon's Bay company.

WALKENREID, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Thuringia, twenty miles ſouth-weſt of Halberſtadt. Long. 10. 36. E. Lat. 51. 28. N.

WALKER (Robert) a portrait painter, cotemporary with Vandyck, but moſt remarkable for being the principal painter employed by Cromwell, whoſe picture he drew more than once. One of theſe portraits repreſents him with a gold chain about his neck, to which was appendant a gold medal with three crowns, the arms of Sweden, and a pearl, ſent to him by Chriſtina in return for his picture by Cooper. This head by Walker is in the poſſeſſion of lord Mountford at Horſeth in Cambridgeſhire, and was given to the late lord by Mr. commiſſary Greaves, who found it in an inn in that county. Another piece, containing Cromwell and Lambert together, was in lord Bradford's collection; a third was purchaſed for the duke of Tuſcany, whoſe agent having orders to procure one, and meeting with this in the hands of a female relation of the protector, offered to purchaſe it, but being refuſed, and continuing his ſolicitation, to put him off ſhe aſked 500l. and was paid it. Walker had for ſome time an apartment in Arundel-houſe, and died a little before the Reſtoration. His own portrait is at Leiceſter-houſe, and in the picture-gallery at Oxford. *Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

Walker (ſir Edward) was for ſome time domeſtic ſervant to Thomas earl of Arundel, who made him his ſecretary at war in the expedition to Scotland in 1639. He was ſucceſſively rouge croix purſuivant, Cheſter herald, norroy, and garter king at arms, in which laſt office he was ſucceeded by ſir William Dugdale. He likewiſe became one of the clerks of the privy council to Charles II. He was author of Hiſtorical Diſcourſes, &c folio, which contain many curious and uſeful particulars relating to the civil war, to a great part of which he was an eye-witneſs. He died on the 14th of February 1676.

WALLACE (William) a brave Scotch hero, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the 13th century. This great man ſhewed what perſonal intrepidity, rouſed by reſentment, and animated by ſucceſs, is able to execute. After the Scots had ſubmitted to a foreign yoke, he, at the head of a few fugitives and deſperadoes, dared to aſſert the independence of his country, and took every opportunity of attacking the Engliſh. As he was ever ſucceſsful, he was continually joined by other malecontents, and was at length at the head of an army which drove them out of Scotland, and appointed him

him regent of the kingdom. He was basely betrayed into the hands of Edward I. by his infamous friend Monteith, and soon after, in 1304, executed as a traitor.

WALLER (sir WILLIAM) a general of great bravery, was the son of sir Thomas Waller, constable of Dover-castle, and served in the Netherlands in the same camp with sir Ralph Hopton. He was in the army of the confederate princes against the emperor, and was at length one of the most able and active of the parliament generals, when being for a considerable time victorious, he was called William the Conqueror. He was however defeated at the battle of Lansdown near Bath, on the 5th of July, 1643, and afterwards totally routed at Roundway Down near the Devizes, on the 13th of July 1643, hence the place was with little variation called Runaway Down, sir Arthur Hasterig's cuirassiers, well-known by the name of Lobsters, were among the fugitives. Cleveland says that they turned crabs and went backwards. The conqueror's fame sunk considerably from this time, but he had afterwards the honour of defeating the lord Hopton, his former fellow-soldier, at Alresford. Sir William was the author of a book of Divine Meditations, which was published after his decease, and died on the 19th of September, 1669.

WALLER (EDMUND) a celebrated English poet, was the son of Robert Waller, esq, and was born at Colesbill in Warwickshire on the 3d of March, 1605. His father dying when he was very young, his mother sent him to Eton school, whence he was removed to King's college in Cambridge, where he must have been very assiduous in his studies, since at the age of sixteen or seventeen he was chosen to the last parliament of king James I. and served as burgess for Agmondesham. In 1623 he composed a fine poem on prince Charles's danger of being cast away in the road at St. Andre, and in 1628 a poem on his majesty's receiving the news of the duke of Buckingham's death. These poems recommended him to the favour of the court, and rendered him dear to persons of the best taste. He became one of the famous club, of which the lord Falkland, sir Francis Wainman, Mr. Chillingworth, Mr. Godolphin, and other persons of eminence were members. At one of their meetings they heard a noise in the street, and were told that a son of Ben Jonson's was arrested, they sent for him in, but instead of Ben Jonson's son he proved to be Mr. George Morley, afterwards bishop of Winchester, and Mr. Waller liked him so well, that he paid the debt, which was no less than 100l. on condition of his living with him at Beaconsfield, which he did eight or ten years together, and from him Mr. Waller used to say, that he learned a taste of the ancient poets, and got what he had of their manner; but it is evident from his poems written before this incident, that he had early acquired that excellent spirit. It is uncertain at what time our author was married, but it is supposed that his first wife Anne, the daughter of Edward Banks, esq. was dead before he fell in love with lady Dorothy Sidney, daughter to the earl of Leicester, whom he celebrates with the most pleasing delicacy under the name of Sacharissa. He was returned burgess for Agmondesham in the parliament which met in April, 1640, in which he opposed the court, as he did likewise in the beginning of the long parliament. In the latter end of the year 1642, he was one of the commissioners appointed by the parliament to present their propositions for peace to his majesty at Oxford; and, in 1643, he was deeply engaged in the design for reducing the city of London and the Tower to the service of his majesty, for which he was imprisoned, and fined 10,000l. upon which he travelled into France, where he continued several years. But upon his return to England he sided with those in power, and became particularly intimate with Oliver Cromwell, upon whom he wrote a Panegyrick in 1654, and, in 1658, a Poem on his death, which has been greatly admired. However, at the restoration, he was treated with great civility by Charles II. who always made him one of the party in his diversions at the duke of Buckingham's, and other places, and gave him a grant of the of the provostship of Eton college. He wrote a Panegyrick upon his majesty's return, which, however, was thought to fall much short of that he had before written on Oliver Cromwell; the king one day asked him raillery, "How is it, Waller, that you wrote a better encomium on "Cromwell than on me?" May it please your majesty, answered he, we poets generally succeed best in fiction." He sat in several parliaments after the restoration, and continued in the full vigour of his genius to the end of his life, his natural vivacity bearing him up, and making his company agreeable to the last. He died of a dropsy on the 1st of October, 1687, and was interred in the church-yard of Beaconsfield, where a monument is erected to his memory. Mr. Waller has been honoured as the great refiner of English poetry. He restored to numbers the delicacy they had lost, and joined to mellifluent cadence the charms of sense. He was unexceptionably the first who brought in a new turn of verse, and gave to rhime all the graces of which it was capable. The best edition of his works, containing Poems, Speeches, Letters, &c. is that published in quarto by Mr. Fenton, in 1730.

WALLINGFORD, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Thursdays and Fridays; and four fairs, on Tuesday before Easter for toys and pleasure; on June 24, for horses; on September 29, for hiring servants; and on December 17, for fat hogs. It is commodiously seated on the banks of the Thames, over which it has a handsome stone bridge. The markets are considerable for all sorts of grain and provisions, and it is a town corporate, governed by a mayor and six aldermen. It also sends two members to parliament. It is fourteen miles north of Reading, and forty-six west-by-north of London. Long. 1. 8. W. Lat. 51. 36. N.

WALLIS, (Dr. JOHN) one of the most learned mathematicians of the 17th century, was the son of Mr. John Wallis, a clergyman, and was born at Ashford in Kent, on the 23d of November, 1616. His father died when he was but six years old; and having learned the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues, and the rudiments of logic, music, and the French language, he was sent by his mother to Emmanuel college, Cambridge, from whence he afterwards removed to Queen's college in the same university, where he was chosen fellow, and continued so till, by his marriage, he vacated his fellowship. In 1640, he received holy orders, and became chaplain to sir Richard Darley, and afterwards to the lady Vere, widow of the lord Horatio Vere. While he lived in this family he discovered the art of decyphering; and, it is said, that the elector of Brandenburg, for whom he explained several letters written in cypher, sent him, in 1693, a gold chain and medal. In 1644, he was chosen one of the secretaries to the assembly of divines at Westminster, and was minister of St Gabriel, Fenchurch, which he soon quitted for that of St. Martin, Ironmonger-Lane. In 1649, Mr. Wallis was appointed Savillian professor of geometry in Oxford; and, in 1654, took the degree of doctor of divinity. Upon the restoration he met with great respect, the king himself entertained a favourable opinion of him, and the lord Clarendon and sir Edward Nicholas, secretary of state, were his friends, he was, therefore, admitted one of the king's chaplains in ordinary, and confirmed in his two places of Savillian professor, and keeper of the archives at Oxford, which he had enjoyed for some time before. In 1661, he was appointed one of the divines who were impowered to review the Book of Common Prayer, and afterwards complied with the terms of the act of uniformity, and continued a steady conformist to the church of England till his death. He was one of the first members of the Royal Society, with which he kept a constant correspondence by letters and papers, many of which are published in the Philosophical Transactions. He also held a correspondence by letter with several learned men, and particularly with Mr. Flamstead. In 1697, the curators of the university press at Oxford thought it for the honour of the university to collect the mathematical works of the doctor, which had been printed separately, some in Latin, some in English, and published them all together in the Latin tongue, in three volumes folio. He died on the 28th of October, 1703, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, and was interred in the choir of St. Mary's church in Oxford, where a monument is erected to his memory. He also wrote several pieces against Mr. Hobbes; several Treatises on Divinity, and other works. Mr. Lewis observes, that "doctor Wallis was happy in the enjoyment of a vi-"gorous constitution of body and of mind, which was "very strong, serene, and calm, and not soon ruffled and "discomposed; that though, whilst he lived, he was look-"ed on by the most rigid and zealous party-men in the "university with a jealous eye, and suspected as not "thoroughly well affected to the monarchy and church of "England, he was yet very much honoured and esteemed "by others of a better temper and judgment, and of more "knowledge and larger thoughts. By these both at home "and abroad, he was reckoned the glory and ornament of "his country, and of the university in particular."

WALLIUS, (JAMES) a Flemish Jesuit, born at Courtray, acquired great reputation by his Latin poems, which have had several editions, and died about the year 1680.

WALPO, a town of Hungary, in Sclavonia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a well fortified castle. It is seated on the river Walpo, twenty miles north-west of Esseck, and one hundred south of Buda. Long. 19. 28. E. Lat. 45. 51. N.

WALPOLE, (Sir ROBERT) afterwards earl of Orford, was born at Houghton, in Norfolk, on the 5th of December, 1674, and educated at Eton school, and King's college in Cambridge, but succeeding to the family estate by the death of his elder brother, he resigned his fellowship, and in the year 1700 was elected member of parliament for King's Lynn, which borough he represented in several succeeding parliaments.

parliaments. Five years after he was nominated one of the council to prince George of Denmark, lord high admiral of England; in 1707, was made ſecretary at war; and, in 1709, treaſurer of the navy; but, on the change of the miniſtry in the following year, he was removed from all his poſts; and in 1711, was voted by the houſe of commons guilty of a high breach of truſt, and of notorious corruption in his office of ſecretary at war, and not only expelled the houſe, but committed to the Tower. This ſeems to be entirely owing to his attachment to the whigs, and his great influence in the houſe, owing to his popular eloquence, ſince it does not appear that there was ſufficient proof to juſtify this ſeverity. Accordingly, all the whigs conſidered Mr. Walpole as a kind of martyr in their cauſe. The borough of Lynn re-elected him; and, though the houſe declared the election void, perſiſted in their choice. In the next parliament he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in behalf of liberty, by vindicating Mr. Steele in the debate relating to his publiſhing the Criſis, and ſoon after he exerted his eloquence in defence of civil and religious liberty, by his oppoſition to the ſchiſm bill.

As, on the death of the queen, a revolution of politics took place, and the whig party prevailed, in a few days after the arrival of king George I. he was appointed receiver and paymaſter-general of all the guards, garriſons and land forces in Great Britain, paymaſter of the royal hoſpital of Chelſea, and a privy counſellor. He was ſoon after chairman of the committee of ſecrecy; was choſen to enquire into the conduct of the late miniſtry in concluding the peace with France; and the vigour he exerted upon this occaſion was ſoon rewarded by the extraordinary promotions of firſt commiſſioner of the treaſury, chancellor and under treaſurer of the exchequer. Two years after it appeared that the intereſt of Mr. Secretary Stanhope began to outweigh that of Mr. Walpole, whoſe power was viſibly on the decline. King George had purchaſed the duchies of Bremen and Verden of the king of Denmark, who had obtained them by conqueſt from Charles XII. of Sweden; who, enraged to ſee his dominions publicly ſet to ſale, reſolved to gratify his revenge on the electorate of Hanover. Upon which, Mr. Secretary Stanhope moved for a ſupply to enable his majeſty to oppoſe him. This occaſioned a warm debate, in which Mr. Walpole kept a profound ſilence; but, upon the country party obſerving that his majeſty's own miniſters ſeemed to be divided, Mr. Walpole ſpoke in favour of the ſupply, which was carried by a majority of only four voices; but in a day or two after he reſigned all his places to the king, and the ſame day brought in the famous ſinking-fund bill, which he preſented as a country gentleman.

In the next parliament he oppoſed the miniſtry in every thing; and upon a motion in the houſe for continuing the army, he made a ſpeech of above an hour long, and diſplayed all his eloquence in ſhewing the danger of a ſtanding army in a free country. Early in the year 1720 the rigour of the patriot ſeemed to ſoften, and he was again appointed pay-maſter of the forces, and it was not long before he acquired full miniſterial power, by being appointed firſt lord commiſſioner of the treaſury, and chancellor of the exchequer. When the king went abroad, in 1723, he was nominated one of the lords juſtices for the adminiſtration of government, and was ſworn ſole ſecretary of ſtate during the abſence of the lords Townſhend and Carteret. About this time he received another mark of the royal favour, his eldeſt ſon, then on his travels, being created a peer, by the title of baron Walpole of Walpole. In 1725 ſir Robert ſhewed that he was not unambitious of honour by his being created knight of the Bath, and the following year he was inſtalled knight of the moſt noble order of the Garter. It would be inconſiſtent with the nature of this work to give the meaſures of his adminiſtration, during the long time he remained prime-miniſter. It is ſufficient to ſay, that his endeavouring to obtain an act for a general excile, and ſeveral other of his meaſures, were, in the higheſt degree, unpopular; but with reſpect to moſt of his proceedings, it is difficult to diſcern the truth, through the exaggerations and miſrepreſentations of party. He has been called the father of corruption; and though he is ſaid to have boaſted that he knew every man's price, yet in the year 1742, the oppoſition prevailed, and he being no longer able to carry a majority in the houſe of commons, he reſigned all his places, and was ſoon after created earl of Orford, when the king granted him a penſion of 4000l. a-year, in conſideration of his long and faithful ſervices. The remainder of his life he ſpent in a tranquil retirement, and and died in 1745, in the ſeventy-firſt year of his age. He wrote, 1. The Sovereign's Anſwer to the Glouceſterſhire Addreſs. By the ſovereign was meant Charles duke of Somerſet, who was ſo nick-named by the Whigs. 2. An Anſwer to the Repreſentation of the Houſe of Lords on the State of the Navy. 3. The Debts of the Nation ſtated and conſidered. 4. Thirty-five Millions accounted for. 5. A Letter from a foreign Miniſter in England to Monſieur Petticum. 6. Four Letters to a Friend in Scotland, upon Sacheverel's Trial. 7. A ſhort Hiſtory of the Parliament. 8. The South Sea Scheme conſidered. 9. A Pamphlet againſt the Peerage-bill. 10. The Report of the Secret Committee, on the 9th of June, 1715.

It ought not to be omitted, that whatever objections have been made to the miniſterial conduct of this miniſter, yet in his private character he is univerſally allowed to have been endowed with the moſt amiable and benevolent qualities. That he was a tender parent, a kind maſter, a firm friend, and an agreeable companion, are points that never have been diſputed.

WALSALL, a town of Staffordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays; and three fairs, on February 24, and Whit-Tueſday, for horſes and cattle; and on Tueſday before October 10, for horſes, cattle, cheeſe, and onions. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the ſide of a hill, and is a town corporate, governed by a mayor and other ſub-officers. It is famous for its manufactures in iron, as nails, bridle-bitts, and ſpurs; beſides which they make a great number of bellows. It is fifteen miles ſouth of Stafford, and one hundred and ſixteen north-weſt of London. Long. 2. 0. W. Lat. 52. 37. N.

WALSH (WILLIAM) a celebrated Engliſh critic and poet, was the ſon of Mr. Joſeph Walſh of Abberley, in Worceſterſhire, and was born about the year 1660. He afterwards became a gentleman-commoner of Wadham college, Oxford, but left the univerſity without a degree. For the preſent he retired to his native county, and ſoon after came to London. In 1691 he publiſhed a Dialogue in Defence of Women; and the next year Letters and Poems, amorous and gallant, in octavo, which were publiſhed in 1749, in the Works of the Minor Poets, with other of his performances, as an Eſſay on Paſtoral Poetry, with a ſhort Defence of Virgil againſt ſome Reflections of Monſ. Fontenelle, who had cenſured Virgil for writing paſtorals in a too courtly ſtile. His other pieces chiefly conſiſt of elegies, epitaphs, odes, and ſongs. In the reign of queen Anne he was made gentleman of the horſe. He was the friend of Mr. Dryden and Mr. Pope, the former of whom eſteemed him the beſt poet then living, and Mr. Pope, after ſpeaking in his Eſſay on Criticiſm of the few who had reſtored the fundamental laws of wit, adds,

"Such late was Walſh, the Muſes judge and friend,
"Who juſtly knew to blame or to commend;
"To failings mild, but zealous for deſert;
"The cleareſt head, and the ſincereſt heart.
"This humble praiſe, lamented ſhade! receive,
"This praiſe, at leaſt, a grateful muſe may give:
"The muſe, whoſe early voice you taught to ſing,
"Preſcrib'd her heights, and prun'd her tender wing;
"Her guide now loſt——"

Mr. Walſh died in 1708, at about forty-eight years of age.

WALSHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Thurſdays, but no fairs. It is ſeated on a plain, not far from the ſea, and the market is well provided with corn, butcher's meat, and other commodities. It is thirteen miles north of Norwich, and one hundred and twenty-three north-eaſt of London. Long. 1. 34. W. Lat. 52. 50. N.

WALSINGHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Fridays; and a fair on Whit-Monday, for horſes and pedlar's ware. It is ſeated not far from the ſea, and in former times was famous for its college of Canons, and was greatly frequented by pilgrims who went to pay their devotions to the image of the Virgin Mary at the chapel, where there are two fine ſprings, called the Virgin Mary's Wells. Not many years ago there were found here one hundred urns full of aſhes, by a huſbandman, which was ſuppoſed to be thoſe which the Romans filled with the aſhes of the dead. It is twenty-two miles north-weſt of Norwich, and one hundred and ſeventeen north-north-eaſt of London. Long. 1. 0. E. Lat. 52. 56. N.

WALSINGHAM (THOMAS) an Engliſh Benedictine monk of the monaſtery of St. Alban's, about the year 1440. He applied himſelf to the hiſtory and antiquity of his country, in quality of hiſtoriographer to the king, and compoſed the Hiſtory of King Henry VI. with other works.

WALSINGHAM (Sir FRANCIS) miniſter and ſecretary of ſtate under the reign of queen Elizabeth, and one of the greateſt politicians of his time, was deſcended from a noble and ancient family at Chiſlehurſt. After having made great progreſs in his ſtudies at Cambridge, he was twice ſent ambaſſador to France, and at his return to England was employed in the moſt important affairs; became ſecretary of ſtate, and was one of the commiſſioners for the trial of Mary queen of Scotland. Sir Francis was undoubtedly one of the moſt refined politicians, and moſt penetrating ſtateſmen that any age ever produced. He had an admirable talent, both in diſcovering and managing the ſecret receſſes of the heart. He had his ſpies in moſt courts in Chriſtendom, and allowed them a liberal maintainance; for

for it was his maxim, that knowledge cannot be bought too dear. In 1587 the king of Spain having made vaſt preparations, which ſurpriſed, and kept all Europe in ſuſpence, Walſingham employed his utmoſt endeavours for the diſcovery of that important ſecret; and accordingly procured intelligence from Madrid, that the king had informed his council of his having diſpatched an expreſs to Rome, with a letter written with his own hand to the pope, acquainting him with the true deſign of his preparations, and begging his bleſſings upon them; which for ſome reaſons he could not diſcloſe till the return of the courier. The ſecret being thus lodged with the pope, Walſingham, by means of a Venetian prieſt, whom he retained at Rome as a ſpy, got a copy of the original letter, which was ſtolen out of the pope's cabinet by a gentleman of the bed-chamber, who took the key out of the pope's pocket, while he ſlept. After this, by his dexterous management, he cauſed the Spaniards bills to be proteſted at Genoa, which ſhould have ſupplied them with money for their extraordinary preparations; and by this means he happily retarded this formidable invaſion for a whole year. In ſhort, he ſpent his whole time and facu ties in the ſervice of queen Elizabeth, on which account her majeſty was heard to ſay, that in diligence and ſagacity he exceeded her expectations. However, after all his eminent ſervices to his country, this great man gave a remarkable proof at his death, which happened on the 6th of April, 1590, how far he preferred the public intereſt to his own, he being ſo poor that, excepting his library, which was a very fine one, he had ſcarcely effects enough to defray the expence of his funeral. His principal works are, 1. Memoirs and Inſtructions for the Uſe of Ambaſſadors, with his Letters and Negotiations. 2. Political Memoirs.

WALSTEIN (ALBERT) baron of Bohemia, duke of Fridland, and one of the greateſt generals Germany has produced, was born of a noble and ancient family, in 1584. Having no inclination for ſtudy, he was made page to the marquis Burgaw, ſon to the archduke Ferdinand of Inſpruck, after which he embraced the Popiſh religion, and travelled into Spain, France, England, and Italy. Being arrived at Padua, he there grew fond of ſtudy, and applied himſelf to his books for a conſiderable time, particularly to politics and aſtrology. At his return to his native country he married, but his wife dying ſoon after, he went to the ſiege of Gradiſca in Friuli, and offered his ſervices to the archduke Ferdinand againſt the Venetians, and gaining that prince's favour, was made colonel of the militia of Pomerania. The rebellion breaking out in Bohemia, he offered his ſervice with an army of 30,000 men to the emperor, on condition of his being made general, to which the emperor having agreed, Walſtein put himſelf at the head of that army, ſubdued the dioceſe of Halberſtadt and the biſhoprick of Hall, ravaged the territories of Magdeburg and Anhalt, defeated count Mansfeld in two battles; recovered Sileſia, vanquiſhed the marquis of Urlach; conquered the archbiſhoprick of Bremen; rendered himſelf maſter of all that extent of country, which lies between the Ocean, the Baltic Sea, and the Elbe; and drove the king of Denmark out of Pomerania, where he left no other place but Gluckſtadt ſubject to that prince. After the treaty of Lubeck, the emperor gave Walſtein the title and poſſeſſions of the duke of Mecklenburg, who was concerned in the revolt; but about the ſame time publiſhing a declaration for the reſtitution of the Church lands, &c. to the French clergy, the Proteſtants were alarmed, and called Guſtavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, to their aſſiſtance. This ſtep ſo far intimidated the emperor, that he agreed to the depoſition of Walſtein, and ſent count Tilly only againſt Guſtavus; but Tilly being defeated by the Swedes at Leipſic, the conqueror proceeded like a torrent into Germany, carrying all before him, which obliged the emperor to recal Walſtein, to whom he gave the poſt of generaliſſimo. Walſtein then entering the liſts againſt the king of Sweden, defeated him, and was defeated in his turn; he made himſelf maſter of almoſt all Bohemia by the taking of Prague, and carried on the war with various ſucceſs till the bloody battle of Lutzen, fought on the 26th of November, 1632, in which Walſtein was at length defeated, though Guſtavus Adolphus was killed at the beginning of the battle. Walſtein, notwithſtanding his defeat, ſeeing himſelf delivered from ſo formidable a prince, was ſuſpected of a deſign to render himſelf independent, theſe ſuſpicions were augmented by his refuſing to ſubmit his enterprizes to the examination of the council of Vienna, on which the emperor declared him diveſted of all power, and gave the command to Galas. Walſtein alarmed at this news, took an oath of fidelity from all the officers of his troops at Pelſen, on the 12th of January, 1634, and retired to Egra, a ſtrong town, ſituated at the frontiers of Bohemia and Saxony; but Gordon, lieutenant-colonel and governor of Egra, flattering himſelf with the hopes of obtaining ſome great rewards, conſpired with ſeveral of his friends againſt Walſtein, whom they murdered on the 15th of February, 1634, at fifty years of age.

WALTHAM, a town of Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſdays; and one fair on September 19, for horſes, horned cattle, hogs, and all ſorts of goods. It is a pretty good town, and well ſeated in a wholeſome air, nineteen miles north-eaſt of Leiceſter, and one hundred and eleven north-north weſt of London. Long. 0. 40. W. Lat. 52. 47. N.

WALTHAM a town of Hampſhire, with three fairs, on the ſecond Friday in May, for horſes and toys; on July 24, for cheeſe and toys, and on the firſt Friday after old Michaelmas, for horſes, ſtockings, and toys. It is eight miles eaſt of Southampton, and ſeventy-three weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 1. 20. W. Lat. 50. 57. N.

WALTHAM ABBEY, a town of Eſſex, with a market on Tueſdays; and two fairs, on May 14, and September 26, for horſes, cows, and hogs. It is ſeated on the river Lea. It had formerly a fine abbey, which was diſſolved in the time of Henry VIII. and was afterwards converted into a gentleman's ſeat. It is thirteen miles north of London. Long. 0. 3. E. Lat. 51. 40. N.

WALTON (BRYAN) biſhop of Cheſter, and editor of the Polyglot Bible, was born at Cleveland, in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, in the year 1600, and educated at Cambridge. He afterwards taught ſchool in Suffolk, whence he removed to London, where he became rector of St. Martin's Orgar. In 1635 he was made rector of Sandon in Eſſex, and was admitted to the church of St. Giles in the Fields, London. In 1639 he commenced doctor of divinity, at which time he was prebendary of St. Paul's cathedral, and chaplain in ordinary to his majeſty. During the controverſy between the clergy and inhabitants of London for the tythes of rent, he was very induſtrious and active in behalf of the former, and made ſo exact and learned a collection of the cuſtoms, preſcriptions, laws, orders, proclamations, and compoſitions for many hundred years together relating to that ſubject, that the judge declared, "That "there could be no dealing with the London miniſters, if "Mr. Walton pleaded for them." Upon the breaking out of the civil wars, he was ſent for by the houſe of commons, ſequeſtred from his living of St. Martin's Orgar, plundered, and forced to fly, and was otherwiſe ill treated. He afterwards betook himſelf for refuge to Oxford, where he was incorporated doctor of divinity, and where he formed the noble deſign of the Polyglot Bible, which was publiſhed at London in 1657, in ſix volumes folio. After the Reſtoration he had the honour to preſent that work to king Charles II. who made him his chaplain in ordinary, and ſoon after promoted him to the biſhoprick of Cheſter, and in September, 1661, he went to take poſſeſſion of his ſee, where he was received with ſuch a concourſe of all the gentry, clergy, and militia, both of the city and country, and with ſuch acclamations of thouſands of the people, as had never been known before; but returning to London, he died there on the 29th of November, 1661, and was interred in St. Paul's cathedral, where a monument was erected to his memory. He alſo publiſhed *Introductio ad Lectionem Linguarum Orientalium*, in Octavo.

WANGEN, an imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, ſeated on the river Ober-Arg, ſeventeen miles north-eaſt of Lindaw. Long. 9 50. E. Lat. 47. 31. N.

WANGEN, a town of France, in Lower Alſace, ſeated on the declivity of a mountain, and ſurrounded with a wall. It is eight miles north-eaſt of Straſburg. Long. 8. 39. E. Lat. 48. 38. N.

WANTAGE, a town of Berkſhire, with a market on Saturdays; and three fairs, on the firſt Saturday in March, July 18, and September 17, for horſes, cows, calves, hogs, cheeſe, and hops. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Ock, ſeventeen miles ſouth of Oxford, and ſixty weſt of London. Long. 1. 22. E. Lat. 51. 34. N.

WARADIN (GREAT) a large and ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with a ſtrong citadel, and a biſhop's ſee. It was taken by the Turks in 1660, and retaken by the Imperialiſts in 1692. It is ſeated ſeventy miles north of Temeſwaer, and one hundred and twelve eaſt of Buda. Long. 21. 46. E. Lat. 47. 21. N.

WARADIN (LITTLE) a town of Upper Hungary, twenty-three miles eaſt of Tockay. Long. 21. 26. E. Lat. 48. 18. N.

WARADIN, a ſtrong town of Sclavonia, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and is ſeated on the river Drave, on the confines of Styria, thirty miles ſouth-weſt of Canika. Long. 17. 5. E. Lat. 46. 18. N.

WARBERG, or WARBORG, a town in Weſtphalia, and in the biſhoprick of Paderborn. It was formerly imperial, but now belongs to the biſhop of Paderborn, and is twenty miles ſouth-eaſt of Paderborn. Long. 8. 56. E. Lat. 51. 58. N.

WARD (SETH) biſhop of Saliſbury, was the ſon of John Ward, attorney, and was born at Buntingford in Hertfordſhire, in 1617, or 1618. He was educated at Sidney college in Cambridge, and in 1640 was appointed prævaricator of the univerſity; but was ejected out of his fellowſhip for refuſing the covenant, againſt which he ſoon after joined with Mr. Peter Gunning, Mr. Iſaac Barrow, afterwards biſhop of Aſaph, Mr. John Barwick, &c. in drawing up a treatiſe, which was afterwards printed. Being now obliged to leave Cambridge, he ſometimes reſided with the celebrated mathematician Mr. William Oughtred, at Aldbury in Surry, under whom he proſecuted his mathematical ſtudies. He afterwards became Savilian profeſſor of aſtronomy at Oxford; diſcharged the duties of that place with great applauſe, and at length took the engagement. About the year 1649, or 1650, he was collated to the precentorſhip of the church of Exeter, and in 1654 took the degree of doctor of divinity. In 1657 he was elected principal of Jeſus college in Oxford; but Cromwell put in Mr. Howel, with a promiſe however of 80l. per ann. to Dr. Ward, which was never paid. In 1659 he was choſen preſident of Trinity college in that univerſity; but was obliged upon the Reſtoration to reſign that place, and was preſented by his majeſty to the rectory of St. Lawrence Jewry. In 1661 he became a fellow of the Royal Society, and dean of Exeter, and the year following was advanced to the epiſcopal ſee of that church. In 1667 he was tranſlated to the biſhoprick of Saliſbury, and in 1671 was made chancellor of the order of the Garter, and procured that honour to be annexed to the ſee of Saliſbury, after it had been held by laymen 132 years. Some years before his death he began to loſe his memory, and the uſe of his reaſon in a very great meaſure, under which circumſtances he died at Knightſbridge, near London, on the 6th of January, 1689, and was interred in the cathedral at Saliſbury, where his nephew, Mr. Seth Ward, erected a monument for him. Biſhop Burnet ſtyles him in many reſpects one of the greateſt men of his age. He publiſhed, 1. A Philoſophical Eſſay, towards an Eviction of the Being and Attributes of God, &c. 2. A Theory of Comets, in Latin. 3. *Trigonometria Demonſtratæ*. 4. *Aſtronomia Geometrica*. 5. Several pieces againſt Mr. Hobbes, and other works.

WARD (JOHN) LL. D. an eminent antiquarian, and profeſſor of rhetoric at Greſham college, was the ſon of a diſſenting miniſter, and was born in London, about the year 1679. In the early part of his life he was a clerk in the navy-office; but at his leiſure hours proſecuted his ſtudies. In 1710 he reſigned his employment in the navy-office, and ſet up a ſchool near Moorfields. In 1712 he became member of a private ſociety of gentlemen, who entertained each other with diſcourſes on the civil law, which ſociety exiſted till the year 1742. In 1720 he was choſen profeſſor of rhetoric in Greſham college. Three years after he was elected fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1752 one of its vice-preſidents, in which office he continued till his death. In 1736 Mr. Ward was a member of a ſociety of gentlemen, who had incorporated themſelves for the encouragement of learning. He was honoured with the title of doctor of laws by the univerſity of Edinburgh, and in 1753 was elected one of the truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum. Among his other works, he wrote an Anſwer to Dr. Middleton's Latin Diſſertations, concerning the eſtimation in which phyſicians were held among the ancient Romans. He aſſiſted Buckley in his edition of Thuanus; Horſeley, in his *Britannia Romana*; and Ainſworth, in his Latin Dictionary. His principal work is his Lives of the Profeſſors of Greſham College, in quarto. He died at his apartments in that college, on the 17th of October, 1758, in the eightieth year of his age.

WARDHUYS, a ſea-port town of Norway, in an iſland of the ſame name, and capital of Daniſh Lapland, with a caſtle, where the governor of the province reſides. It is one hundred and twenty miles ſouth-eaſt of the North Cape. Long. 32. 30. E. Lat. 70. 35. N.

WARE, a town of Hertfordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays; and a fair on the laſt Tueſday in April, and Tueſday before St. Matthew's day (Sept. 21) for horſes and other cattle. It is a large, well frequented, and well inhabited thoroughfare town, ſeated on the river Lea, twenty-one miles north of London. It carries on a great trade in malt and corn, which they are continually ſending in large quantities to London. Long. 0. 3. E. Lat. 51. 50. N.

WARE (Sir JAMES) in Latin *Wareus*, a celebrated antiquarian and hiſtorian, was the ſon of ſir James Ware, and was born at Dublin, on the 26th of November, 1604. He was educated at Trinity college in that city, where he made an uncommon proficiency. He afterwards received the honour of knighthood, and upon the death of his father enjoyed his poſt of auditor-general of Ireland. In 1639 he was made one of the privy-council of that kingdom; and when the rebellion broke out there, ſuffered much in his eſtate. In 1644 the marquis Ormond, who enjoyed the poſt of lord-lieutenant, ſent him with two lords to Charles I. who was then in Oxford about ſome important affairs, which were concluded to their ſatisfaction; but in their return they were taken by a parliament ſhip, and committed priſoners to the Tower of London, where, after being detained eleven months, ſir James returned to Dublin, and was afterwards one of the hoſtages for the delivery of that city to colonel Jones, for the uſe of the parliament; but the colonel not thinking it convenient that one ſo attached to the king ſhould remain there, commanded him to depart, on which he ſailed to France, where he ſtaid a year and a half, then coming to England, he ſettled in London, where he compoſed ſeveral of his works. Upon the Reſtoration he returned to Ireland, and was reſtored to his places of auditor-general and privy-counſellor. He wrote in Latin Annals of the reigns of Henry VI. Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Mary; a Treatiſe on the Writers of Ireland, and many other works. He died at Dublin, on the 1ſt of December, 1666.

Sir James had a choice collection of ancient manuſcripts, chiefly relating to Iriſh affairs, all or moſt of which came into the hands of Henry earl of Clarendon, who depoſited them with Dr. Teniſon, vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields, London, and afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury.

WAREHAM, a town of Dorſetſhire, with a market on Saturdays; and three fairs, on April 7, July 5, and September 11, for hogs and cheeſe. It is ſeated between the rivers Frome and Biddle, where they fall into Luckford lake, where there was formerly a good harbour for ſhips, and contained ſeveral churches, which are now reduced to three. It was alſo ſurrounded with a ſtrong wall, defended by a caſtle, and its inhabitants were rich; but it is now only the ſhadow of what it was formerly. However, it is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It is ſeventeen miles eaſt of Dorcheſter, and one hundred and fifteen weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 2. 15. W. Lat. 50. 45. N.

WARHAM (WILLIAM) archbiſhop of Canterbury, and lord high-chancellor of England, was born at Okely, in Hampſhire, and was educated at New college, Oxford, and there commenced doctor of laws. About the year 1488 he became an advocate in the court of arches; ſoon after he was made principal or chief moderator of the civil law ſchool in Oxford, and in 1493 was ſent by Henry VII. in conjunction with ſir Edward Poynings, on an ambaſſy to Philip duke of Burgundy, to perſuade him to deliver up Perkin Warbeck, when he behaved ſo much to the king's ſatisfaction, that on the ſecond of November the ſame year he was collated to the chanterſhip of the cathedral of Wells, and on the 13th of February following, was appointed maſter of the rolls. On the 11th of Auguſt, 1502, he was made keeper of the great ſeal of England; and on the 1ſt of January following, was advanced to the poſt of lord high chancellor. In the beginning of the year 1503 he was raiſed to the ſee of London; the next year was tranſlated to that of Canterbury, and two years after unanimouſly elected chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford.

He was in the higheſt degree of favour with king Henry VII. but after the acceſſion of Henry VIII. to the crown, Wolſey, who was then only almoner to the king, and dean of Lincoln, ingratiated himſelf with his majeſty in ſuch a manner, as to ſupplant the archbiſhop, who in 1515 reſigned the great ſeal, which was then committed to Wolſey. The haughtineſs of this new favourite, who was now advanced to the ſee of York, rendered it difficult for Warham to ſupport the dignity of his own ſtation. Wolſey ſeized every occaſion of mortifying him, and of raiſing his power and authority ſuperior to that of Warham. This archbiſhop ſat in the ſee of Canterbury twenty-eight years, and died at St. Stephen's, near that city, on the 23d of Auguſt, 1532.

Archbiſhop Warham ſhone as a divine, a lawyer, and a ſtateſman; and Eraſmus eſteemed him a perfect model of the epiſcopal character. Though he had paſſed through the higheſt poſts in church and ſtate, he paid ſo little attention to his own private advantage, that he left no more than was juſt ſufficient to pay his debts and funeral charges. It is ſaid that when near his death, he aſked his ſteward what money he had in hands? who telling him that he had but 30l. he chearfully anſwered, "*Satis vixiſti ad cœlum*" i. e. That is enough to laſt me to heaven; yet unhappily, with this amiable character, he was a ſevere perſecutor of thoſe whom he thought heretics. He left his theological books to the library of All Souls college in Oxford; thoſe on civil and canon law, to New college; and all his books of church-muſic to Wincheſter college.

WARKA, a handſome town of Poland, in the duchy of Maſovia, and in the palatinate of Czerſk, ſeated on the river Pilla. Long. 21. 55. E. Lat. 51. 23. N.

WARMINSTER, a town of Wiltſhire, with a market on Saturdays; and three fairs, on Auguſt 10, October 11, and October 28, for cattle, hogs, ſheep, and cheeſe. It is ſeated at the ſpring-head of the river Willyborne, twenty miles north-weſt of Saliſbury, and ninety-nine weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 2. 16. E. Lat. 51. 18. N.

WARNEMUNDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg. It is ſeated on the Baltic ſea, twenty-ſix miles north-eaſt of Wiſmar. Long. 12. 20. E. Lat. 54. 30. N.

WARNER (JOHN) a worthy prelate, in the 17th century, diſtinguiſhed by his extenſive charities, was born in London, in the year 1585, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts and divinity. In 1614, he was preſented to the rectory of St. Michael's, Crooked-lane, London; after which he became ſucceſſively rector of St. Dionis Backchurch, prebendary of the firſt ſtall in the cathedral of Canterbury, governor of Sion college in London, chaplain in ordinary to her majeſty, dean of Litchfield, and biſhop of Rocheſter. During the civil wars he adhered to king Charles I. with unſhaken fidelity; and upon the Reſtoration was reſtored to his biſhoprick, which he enjoyed till his death, which happened on the 11th of October, 1666. He founded Bromley college, and four exhibitions for Scots ſcholars in Baliol college, Oxford. The ſum he expended in theſe, and in other public and private charities, are ſaid to have amounted to upwards of 42,000l.

WARNETON, a town of the Netherlands, in Auſtrian Flanders, ſeated on the river Lis, ſeven miles north-weſt of Liſle. Long. 2. 59. E. Lat. 50. 45. N.

WARREN (Sir PETER) an admiral, diſtinguiſhed by his virtue, learning, and undaunted courage, was deſcended from an ancient family in Ireland, and received a ſuitable education to qualify him for a command in the royal navy, in which he ſerved for ſeveral years with great reputation, but the tranſaction which placed his great abilities in their full light, was the taking of Louiſburgh, in the year 1745, when he was appointed commodore of the Britiſh ſquadron ſent on that ſervice. He joined the fleet of tranſports from Boſton in Canſo-bay, on the 25th of April, having under his command the Superb of ſixty, and the Launceſton and Eltham of forty guns; he was afterwards joined by ſeveral other men of war ſent from England, and took poſſeſſion of the Louiſburgh on the 17th of June. The French exaſperated at this loſs, were conſtantly on the watch to retake it; and in 1747 fitted out a large fleet for that purpoſe, and at the ſame time another ſquadron to proſecute their ſucceſs in the Eaſt-Indies. Theſe ſquadrons ſailed at the ſame time, but the views of the French were rendered abortive by the gallant admiral Anſon, and Mr. Warren, who had been created rear-admiral, who with a large fleet of ſhips fell in with the French, defeated the whole fleet, and took the greateſt part of the men of war. Thus the conqueror of Cape Breton became its protector. For this gallant action admiral Anſon was created a peer of Great Britain, and rear-admiral Warren inveſted with the order of the Bath. This was the laſt ſervice ſir Peter rendered to his country as a commander in the Britiſh fleet; for a peace being concluded in the ſucceeding year, the fleet was laid up in the ſeveral harbours.

He was now choſen one of the repreſentatives in parliament for Weſtminſter, and in the midſt of his popularity he paid a viſit to Ireland, his native country, where he died of an inflammatory fever, on the 29th of July, 1752, ſincerely lamented by all ranks of people, and an elegant monument of white marble, was erected to his memory in Weſtminſter abbey. Cloſe to the wall, is a large flag hanging to the flag-ſtaff, and ſpreading in very natural folds behind the whole monument, before it is a fine figure of Hercules placing ſir Peter's buſt on its pedeſtal; and, on the other ſide, Victory, with a laurel wreath in her hand, is ſeated gazing on the buſt, with a look of melancholy mixed with admiration; behind her a cornucopia pours out fruit, corn, the fleece, &c. and by it is a cannon, an anchor, and other decorations.

WARRINGTON, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays; and two fairs, on July 18, for horſes, horned cattle, and cloth; and on St. Andrew's day for the ſame. It is ſeated on the river Merſey, over which there is a ſtone bridge, which leads into Cheſhire. It is a large town, and its market is conſiderable for linen cloth, corn, cattle, and proviſions. It is ſeventeen miles ſouth-weſt of Mancheſter, and one hundred and eighty-two north-north-weſt of London. Long. 2. 32. W. Lat. 52. 23. N.

WARSAW, the capital of Maſſovia, now looked upon as the capital of all Poland, becauſe the kings now reſide there. It is a large, handſome, rich, and populous place, ſurrounded with walls, ditches, and other fortifications. The public buildings are a ſquare palace, where the king commonly reſides; and oppoſite to it, on the other ſide the river, ſtands another palace, in the middle of pleaſant groves and gardens; the church of St. John Baptiſt, the arſenal, and the caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Viſtula, one hundred and forty miles ſouth of Dantzick, and three hundred north-eaſt of Vienna. Long. 21. 10. E. Lat. 52. 21. N.

WARTA, a river which riſes in Little Poland, and running north-weſt through Great Poland, paſſes by Poſna, and having entered Brandenburg, falls into the river Oder, near Kuſtrin.

WARTA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Saradia, ſeated on the river Warta, fifty-ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt of Poſna. Long. 23. 15. E. Lat. 52. 18. N.

WARTENBURG, a fortified town in Sileſia, near the confines of Poland, and twenty miles north eaſt of Breſlaw. Long. 17. 26. E. Lat. 51. 31. N.

WARWICK, the capital town of Warwickſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on May 12, July 5, and November 8, for horſes, cows, and ſheep; and on September 4, for horſes, cows, ſheep, and cheeſe. It is ſeated on a rock, near the river Avon, and all the paſſages to it are cut through the rock; beſides, there is no way to go to this place, but over a water. It was fortified with a a wall which is now in ruins; but it has ſtill a ſtrong and ſtately caſtle, which is the ſeat of lord Brooke. It is a large corporation, and contains two pariſh churches. The houſes are well built, and the town principally conſiſts of one regular-built ſtreet, at each end of which is an ancient gate; and the aſſizes and general quarter-ſeſſions are held here. It is adorned with a good free ſchool and a market houſe. It has alſo a noted hoſpital, called St. James's, for twelve decayed gentlemen, who have each twenty pounds a year, and the chaplain fifty. It is well inhabited, enjoys a good trade, and ſends two members to parliament. It is eighteen miles ſouth-weſt of Coventry, and ninety-three north-weſt of London. Long. 1. 32. W. Lat. 52. 20. N.

WARWICK (earl of). See RICH (ROBERT) earl of Warwick.

WARWICKSHIRE, an Engliſh county, forty ſeven miles in length, and twenty-ſeven in breadth, bounded on the weſt by Worceſterſhire, on the ſouth by Oxford and Glouceſter ſhires, on the eaſt by Northampton and Leiceſter ſhires, and on the north by Staffordſhire. It contains one hundred and fifty-eight pariſhes, ſeventeen market-towns, and ſends ſix members to parliament, two for Warwick, two for Coventry, and two for the county. The air is mild and healthful, and the ſoil fertile, producing corn and paſture, particularly in the ſouth part, called the Vale of the Red Horſe. The commodities are much the ſame as in other counties, and it has iron-mines. Warwick is the ſhire-town.

WASEIGNE, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, ſeated nine miles north of the town of Namur. Long. 4. 56. E. Lat. 50. 40. N.

WATCHET, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on Auguſt 25, for cattle and other things. It is ſeated on the Severn Sea, and has a pretty good harbour for ſmall veſſels, fourteen miles north-weſt of Bridgewater, and one hundred and fifty-nine weſt-by-ſouth of of London. Long. 3. 25. W. Lat 51. 15. N.

WATERFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munſter, bounded on the north by the county of Tipperary, on the eaſt by Kilkenny and Wexford, on the ſouth by the Ocean, and on the weſt by the county of Cork, being forty-five miles in length. It is a fine fruitful country.

WATERFORD, a ſea-port town of the county of that name, in Ireland, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated five or ſix miles above the confluence of the rivers Sure and Barrow, and is one of the principal towns of that kingdom. It is conveniently ſeated for trade, and has a moſt excellent harbour, where ſhips of the greateſt burthen may ride at the quay, and is eight miles north of the ſea, and twenty-five ſouth of Kilkenny. Long. 7. 12. W. Lat. 52. 12. N.

WATERLAND (Dr. DANIEL) an eminent divine, was born at Waſely, in Lincolnſhire, in the year 1683, his father being rector of that place. He had his academical learning at Magdelen-college, in Cambridge, in which he became a tutor, and in that capacity wrote a tract, intitled Advice to a young Student, with the Method of Study for the firſt four Years. In 1713, he became maſter of the college, and obtained the rectory of Ellingham, in Norfolk, and was ſoon after appointed chaplain in ordinary to king George I. In 1720, he preached the firſt courſe of lectures, founded by lady Moyer, for the defence of our Lord's divinity. In the following year, he was preſented by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's to the rectory of St. Auſtin and St. Faith, in London; and ſoon after promoted to the chancellorſhip of the church of York. In 1727, he was made archdeacon of Middleſex. His majeſty conferred on him a canonry in the church of Windſor, and that chapter preſented him to the vicarage of Twickenham, on which he reſigned the rectory of St. Auſtin's. This gentleman,

who was diſtinguiſhed by his piety, his candour, and his learning, died in the year, 1740, in the 58th year of his age. He publiſhed ſeveral controverſial pieces, Sermons in Defence of the Divinity of Jeſus Chriſt, &c.

WATFORD, a town of Hertfordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays; and one fair, on Trinity Monday and Tueſday, for horſes, cows, ſheep, and ſervants. It is ſeated on the river Colne, and is a large and well-inhabited place, whoſe market is well-ſupplied with proviſions, eſpecially corn. It is eight miles ſouth of St. Alban's, and fifteen north-weſt of London. Long. 0. 17. W. Lat. 51. 41. N.

WATLINGTON, a town of Oxfordſhire, with a market on Saturdays; and two fairs, on Lady-day, chiefly for pleaſure; and on October 10, for cattle and hogs. It is ſeated under Chiltern hills, fourteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Oxford, and forty-ſix weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 1. 0. W. Lat. 51. 37. N

WATTEAU (ANTHONY) a celebrated French painter, was born in 1684, and at firſt worked under a very ordinary maſter in the country; but his genius rendering him diſguſted at his being in ſo confined a ſphere, he went to Paris, where he was employed in the theatre by a ſcene-painter. Here he began to diſtinguiſh himſelf; and aſpiring to a prize in the academy, he gained it. He afterwards found means to obtain the king's penſion, which enabled him to improve himſelf by viſiting Rome, on which his heart had long been ſet. He was there taken much notice of, as he was afterwards in England, where he ſpent a full year; but his health declining, he returned into his native country, with a view to eſtabliſh it, but died in the flower of his age, as is commonly ſuppoſed, a martyr to induſtry.

He was a painter of great merit, conſidering his age and diſadvantages. Every thing he gained was from himſelf; and he had not only his own talent to form, but bad habits, contracted from bad maſters, to overcome; yet, in ſpite of theſe difficulties, he became a very eminent painter, and his works are thought worthy of a place in the moſt curious cabinets. Rubens and Vandyke were the maſters he copied, after his ſtudies became liberal. He chiefly painted converſation pieces, in which the airs of his heads are much admired; and it is thought he would have excelled in hiſtory, if he had ſtudied it. He left behind him a great number of drawings, ſome of which are done in red, others in black chalk, and there are many in which both are mixed.

WATTON, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Wedneſday; and three fairs, on June 29, September 29, and October 28, all for toys. It is ſeated on the high road, in a flat country, and is a long place full of inns. It is eighteen miles ſouth-weſt of Norwich, and ninety north-eaſt of London. Long. 1. 0. E. Lat. 52. 38. N.

WATTS (Dr. ISAAC) an eminent independent miniſter and poet, was born at Southampton, on the 17th of July, 1674, of parents who were eminent for religion, and were great ſufferers by the perſecution of the diſſenters, in the reign of king Charles II. He began to learn Latin at four years of age, in the knowledge of which, as well of the Greek language, he made a ſwift progreſs; and in 1690, was ſent up to London for an academical education, under the tuition of the reverend Mr. Thomas Rowe. When he had finiſhed his ſtudies there, he returned to his father's houſe, where he ſpent two years more, in reading, meditation, and prayer; and, in 1696, was invited by ſir John Hartopp, bart. to reſide in his family at Stoke-Newington, as tutor to his ſon, where he continued four years. In 1698, he was choſen aſſiſtant to Dr. Iſaac Chaney, at the meeting-houſe, near Duke's-Place; and, in 1701, ſucceeded that gentleman in the paſtoral office, when his ill ſtate of health induced his congregation to chooſe him an aſſiſtant. About the year 1712, the doctor falling into a weak ſtate of health, was taken into the family of ſir Thomas Abney, knt. where, to the day of his death, he was abundantly ſupplied with whatever could adminiſter to the convenience and ſatisfaction of life, but continued to preach to his congregation, and during that time conſtantly devoted a fifth part of his income to charitable uſes. In 1728, the univerſities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen, in Scotland, without his knowledge, conferred on him the degree of doctor of divinity. His numerous works have rendered his name famous among people of every denomination, both in this and other countries, and they have been tranſlated into a variety of languages. His Lyric Poems, his Pſalms, and Hymns, and his divine Songs for Children, are a ſufficient proof of his poetical talents, and have had an amazing number of editions. His Logic and Philoſophy have been much admired. He alſo wrote works upon a variety of other ſubjects, and printed ſeveral volumes of his Sermons. He was admired for the mildneſs and benevolence of his diſpoſition, and the ſweetneſs of his manners. His laſt ſickneſs was rather a decay of nature, worn out with age and intenſe application to his ſtudies; and he died on the 25th of November, 1748, in the ſeventy-fifth year of his age. After his death, his works were collected, and publiſhed in ſix volumes quarto.

WAYNFLEET (WILLIAM) biſhop of Wincheſter, and lord high-chancellor of England, in the reign of king Henry VI. was the ſon of Richard Patten, of Waynfleet, in Lincolnſhire, and received the firſt part of his education in a ſchool in his own county, and completed his ſtudies at Oxford, where he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of divinity, polite literature, and philoſophy. His firſt preferment was being made ſchool-maſter of Wincheſter college, which having enjoyed twelve years, he was made provoſt of Eton college; and, in 1447, was advanced to the biſhoprick of Wincheſter, in which ſtation his abilities, integrity, and prudence gave him a very conſiderable weight in his majeſty's councils. In October, 1456, he was appointed lord high chancellor of England, in the room of Thomas Bouchier, archbiſhop of Canterbury; but, on the 7th of July, 1460, being with the king at Northampton, a few days before the fatal battle near that town, wherein his majeſty was defeated, he reſigned the office of lord chancellor. Notwithſtanding his attachment to Henry VI. upon Edward the Fourth's eſtabliſhment on the throne, he was treated by that prince with great lenity. He was eminent for his piety, his amiable and obliging temper, and his unbounded compaſſion to the poor; nor was his love of learning, and his zeal for the promotion of it, leſs conſpicuous; for he made, at a vaſt expence, a very noble collection of books in the ancient languages, and alſo founded Magdalen college, Oxford, which, for building and revenues, can be paralleled by few colleges in Europe, the endowment taking in forty fellows, thirty demys, four chaplains, eight clerks, and ſixteen choriſters. He held the ſee of Wincheſter thirty-eight years, and died on the 11th of Auguſt, 1486.

WEBBE (GEORGE) a worthy divine, was born at Bromham, in Wiltſhire, in the reign of James I. and became rector of the church of St. Peter and Paul, at Bath. Upon the acceſſion of Charles I. he was made one of his majeſty's chaplains, and was eſteemed the beſt preacher at court; and indeed his compoſitions are in a purer and more elegant ſtyle than moſt of his cotemporaries. He publiſhed Sermons, ſeveral Treatiſes of practical Religion, and ſome books for the uſe of the lower forms in grammar ſchools, particularly an Engliſh Tranſlation of the two firſt Comedies of Terence. He died in the caſtle of Limerick, in 1641, where he was detained a priſoner by the Iriſh rebels.

WECHEL (CHRISTIAN) a famous printer in Paris, before the middle of the ſixteenth century. His editions were ſo extremely correct, that the errata of a folio volume did not ſometimes contain above two faults; but he was brought into trouble in 1534, for having ſold a book of Eraſmus *De eſu interdicto Carnium*, which had been cenſured by the faculty of divinity. According to father Garaſſe, he fell into poverty, by an immediate curſe of God, for printing a book, in which the author endeavoured to prove, that innocent children would not be eternally damned for dying without baptiſm.

WECHEL (CHRISTIAN and ANDREW) two celebrated printers, at Francfort, whoſe editions are correct and much eſteemed. They were ſons of the former, and owed this perfection of their art to the learned Frederic Sylburgius, corrector of their printing houſe. Chriſtian was living in 1552, and Andrew died on the 1ſt of November, 1581. A catalogue of the books which proceeded from their preſſes was printed at Francfort, in octavo, in 1590.

WEDEL (GEORGE WOLFGANG) a learned phyſician, was born at Goltzen, in Luſatia, on the 12th of November, 1645. After having finiſhed his ſtudies at Jena, he became doctor of phyſic, and was five years phyſician at Gotha. In 1672, he became profeſſor of medicine at Jena, and firſt phyſician to the duke of Saxony. He was a member of the Royal Society of Berlin, and of the Academy of the Curious in Nature, and died on the 6th of September, 1721, at ſeventy-ſix years of age. His principal works are, 1. *Ophiologia*. 2. *Pharmacia in Artis Formam redacta*. 3. *De Medicamentorum Facultatibus cognoſcendis & applicandis*. 4. *De Medicamentorum Compoſitione extemporanea*. 5. *Phyſiologia reformata*. 6. *De Sale volatili Plantarum*. 7. *Theoremata medica*, &c.

WECK, a ſea-port town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Cathneſs, ſeated on the German Sea, twenty miles eaſt of Dungſby-head. Long. 3. 45. W. Lat. 58. 40. N.

WEIDEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria, and capital of a bailiwick belonging to the elector of Bavaria. It is ſeated on the river Nab, fifteen miles north of Amberg. Long. 12. 14. E. Lat. 49. 38. N.

WEILBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Naſſau-Weilburg, ſeated on the river Lohne, twenty miles north-eaſt of Naſſau, and twenty north-weſt of Francfort. Long. 8. 10. E. Lat. 50. 27. N.

WEILL,

WEILL, a ſmall, free, and imperial town, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, ſeated on the river Wurm, twelve miles north-eaſt of Stutgard. Long. 8. 36. E. Lat. 48. 46. N.

WEIMAR, a town of Upper Saxony, and in the territory of Thuringia, with a magnificent caſtle, wherein the duke reſides. It is ſeated on the river Ilm, twenty miles north-eaſt of Erfurt, and ten weſt of Jena. It is the capital of the duchy of Sax-Weimar. Long. 11. 18. E. Lat. 50. 10. N.

WEIMAR (BERNARD) duke of Saxony, and one of the greateſt generals of the 17th century, was the youngeſt ſon of John, duke of Saxe-Weimar, and Dorothy Maria, princeſs of Anhalt. Being put at the head of a powerful army in Germany, by Lewis XIII. king of France, he gained ſeveral ſignal victories, took many cities, and even Alſace, which Lewis XIII. gave to him, and which rendered him very powerful. He was on the point of making ſtill greater conqueſts, when he died at Newburg, on the 18th of July, 1639. He was a Lutheran.

WEINGARTEN, a town in the Lower Palatinate of the Rhine, ſubject to the elector Palatine. It is ſeated on the river Printza, four miles north-eaſt of Dourlach. Long. 8. 32. E. Lat. 48. 55. N.

WEINHEIM, a town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate of the Rhine, ſubject to the elector Palatine. It is ſeated on the borders of the electorate of Mentz, five miles eaſt of Worms. Long. 8. 27. E. Lat. 49. 28. N.

WEISBADEN, a town of Germany, in the territory of Wetteravia, and county of Naſſau, fourteen miles weſt of Francfort. Long. 8. 0. E. Lat. 50. 6. N.

WEISSEMBURG, a town in Alſace, and in the county of Waſgaw. It was formerly a free and imperial town, but was ceded to France by the treaty of Ryſwick, when the fortifications were demoliſhed. It is ſeated on the river Lauter, ten miles ſouth-weſt of Landaw. Long. 7. 48. E. Lat. 49. 10. N.

WEISSEMBURG, a free and imperial town of Alſace, in the circle of Franconia, and in the biſhoprick of Aichſtat. The inhabitants are Proteſtants, and have two churches. Long. 11. 5. E. Lat. 49. 10. N.

WEISSEMBURG, a town in the circle of Upper Saxony, ſeated on the frontiers of Brandenburg, twenty-five miles from Wittemberg. Long. 13. 1. E. Lat. 51. 53. N.

WEITZIUS (JOHN) an able philologer, in the 17th century, wrote Commentaries, which are eſteemed, on Terence, Ovid de Triſtibus, Verrius Flaccus, &c.

WELCH-POOL, a town of Montgomeryſhire, in Wales, with a market on Mondays; and ſix fairs, on the ſecond Monday in March, on the firſt Monday before Eaſter, June 5, the firſt Monday after St. Peter's day, September 12, and November 16, for horſes, horned cattle, and ſheep. It is the largeſt and beſt-built town in the county, and is governed by bailiffs; and its market is very conſiderable for cattle, proviſions, and flannels. Its caſtle, now called Powis-caſtle, is a large and ſtately ſtructure. It is nineteen miles weſt of Shrewſbury, and one hundred and ſeventy north-weſt of London. Long. 3. 10. W. Lat. 52. 42. N.

WELLAND, a river that riſes in Leiceſterſhire, and runs eaſtward between the counties of Rutland and Northampton, and afterwards north-eaſt by Stafford, and through the ſouth diviſion of Lincolnſhire called Holland, falling into a bay of the ſea, which divides the counties of Lincoln and Norfolk.

WELLINGBOROUGH, a town of Northamptonſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays; and three fairs, on Eaſter-Wedneſday, for horſes and hogs; on Whit-Wedneſday, for horſes, horned cattle, and cheeſe; and on October 29, for horſes, horned cattle, and ſheep. It is ſeated on the aſcent of a hill, on the eaſtern banks of the river Nen. It is a large well-inhabited town, with a handſome church and free-ſchool. It is eighteen miles north-by-weſt of Bedford, and ſixty-nine north-by-weſt of London. Long. 0. 44. W. Lat. 52. 20. N.

WELLINGTON, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Thurſdays: and two fairs, on Thurſday before Eaſter, and on Holy Thurſday, both for cattle. It is ſeated on the river Tone, thirty-five miles ſouth-weſt of Wells, and one hundred and fifty-two weſt-by-ſouth from London. Long. 3. 30. W. Lat. 50. 57. N.

WELLINGTON, a town of Shropſhire, with a market on Thurſdays; and three fairs, on March 29, June 22, and November 17, for horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, and hogs. It is twelve miles eaſt of Shrewſbury, and one hundred and forty-two north-weſt of London. Long. 2. 30. W. Lat. 52. 43. N.

WELLS, a city of Somerſetſhire, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays; and ſix fairs, on May 30, June 24, October 10, October 14, November 17, and November 30, for oxen, horſes, ſheep, and hogs. It is the ſee of a biſhop, the biſhop of Bath being alſo that of Wells. It is ſuppoſed to take its name from the many ſprings and wells that are near it. It is not very large, but is adorned with handſome buildings, both public and private. Its cathedral is a very beautiful ſtructure, adorned with images and carved ſtone work. The biſhop's palace joins to the cathedral; and on the other ſide are the houſes for the prebendaries. In the market-place, is a fine market-houſe, ſupported by pillars. It is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. The chief manufacture is knit hoſe. It is nineteen miles ſouth-weſt of Briſtol, and one hundred and twenty-one weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 2 35. W. Lat. 51. 20. N.

WEM, a town of Shropſhire, with a market on Thurſdays; and four fairs, on May 6, and Holy Thurſday, for horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, linen, and flax-ſeed; on June 29 and November 22, for horned cattle, horſes, linen cloth, and hogs. It is ſeated on the river Roden, and is but a ſmall town, though the market is large for cattle and proviſions. It is ten miles north of Shrewſbury, and one hundred and ſixty-ſix north-weſt of London. Long. 2. 42. W. Lat. 52. 50. N.

WENDOVER, a town of Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Thurſdays; and two fairs, on May 2, and October 12, for cattle. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to parliament. It is ſeven miles ſouth of Ayleſbury, and thirty-ſix north-weſt from London. Long 0. 45. W. Lat. 51. 40. N.

WENER, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, ſeventy miles in length, and fifty in breadth.

WENLOCK, a town of Shropſhire, with a market on Mondays; and four fairs, on May 12, for cattle, horſes, and ſheep; July 5, for ſheep; October 17, and December 4, for horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, and hogs. It is a corporation, and ſends two members to parliament. It is thirteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Shrewſbury, and one hundred forty-ſeven north-eaſt of London. Long. 2. 32. W. Lat. 52. 44. N.

WENSYSSEL, a town of Denmark, in South Jutland, and capital of a prefecturate of the ſame name, which is one of the principalities of the dioceſe of Alberg. It is ſeated ſeventeen miles north-weſt of Alberg. Long. 9 30. E. Lat. 57. 6. N.

WENTWORTH (ſir THOMAS) afterwards earl of Strafford, was deſcended from a very ancient family, ſeated at Wentworth, in Yorkſhire, and was born at London, in the year 1593. He ſtudied at St John's college, Cambridge; and, on his quitting the univerſity, travelled. Upon the death of his father, he became poſſeſſed of the family eſtate, which amounted to 6000l per annum, and was appointed cuſtos rotulorum for the county of York, which county he ſeveral times repreſented in parliament, particularly in the new parliament called on the acceſſion of Charles I. in which he ſteadily oppoſed the arbitrary meaſures of the court. His eloquence gave him ſuch ſway in the houſe, that he was made ſheriff of Yorkſhire, in order to diſable him from ſitting in it; and, in 1627, he was impriſoned by the lords of the council, for refuſing the royal loan. In the ſucceeding parliament, he again repreſented his county, and vigorouſly exerted himſelf, inſiſting that the redreſs of grievances and the granting of ſupplies ſhould go together; but, at the end of the ſeſſion, the miniſtry, by offering him a peerage and the preſidentſhip of the council in the northern parts, bought him off from the popular party.

He was at firſt aſhamed of his apoſtacy; but at length deſiring an interview with Mr. Pym, perſuaded him to continue his aſſociate, and to juſtify his conduct, which he abſolutely refuſed. About this time he contracted an intimate friendſhip with archbiſhop Laud, and became an active ſecond in all his arbitrary meaſures. During his preſidentſhip, he exerciſed his power with great ſeverity, and, in ſome caſes, even with childiſh inſolence, particularly in committing to priſon Henry Bellaſis, ſon to the lord Falconberg, for not having pulled off his hat to him, though he pleaded he was talking to lord Fairfax, and that his face was turned another way. In 1631, he was appointed deputy of Ireland, when, by his wiſe regulations, he emancipated the crown from a debt of more than 100,000l. bought off all the incumbrances on the revenue, made an improvement of 40,000l on the yearly income, and brought the church of Ireland to a perfect conformity to that of England: yet, during his government, was guilty of many exertions of deſpotiſm, and ſhewed a fondneſs for being punctiliouſly treated with all the formalities of ſtate. He reprimanded the earl of Kildare, the firſt peer of Ireland, for oppoſing his propoſitions to the parliament, and afterwards obliged him, without any legal proceſs, to ſubmit his title to an eſtate to his deciſion, and impriſoned him during an whole year: but the worſt part of his adminiſtration was his ſentence of death againſt lord Mountnorris. Wentworth had given Mountnorris's kinſman a blow for having accidentally hurt his foot, which being mentioned however,

before Mountnorris at the chancellor's, he obſerved that the gentleman had a brother who would not have taken ſuch an affront; and for this he was hurried before a court-martial, and, in two hours, condemned to ſuffer death. The king, however, gave him his life; but he was obliged to acknowledge the juſtice of his ſentence, to ſuffer three years impriſonment, and to be deprived of his eſtate and all his employments. However, his majeſty was ſo pleaſed with Wentworth's adminiſtration, that he not only raiſed him to the dignity of lord-lieutenant of Ireland, but made him earl of Strafford, and knight of the garter.

On the opening of the long parliament, he was impeached by Mr. Pym, in the name of all the commons of England, and committed to the Tower. His impeachment conſiſted of twenty-eight articles, and his trial laſted eighteen days, during which he defended himſelf with ſuch addreſs, that the commons, doubting whether the lords would give judgment againſt him, paſſed a bill for attainting him of high treaſon. The reverend Mr. Granger obſerves, that "he pleaded his cauſe upon his trial with a clearneſs and ſtrength of reaſon that muſt have acquitted him in any court but ſuch as was determined to condemn him. When he ſaw that the force of argument was not likely to prevail, he had recourſe to the pathetic, of which he was a great maſter, and ſuch were the powers of his eloquence, that many who ſincerely hated the prime-miniſter as ſincerely pitied the man." The bill was ſtopped for ſome time in the houſe of lords, and the king tried every method to appeaſe the reſentment of the commons and ſave him; but great mobs, armed with clubs and ſwords, ſurrounded the palace, threatening deſtruction to all the royal family, unleſs the king conſented to Strafford's death. The earl underſtanding the diſtreſs the king was in, generouſly wrote to him, not to hazard his own ſafety and the peace of the kingdom for his ſake, adding, that his conſent would abundantly acquit his majeſty in the eye of heaven. At length, the king, after paſſing two days and nights in the utmoſt perplexity, with extreme reluctance, ſigned a commiſſion for paſſing the bill, and the earl was beheaded on Tower-hill, on the 12th of May, 1641, in the forty-ninth year of his age, behaving in the laſt ſcene of his life with a remarkable dignity and greatneſs of mind. However, after the Reſtoration, the bill of attainder was reverſed. In 1739, the earl of Strafford's letters were publiſhed in two volumes folio.

WEOBLY, a town of Herefordſhire with a market on Tueſday; and two fairs, on Holy Thurſday, for horned cattle and horſes; and on the Thurſday three weeks following, for horned cattle, horſes, and coarſe linen cloth. It is an ancient borough-town, and ſends two members to parliament; but its trade was more conſiderable formerly than it is at preſent. It is fourteen miles north-weſt of Hereford, and one hundred and forty-four north-weſt of London. Long. 2. 55. W. Lat. 52. 10. N.

WERBEN, a town in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, ſeated at the confluence of rivers Havel and Elb, ſixty miles north-weſt of Berlin, and is ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. Long. 12. 30. E. Lat. 53. 10. N.

WERCHTEREN, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Demer and Dyle, nine miles eaſt of Mechlin. Long. 4. 36. E. Lat. 51. 10. N.

WERDEN, a town in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark, ſeated on the river Roer, ten miles north-eaſt of Duſſeldorp, and is ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. Long. 6. 31. W. Lat. 51. 26. N.

WERDENBERG, a town of Swiſſerland, in a county of the ſame name, of which it is the capital. It is defended by an old ſtrong caſtle, built upon an eminence. It is in the canton of Glaris, and ſeated on the weſt ſide of the Rhine, fifteen miles eaſt of Glaris. Long. 9. 40. E. Lat. 47. 10. N.

WERENFELS (SAMUEL) one of the moſt celebrated and judicious divines Swiſſerland has produced, was born at Baſil, on the 1ſt of March, 1657. He obtained the profeſſorſhip of logic, in 1684, and the following year that of the Greek tongue. A ſhort time after, he accompanied Gilbert Burnet, afterwards biſhop of Saliſbury, and Frederic Battier, in a literary journey into Holland and Germany. At his return to Baſil, he obtained the chair of eloquence, which he much deſired, and during the nine years in which he filled that chair, perfected himſelf in polite literature, and formed himſelf on the excellent models of antiquity. His Treatiſe *De Logomachiis Eruditorum*, publiſhed in 1692, is greatly admired. In 1706, he became a member of the Engliſh Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel, and, in 1708, of the Royal Society of Sciences at Berlin. His reputation, which daily increaſed, procured him the correſpondence of the moſt learned men in Europe, and drew to Baſil, a multitude of ſtudents, to whoſe inſtruction he zealouſly applied himſelf. He converſed familiarly with them, and cultivated their judgment much more than their memory. He particularly inſpired them with thoſe ſentiments of mildneſs, the tolerating ſpirit, and the moderation he himſelf poſſeſſed; and conducted them in thoſe paths of virtue and probity, in which he himſelf had walked during his whole life. He died at Baſil, on the 1ſt of June, 1740. All his works have been collected in two volumes quarto, the moſt complete edition of which is that of Geneva and Lauſanne, in 1739.

WERLE, a town in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Munſter, with a good citadel. It is thirty miles ſouth of Munſter, and is ſubject to the elector of Cologne. Long. 7. 26. E. Lat. 51. 27. N.

WERMELAND, a province of Sweden, in Weſtrogothia. It is bounded on the north by Weſtmania, on the eaſt by Nericia, on the ſouth by the lake Wener and Dalia, and on the weſt by the mountains of Norway. It is about one hundred miles in length, and fifty in breadth, but is full of lakes and marſhes. Carlſtadt and Philipſtadt are the principal towns.

WERN, a town in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the biſhoprick of Munſter, ſeated near the river Lippe. Long. 7. 45. E. Lat. 51. 40. N.

WERTHEIM, a town in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a county of the ſame name; ſeated at the confluence of the river Meins and Tauber, twenty miles weſt of Wurtzburg. Long. 9. 16. E. Lat. 49. 44. N.

WESEL, a town in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves. It was formerly an Imperial city, and is now a large handſome town, with a conſiderable fortreſs. It is ſeated on the river Rhine, near the place where the river Lippe falls into it. There are two Proteſtant churches here, and one Roman Catholic, and the government is in the hands of the Proteſtants. It is eight miles north-eaſt of Gueldres, and forty-five north of Cologne. Long. 6. 12. E. Lat. 51. 28. N.

WESENBERG, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in the province of Eſthonia. It is pretty well fortified, and is ſeated on the river Wiſs, fifty-five miles north-weſt of Narva. Long. 26. 15. E. Lat. 59. 18. N.

WESER, a large river which riſes in the county of Henneberg in Franconia, and paſſing by Smalcald, croſſes a corner of Thuringia, and entering the duchy of Brunſwick, receives the Fuld at Munden; then it looſes the name of Warra which it had before, and takes that of Weſer, and runs on the confines of Weſtphalia and Lower Saxony, paſſes by Corway, Hamelen, Minden, and Hoy, where it receives the Aller, and then goes to Bremen and Carelſburg, falling into the German Sea, on the confines of the duchy of Bremen.

WEST (GILBERT) was the ſon of Dr. Weſt, prebendary of Wincheſter, and chaplain to king George I. but at twelve years of age, Mr. Gilbert Weſt loſt his father. He ſtudied at Wincheſter and Eton ſchools, and from thence was placed in Chriſt-church college, Oxford. His ſtudious and ſerious turn inclined him to take orders, but lord Cobham, his uncle, diverted him from that purſuit, and gave him a cornecy in his own regiment. This profeſſion he ſoon quitted, on account of an opening of another nature, which preſented him a flattering proſpect of advancement in life. A number of young gentlemen were to be elected from the univerſities, and, at the expence of the government, were to be taught foreign languages, and then ſent to the ſecretaries office, to be intiated into buſineſs, and trained there for public ſervices, as envoys, ambaſſadors, &c. Mr. Gilbert Weſt was one of the few pitched upon, and on his firſt introduction into that office, lord Townſend, ſecretary of ſtate, treated him with ſingular marks of regard, and the ſtrongeſt inclinations to ſerve him, were teſtified from all quarters. But his uncle lord Cobham's ſtrong oppoſition to the meaſures of the government, rendered theſe advantages entirely fruitleſs, and the miniſters honeſtly told Mr. Weſt, that he muſt not expect them to diſtinguiſh his merit, as any favours conferred upon him would be imputed as done to his uncle lord Cobham. Mr. Weſt now left that office, and all his views of making his fortune and entering into marriage, retired to Wickam in Kent, where he lived in great domeſtic comfort, and tranquil happineſs. He was there viſited by his valuable friends, who held the moſt delightful converſe of wit, humour, and learning, ſupported upon the principles of virtue, ſound reaſoning, and ſolid friendſhip, which rendered the whole chearful, animating, and inſtructive. Mr. William Pit, who was one of thoſe that compoſed this happy ſociety, becoming pay-maſter, appointed Mr. Weſt treaſurer to Chelſea-hoſpital; and he obtained a ſeat at the council-board, in conſequence of a friendſhip contracted at ſchool with one of the duke of Devonſhire's ſons, who procured of his grace, his being nominated one of the clerks extraordinary of that office. Towards the latter part of Mr. Weſt's life, he

wholly applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the Scriptures, being extremely anxious to try his utmoſt endeavours to reconcile the ſeeming inconſiſtencies which gave the enemies to revealed religion a handle to doubt and diſcredit their authenticity. His works bear teſtimony to his worth and learning. He had a mind replete with virtue, and was an honour to his country; but died at fifty years of age.

WESTBURY, a town of Wiltſhire, with a market on Fridays; and two fairs, on the firſt Friday in Lent and Whit-Monday, for pedlar's ware. It is a borough town, governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It is twenty-four miles north-weſt of Saliſbury, and one hundred and two weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 2. 6. W. Lat. 51. 20. N.

WESTERAS, a conſiderable town of Sweden, and capital of Weſtmania, with a biſhop's ſee, and a caſtle. It is ſeated on the lake Maler, twelve miles north-eaſt of Coping. Long. 17. 5. E. Lat. 59. 38. N.

WESTERBURG, a town in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and territory of Wetteravia, thirty-five miles north of Mentz. Long. 7. 50. E. Lat. 50. 41. N.

WESTERWICK, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, on the frontiers of Oſtrogothia, with a good harbour. It is ſeated on the Baltic Sea, twenty-four miles north-eaſt of Calmar. Long. 17. 45. E. Lat. 57. 58. N.

WEST-HOFP, a town of France, in Alſace, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain. Long. 8. 37. E. Lat. 48. 37. N.

WESTLOW, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays; and a fair on March 5, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is ſeated between two hills, on a navigable creek of the ſea, over which there is a bridge, ſupported by many arches, which leads to Eaſtlow, or Eaſtloo. They are both towns corporate, and ſend members to parliament. It is ſixteen miles weſt-by-ſouth of Plymouth. Long. 4. 50. W. Lat. 50. 25. N.

WESTMANIA, a province of Proper Sweden, ſeventy five miles in length, and forty-two in breadth. It is bounded on the north by Dalecarlia, on the eaſt by Upland, on the ſouth by Sudermania and Nericia, and on the weſt by Wermland. There was formerly mines of ſilver here, but they are now neglected.

WEST-MEATH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, bounded on the north by Longford and Cavan, on the eaſt by Eaſt-Meath, on the ſouth by the King's County, and on the weſt by the river Shannon, which ſeparates it from Roſcommon, it being forty miles in length, and twenty in breadth. It is fertile and populous.

WESTMINSTER. See LONDON.

WESTMORELAND, an Engliſh county, forty miles in length, and twenty-one in breadth; bounded on the north-weſt by Cumberland, on the weſt and ſouth by Lancaſhire, and on the eaſt by Yorkſhire. It contains twenty-ſix pariſhes, eight market towns, and ſends four members to parliament, two for the county, and two for Appleby. The air is very ſharp and cold, but healthy to thoſe whoſe conſtitutions are able to bear it. It is a mountainous county, but there are ſome valleys which are fruitful in corn and paſtures; beſides, the hills ſerve to feed a great number of ſheep. The principal rivers are the Eden, the Ken, the Loan, the Eamon, the Tees, the Lowther, the Hunna, the Winſter, the Lavennet-beck, and the Blinkern-beck. There are alſo four noted meers or lakes, called Uiles-water, Broad water, Horns-water, and Winnander-meer. The principal town is Appleby.

WESTPHALIA, one of the circles of Germany, bounded on the eaſt by the circle of Lower Saxony, on the ſouth by Heſſe, Weſterwalde, and the Rhine, on the weſt by the United Provinces, and on the north by the German Sea. The air is cold; but the ſoil produces paſtures and ſome corn, though there are a great many marſhes. The horſes are large, and the hogs are in high eſteem, eſpecially the hams. The principal rivers are the Weſer, the Embs, the Lippe, and the Rouer. It contains ſeveral ſovereignties, as the biſhoprics of Oſnabrug, Munſter, Paderborn, the abbey of Corvey, the principality of Minden, the counties of Ravenſburg, Tecklenburg, Ritburg, Lippe, Lemgow, Spiegleberg, Schawenburg, Hoye, Diepholt, Delmenhorſt, Oldenburg, Embden, Eaſt Frieſland, Bentheim, Lingen, and Stentort. Theſe are to the north of the river Lippe. To the ſouth of it are the abbeys of Eſſen and Verden, the town of Dortmund, the counties of Mark, Homburg, and Renecklinckhauſen, the duchies of Weſtphalia, Berg, and that of Cleves. Munſter is the moſt conſiderable town.

WESTPHALIA, (the duchy of) is in the circle of Weſtphalia, and is bounded on the north by the biſhopricks of Munſter and Oſnabrug, and the county of Lippe, on the weſt by that of Marck, on the ſouth by the territory of Naſſau, and on the eaſt by the counties of Witgenſtein, Hartzfeld, Waldeck, and the landgravate of Heſſe, being about forty miles in length, and twenty-five in breadth. It is a mountainous country, full of wood; but is moderately fertile, and Arenſburg is the capital town.

WESTRAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Wedneſdays; and one fair, on September 19, for bullocks, horſes, and toys. It is ſeated on the river Darent, on the confines of Surry; and the market is very conſiderable. It is fourteen miles north-weſt of Tunbridge, and twenty-two ſouth-ſouth-eaſt of London. Long. 17. 45. E. Lat. 51. 15. N.

WESTERGOTHIA. See WEST GOTHLAND.

WETER, a lake of Sweden, in Gothland, to the weſt of the lake Wener, eighty miles in length, and twenty-five in breadth.

WETERAVIA, a province of Germany, in the circle of the Rhine, having the electorate of the Rhine on the weſt, and Heſſe and the abbey of Fuld on the eaſt. It is divided into two parts by the river Lohn; one of which is called Weteravia Proper, and the other North Weteravia, or Weſterwald.

WETHERBY, a town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Thurſdays; and three fairs, on Holy Thurſday, Auguſt 25, and November 22, for horſes, ſheep, and hogs. It is ſeated on the river Wharf, and is but a ſmall place, though the market is pretty good. It is fourteen miles weſt of York, and one hundred and ninety-two north-by-weſt of London. Long. 1. 12. W. Lat. 53. 55. N.

WETSTEIN, (JOHN-JAMES) a learned divine of Swiſſerland, was born at Baſil on the 5th of March, 1693. At eleven years of age, he had made ſuch progreſs in the Greek and Latin tongues, as to be thought fit for higher purſuits. At fourteen he applied to divinity under his uncle, John Rodolphus Wetſtein, and learned Hebrew, and the other oriental tongues from Buxtorf. At ſixteen he took the degree of doctor in philoſophy, and four years after was admitted into the miniſtry. On this occaſion he publicly defended a theſis *De variis Novi Teſtamenti Lectionibus*, ſhewing that the vaſt variety of readings are no argument againſt the genuineneſs and authenticity of the text. He made theſe various readings the object of his attention; and, while ſtudying the ancient Greeks authors, kept this point conſtantly in view. He was exceedingly pleaſed with examining all the manuſcripts he could find, and his curioſity in this reſpect was the chief motive of his travelling into foreign countries. In 1714, he went to Geneva, and, after ſome ſtay there, to Paris, from thence he came to England, and had many conferences with the learned Dr. Bentley relating to the prime object of his travels. On his return to Baſil in July 1717, he, for ſeveral years, applied to the buſineſs of the miniſtry, ſtill proceeding with his critical diſquiſitions upon the various readings of the New Teſtament, keeping a conſtant correſpondence with Dr. Bentley, who was, at the ſame time, preparing an edition of that ſacred book, yet did not propoſe to make uſe of any manuſcripts leſs than a thouſand years old. In 1730, he publiſhed in quarto *Prolegomena ad Novi Teſtamenti Graci Editionem accuratiſſimam, e vetuſtiſſimis Codd. MSS. denuo procurandam.*

Before the publication of this Prolegomena, ſome divines procured a decree from the ſenate of Baſil, that his undertaking was both trifling, unneceſſary, and dangerous, and that his New Teſtament favoured Socinianiſm; but now by various arts and intrigues, they got him prohibited from officiating as miniſter. Upon this he went to Holland, and had not been long at Amſterdam before he was nominated by the remonſtrants to ſucceed the celebrated Le Clerc, now ſuperannuated. There he ſpared no pains to bring his edition of the New Teſtament to perfection, and even for that purpoſe came over a ſecond time to England. At laſt, he publiſhed the firſt volume in 1751, and the ſecond in 1752. He left the text as he found it, but placed under it the various readings, of which he had collected more than any one before him. Under theſe he ſubjoined a critical commentary, containing obſervations collected from an infinite number of Greek, Hebrew, and Latin writers. At the end of his New Teſtament, he printed two Epiſtles of Clemens Romanus, with a Latin verſion and preface, in which he endeavours to eſtabliſh their genuineneſs. Theſe epiſtles had hitherto remained unknown to the learned, and were diſcovered by him in a Syriac manuſcript of the New Teſtament.

By this work his reputation was eſtabliſhed over all Europe, and he received marks of honour and diſtinction from ſeveral illuſtrious bodies of men. In June 1752, he was elected into the Royal Academy in Pruſſia, then into the Engliſh Society for Propagating the Goſpel in Foreign Parts; and ſoon after into the Royal Society of London. This gentleman alſo publiſhed ſome ſmall works, and is ſaid to have been not only an univerſal ſcholar, but to abound in good

good and amiable qualities. He died at Amſterdam of a mortification, on the 24th of March, 1754.

WETZLAR, a free and imperial town of Weteravia, ſeated on the river Lohn. Though it is not large, it is ſurrounded with ditches and encompaſſed with walls flanked with towers. The inhabitants profeſs the proteſtant religion. In 1693, the imperial chamber was transferred to this place, which before was at Spires on account of the wars which ravaged the Palatinate. It is five miles ſouth of Solms, and twenty north of Frankfort. Long. 8. 20. E. Lat 50. 36. N.

WEXFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munſter, bounded on the north by the county of Wicklow, on the eaſt and ſouth by the Ocean, and on the weſt by Kilkenny and Waterford, being forty-ſeven miles in length, and twenty-ſeven in breadth. It is fruitful in corn and graſs, and the principal town is Wexford.

WEXFORD, a ſea-port town of Ireland, and the capital of the county of the ſame name. It was once reckoned the principal of all Ireland, and was the firſt colony of the Engliſh. It is ſtill a large and handſome town, and has a very commodious harbour, at the mouth of the river Slaney, which is on a bay of the Iriſh channel. It is ſeventeen miles eaſt of Roſs, and ſixty-two ſouth of Dublin. Long. 6. 25. W. Lat. 52. 15. N.

WEXIO, a town of Sweden, in South Gothland, ſeated on the lake Salen, with a biſhop's ſee. It is forty-ſeven miles weſt of Calmar, and one hundred and thirty-five ſouth-weſt of Stockholm. Long. 14. 46. E. Lat. 47. 18. N.

WEYMOUTH. See MELCOMBE REGIS.

WHARTON, (Sir GEORGE) a famous royaliſt in the reign of Charles I. was deſcended from a genteel family in Weſtmoreland. He ſpent the greateſt part of his patrimony in the ſervice of king Charles, for whom he raiſed a fine troop of horſe, which he commanded in perſon. When he could no longer keep the field, he retired to his ſtudies, which he purſued with uncommon application, particularly that of aſtrology, the foible of that age, to which he had an early propenſity. His progreſs in this pretended art was ſuitable to his paſſion for it, and he was looked upon by the royaliſts as equal at leaſt to Lilly and Booker, of whom he was the rival and antagoniſt. He was the author of Almanacks, Mercuries, and ſeveral other pieces of the ſame kind. We are indebted to him for a Chronology of the Battles, Sieges, and other remarkable Occurrences of the Civil War, ſince printed with many additions in the Hiſtorian's Guide, and in Salmon's Chronological Hiſtorian. He had a knack of verſifying, which he exerciſed in little ſallies of drollery and ſatire, interſperſed in his aſtrological works. Upon the reſtoration he was appointed treaſurer and pay-maſter of the ordnance, and created a baronet. He died on the 12th of Auguſt, 1681.

WHARTON, (Dr. THOMAS) an eminent Engliſh phyſician, was deſcended from an ancient and genteel family of that name in Yorkſhire, and was educated in Pembroke college, Cambridge, whence he removed to Trinity college, Oxford. Upon the breaking out of the civil wars, he retired to London, where he practiſed phyſic under Dr. John Bathurſt. After the garriſon at Oxford had ſurrendered to the parliament in 1646, he returned to Trinity college, and the next year was created doctor of phyſic; he then returned to London, was choſen a fellow of the College of Phyſicians, was for five or ſix years cenſor of the college, and became one of the lecturers in Greſham college. In 1656, he publiſhed at London, in octavo, his *Adenographia, ſeu Deſcriptio Glandularum totius Corporis*, in which he has given a more accurate deſcription of the glands of the whole body than had ever been done before, and aſſigns them more noble uſes. He died in 1673.

WHARTON, (ANNE) a lady eminent for her excellent genius and poetical talent in the reign of king Charles II. was the daughter and coheireſs of ſir Henry Lee of Ditchley, in Oxfordſhire, and ſiſter to the counteſs of Abingdon, whoſe memory Mr. Dryden has celebrated in a funeral panegyric, entitled Eleonora. She was the wife of Thomas Wharton, eſq. afterwards marquis of Wharton, by whom ſhe had no iſſue. In 1681, ſhe was in France on account of her health, and about the next year held a correſpondence by letters with Dr. Gilbert Burnet, who wrote ſeveral poems which he ſent her. This lady, among other poems, wrote a Paraphraſe on the Lamentations of Jeremiah, and another on the 53d chapter of Iſaiah; a Paraphraſe on the Lord's Prayer; Verſes to Mr. Waller, and an Elegy on the Death of the Earl of Rocheſter, upon which laſt piece Mr. Waller wrote a copy of Verſes to her, as he did another upon her Paraphraſe of the Lord's Prayer, and his two Cantos of Divine Poeſy were occaſioned by the ſight of her Paraphraſe on the 53d chapter of Iſaiah.

WHARTON, (HENRY) a learned Engliſh divine, was born on the 9th of November, 1664, at Worſtead in Norfolk, of which pariſh his father, Mr. Edmund Wharton, was vicar, and afterwards rector of Saxlingham in the ſame county. He was educated under his father, who thoroughly inſtructed him in the Latin and Greek tongues, and afterwards ſtudied at Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, where he proſecuted his ſtudies with great vigour, and was inſtructed in the mathematics by Mr. Iſaac Newton, amongſt a ſelect company to whom that great man taught that ſcience in his own private chamber. He afterwards aſſiſted Dr. William Cave in compiling his *Hiſtoria Literaria*, and at length became tutor to the only ſon of the lord Arundel. In 1688, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by publiſhing ſeveral pieces in defence of the proteſtant religion; and, though as yet no more than a deacon, was honoured by archbiſhop Sancroft with a licence for preaching through the whole province of Canterbury, and was alſo made one of the archbiſhop's chaplains. The ſame year he obtained the vicarage of Minſter in the iſle of Thanet, and afterwards the rectory of Chartham, and died on the 5th of March, 1695, in the thirty-firſt year of his age. He was interred in Weſtminſter Abbey, where a ſmall monument is erected to his memory. He was a man of great natural endowments, quick apprehenſion, faithful memory, and indefatigable induſtry, and was modeſt, ſober, pious, and charitable; his death was greatly lamented by all learned men both at home and abroad. He publiſhed, 1. A Defence of Pluralities. 2. *Anglia Sacra*, two volumes, folio. 3. *Jacobi Uſſerii Armachani Hiſtoria Dogmatica inter Orthodoxos et Pontificios de Scripturis et ſacris Vernaculis*, which work he tranſcribed and digeſted from the original, and added to it at a conſiderable Supplement of his own. 4. *Hiſtoria de Epiſcopis et Decanis Londinenſibus*, octavo. 5. *Bedæ Venerabilis Opera*, and ſeveral other works.

WHARTON, (THOMAS) marquis of Wharton, was the eldeſt ſon of Philip lord Wharton, and was born about the year 1640. He ſat in parliament during the reigns of Charles II. and James II. diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his oppoſition to the court; and, in 1688, is ſuppoſed to have drawn up the firſt draught of the invitation of the prince of Orange to come to England, whom he alſo joined at Exeter ſoon after his landing at Torbay. Upon the advancement of king William and queen Mary to the throne, Mr. Wharton was made comptroller of the houſhold, and ſworn of the privy council. Upon the death of his father, he ſucceeded him in his title of lord Wharton; and, in 1697, he was made chief juſtice in eyre on this ſide the Trent, and lord lieutenant of Oxfordſhire.

Upon the acceſſion of queen Anne to the throne, his lordſhip was removed from his employments; and, in December 1702, was one of the managers for the lords in the conference with the houſe of commons relating to the bill againſt occaſional conformity, which he oppoſed upon all occaſions with great vigour and addreſs. In April 1705, he attended the queen at Cambridge, and, among other noble perſons, was admitted to the degree of doctor of laws. In the latter end of that year his lordſhip opened the debate in the houſe of lords for a regency in caſe of the queen's demiſe, who ſhould be empowered to act in the name of the ſucceſſor till he ſhould ſend over orders, and this motion being ſupported by all the whig lords, a bill was ordered to be brought into the houſe for that purpoſe. In 1706, he was appointed one of the commiſſioners for the union with Scotland, which being concluded, he was one of the moſt zealous advocates for paſſing the bill, and the ſame year was created earl of Wharton. In the latter end of the year 1708, his lordſhip was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, where he exerted himſelf in producing unanimity among the proteſtants of all denominations, that they might be able to defend themſelves againſt their enemies of the church of Rome; and his lordſhip's conduct was ſuch in that great poſt, that the houſe of peers of that kingdom in their addreſs to the queen, returned their thanks to her majeſty for ſending a perſon of ſuch wiſdom and experience to be their chief governor. His lordſhip returned thither on the 7th of May, 1710; but, in October following, upon the change of the miniſtry, he delivered up his commiſſion of lord lieutenant, which was given to the duke of Ormond, and he was ſoon after ſeverely reproached in the Examiner, and other political papers, on account of his adminiſtration in that kingdom, and no writer attacked him with greater aſperity than dean Swift, who endeavoured to expoſe him under the character of Verres, though that divine had not long before ſolicited very earneſtly to be admitted his lordſhip's chaplain. The earl oppoſed with great vigour the meaſures of the court during the four laſt years of the queen's reign, and particularly the ſchiſm bill.

In September 1714, ſoon after the arrival of George I. in England, his lordſhip was made lord privy-ſeal; and, in the beginning of January following, created marquis of Wharton, but he did not long enjoy theſe diſtinctions, for he died at his houſe in Dover-ſtreet on the 12th of April, 1715,

1715, in the ſeventy-ſixth year of his age, leaving only one ſon, Philip, afterwards duke of Wharton, the ſubject of the next article.

WHARTON, (PHILIP duke of) a nobleman of the moſt whimſical, extravagant, and inconſiſtent turn of mind, was educated by his father's expreſs order at home. He very early married a young lady, the daughter of major-general Holmes, which diſappointed his father's views of diſpoſing of him in ſuch a marriage as would have been a conſiderable addition to the fortune and grandeur of his illuſtrious family; yet that amiable lady deſerved infinitely more felicity than ſhe met with by this alliance. This precipitate marriage is thought to have haſtened the death of his father, after which the duke being free from paternal reſtraints, plunged into thoſe exceſſes which rendered him, as Pope expreſſes it,

A tyrant to the wife his heart approv'd,
A rebel to the very king he loved.

In the beginning of the year 1716, his lordſhip began his travels; and, as he was deſigned to be inſtructed in the ſtricteſt whig principles, Geneva was thought a proper place for his reſidence. He firſt paſſed through Holland, and viſited ſeveral courts of Germany; and being arrived at Geneva, conceived ſuch a diſguſt againſt his governor, that he left him and ſet out poſt for Lyons, where he wrote a letter to the chevalier de St. George, who then reſided at Avignon, and preſented him a very fine ſtone horſe, which the chevalier no ſooner received than he ſent a man of quality to him, who took him privately to his court, where he was entertained with the greateſt marks of eſteem, and had the title of duke of Northumberland conferred upon him. He, however, remained there but one day, and then returned poſt to Lyons, from whence he ſet out for Paris. He likewiſe made a viſit to the conſort of James II. who then reſided at St. Germains, to whom he alſo paid his court. During his ſtay at Paris, his winning addreſs and abilities gained him the eſteem and admiration of all the Britiſh ſubjects of rank of both parties.

About the latter end of December 1716, he arrived in England, whence he ſoon after ſet out for Ireland, where, though under age, he was allowed the honour to take his ſeat in the houſe of peers, and immediately diſtinguiſhed himſelf, notwithſtanding his former conduct, as a violent partizan for the miniſtry; in conſequence of which zeal the king created him a duke. He no ſooner came of age than he was introduced to the houſe of lords in England with the ſame blaze of reputation. In a little time he oppoſed the court, and appeared one of the moſt vigorous in defence of the biſhop of Rocheſter, and ſoon after printed his thoughts twice a week in a paper called the True Briton, ſeveral thouſands of which were diſperſed weekly.

The duke's boundleſs profuſion had, by this time, ſo burthened his eſtate, that by a decree of Chancery it was veſted in the hands of truſtees for the payment of his debts, allowing him a proviſion of 1200 l. per annum for his ſubſiſtence. This being not ſufficient to ſupport his title with ſuitable dignity, he went abroad and ſhone to great advantage with reſpect to his perſonal character at the Imperial court. From thence he made a tour to Spain, where the Engliſh miniſter was ſo alarmed at his arrival, as to ſend two expreſſes from Madrid to London upon the apprehenſion that his grace was received there in the character of an ambaſſador, upon which the duke received a ſummons under the privy-ſeal to return home; but, inſtead of obeying it, he endeavoured to inflame the Spaniſh court againſt that of Great Britain, for exerciſing an act of power, as he was pleaſed to call it, within the juriſdiction of his catholic majeſty. He then acted openly in the ſervice of the pretender, and was received at his court with the greateſt marks of favour.

While his grace was thus employed, his neglected ducheſs died in England on the 14th of April, 1726, without iſſue, and ſoon after the duke fell violently in love with M. Oberne, one of the maids of honour to the queen of Spain, the daughter of an Iriſh colonel, who had died in that ſervice, and whoſe fortune chiefly conſiſted in her perſonal accompliſhments. All his friends, and particularly the queen of Spain, oppoſed the match; but he falling into a lingering fever, occaſioned by his diſappointment, the queen gave her conſent, and they were ſoon after married. He then ſpent ſome time at Rome, where he accepted of a blue garter, aſſumed the title of duke of Northumberland, and for a while enjoyed the confidence of the exiled prince. But not always keeping within the bounds of Italian gravity, it became neceſſary for him to remove from thence; when, going by ſea to Barcelona, he wrote a letter to the king of Spain, acquainting him that he would aſſiſt at the ſiege of Gibraltar as a volunteer. The king thanked him for the honour, and accepted his ſervice; but the duke ſoon growing weary, wrote a reſpectful letter to the Chevalier de St. George, expreſſing a deſire to viſit his court, but the chevalier adviſed him to draw near to England.

The duke ſeemed reſolved to follow his advice, and ſetting out with his ducheſs, arrived at Paris in May 1728, whence he ſoon after proceeded to Rouen, where he took up his reſidence, and was ſo far from making any conceſſion to the government of England, that he did not give himſelf the leaſt trouble about his eſtate, or any other concern there; though, on his arrival at Rouen, he had only about 600 l. in his poſſeſſion, and a bill of indictment was preferred againſt him in England for high treaſon. Soon after the chevalier ſent him 2000 l. which he ſquandered away in a courſe of extravagance, when, to ſave the charges of travelling by land, he went from Orleans to Nantz by water, and ſtaid there till he got a remittance from Paris, which was ſquandered almoſt as ſoon as received. At Nantz he was joined by his ragged ſervants, and from thence took ſhipping with them for Bilboa, when the queen of Spain took the ducheſs to attend her perſon. About the beginning of the year 1731, the duke, who commanded a regiment, was at Lerida, but declined ſo faſt, that he could not move without aſſiſtance, yet, when free from pain, did not loſe his gaiety. He, however, received benefit from ſome mineral waters in Catalonia, but ſoon after relapſed at a ſmall village, where he was utterly deſtitute of all the neceſſaries of life, till ſome charitable fathers of a Bernardine convent removed him to their houſe, and gave him all the relief in their power. Under their hoſpitable roof he languiſhed a week, and then died, without one friend or acquaintance to cloſe his eyes, and his funeral was performed in the ſame manner in which the fathers inter thoſe of their own fraternity.

Thus died Philip duke of Wharton, "who, like Buckingham and Rocheſter, ſays the ingenious Mr. Walpole, comforted all the grave and dull, by throwing away the brighteſt profuſion of parts on witty fooleries, debaucheries, and ſcrapes, which may mix graces with a great character, but never can compoſe one. If Julius Cæſar had only rioted with Cataline, he had never been emperor of the world. Indeed, the duke of Wharton was not made for conqueſts; he was not equally formed for a round-houſe and Pharſalia: in one of his ballads he bantered his own want of heroiſm. It was in a ſong he made on being ſeized by the guard, in St. James's park, for ſinging the Jacobite air, "The king ſhall have his own again."

The duke he drew out half his ſword.
——— the guard drew out the reſt."

"With attachment to no party, though with talents to govern any party, this lively man changed the free air of Weſtminſter for the gloom of the Eſcurial, the proſpect of king George's garter for the Pretender's; and with indifference to all religion, the frolic lord who had writ the ballad on the archbiſhop of Canterbury, died in the habit of a capuchin. It is difficult to give an account of the works of ſo mercurial a man, whoſe library was a tavern, and women of pleaſure his muſes. A thouſand fallies of his imagination may have been loſt. There are only two volumes in octavo, called his Life and Writings. Theſe contain nothing of the latter but ſeventy-four numbers of the True Briton, and his Speech againſt the Biſhop of Rocheſter. His other works are the ballads above mentioned, the Drinking Match at Eden-hall, in imitation of the Chevy-Chace, printed in a miſcellany called Whartoniana; and a parody of a Song ſung at the Opera-houſe, by Mrs. Tofts. His lordſhip alſo began a play on the ſtory of the Queen of Scots."

WHATELY (WILLIAM) many years vicar of Banbury, in Oxfordſhire, in the reign of Charles I. His reputation as a preacher was ſo great, that numbers of different perſuaſions, went from Oxford and other diſtant places to hear him. As he ever appeared to ſpeak from his heart, his ſermons were felt as well as heard, and were attended with ſuitable effects. A neighbouring clergyman being deeply affected with one of them upon bounty to the poor, went to him after it was ended, and aſked him, what proportion of his income he ought in conſcience to give? Whately adviſed him not to be ſparing; and intimated that when he was far from being in eaſy circumſtances, he reſolved to ſet aſide a larger ſum than ever for charitable uſes; and that the conſequence was, that God bleſſed and encreaſed the ſlender heap from which it was taken, and that he was then able to lend ten times as much as he had been formerly forced to borrow. His piety was of an extraordinary ſtrain, as appears from his book of the Cumbers and Troubles of Marriage. He wrote ſeveral other works, and died on the 10th of May, 1639, much lamented by all his pariſhioners. Theſe lines are part of his epitaph:

"It's William Whately that here lies,
"Who ſwam to's tomb in's people's eyes."

WHEELER (Sir GEORGE) an ingenious and learned traveller and divine, was the ſon of colonel Wheeler of Charing, in Kent, and was born in 1650, at Breda in Holland, where his

his parents were in exile, on account of their having eſpouſed the cauſe of Charles I. He ſtudied at Lincoln college, Oxford; but before he had obtained a degree, went to travel: he went in company with Dr. James Spon of Lyons, from Venice to Conſtantinople, then through Aſia Minor, and from Zant through ſeveral parts of Greece, to Attica, Corinth, &c. In travelling through Greece, they made great uſe of Pauſanias, and corrected and explained ſeveral traditions by means of that author. After his return, he preſented to the univerſity of Oxford ſeveral antiquities, he had collected in his travels; upon which he was, in 1683, made maſter of arts; before that time he had obtained the honour of knighthood. He then took orders, and was ſoon after inſtalled into a prebend of the church of Durham. He was likewiſe made vicar of Baſingſtoke, and was at length preſented by biſhop Crew, his patron, to the rich rectory of Houghton-le-Spring. In 1702 he was created doctor of divinity by diploma. He publiſhed, 1. An Account of his Journey into Greece. 2. An Account of the Churches and Places of Aſſembly of the primitive Chriſtians from the Churches of Tyre, Jeruſalem, and Conſtantinople, deſcribed by Euſebius, and ocular Obſervations upon ſeveral ancient Churches, yet extant in thoſe Parts. 3. The Proteſtant Monaſtery, or, Chriſtian Œconomics. He died on the 18th of February, 1723-4.

WHICHCOTE (BENJAMIN) a learned Engliſh divine, was born in Shropſhire, on the 11th of March, 1609, and was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, of which he was afterwards choſen fellow, and about the age of four or five and thirty, was made provoſt of King's college, which he brought into a flouriſhing condition. He every Sunday in the afternoon, for almoſt twenty years together preached in Trinity church, to great numbers of ſcholars, who were his conſtant and attentive auditors, and in thoſe wild and unſettled times contributed more to the forming of the ſtudents of that univerſity to a ſober ſenſe of religion, than any man of that age. In 1658 he wrote a copy of Latin verſes upon the death of Oliver Cromwell. On his leaving Cambridge he came to London, and was choſen miniſter of Black-friars, where he continued till the fire of London in 1666, and then retired to a donative, which he had at Milton, near Cambridge, where he preached conſtantly, relieved the poor, had their children taught to read at his own charge, and made up differences among his neighbours. At length he was preſented to the rectory of St. Lawrence Jewry, London, and during the building of that church, preached before the lord-mayor and aldermen at Guildhall chapel, for about ſeven years. When his church was finiſhed he preached there twice a week, and obtained the general love and reſpect of his pariſh, but going to Cambridge, a little before Eaſter, in the year 1683, he was taken ill, and died in May the ſame year. Dr. Tillotſon obſerves, that his whole life was a ſeries of the moſt exemplary piety and devotion, and that he was remarkable for his univerſal charity and goodneſs; his converſation was kind and affable, he was ſlow to declare his judgment, modeſt in delivering it, and never paſſionate, nor peremptory. His ſelect Sermons were printed at London, in octavo, in 1698, with a preface by the late earl of Shafteſbury, author of the Characteriſtics, and four other volumes of his Diſcourſes were publiſhed by Dr. John Jeffrey, archdeacon of Norwich.

WHIDAH, or FIDAH, a kingdom of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea, and to the weſt of the Gold Coaſt; but its extent is uncertain. However, it is about ten miles along the ſea-ſhore. It is a very populous country, and is very well furniſhed with large villages. The houſes are ſmall, and round at the top, and are encompaſſed with mud-walls or hedges, together with a great number of beautiful and lofty trees, which afford the fineſt proſpect in the world. The fields are always green, and the negroes cultivate beans, potatoes, and fruits; and will not let a foot of ground remain uncultivated. Beſides, they ſow again the very next day after they have reaped. The inhabitants are greatly civilized, and very reſpectful to each other; eſpecially to their ſuperiors, and are alſo ſo induſtrious, that even the women are never idle. Theſe brew the beer, dreſs the victuals, and ſell all ſorts of commodities at the market. Thoſe that are rich enploy their wives and ſlaves in tilling the land, and carry on a conſiderable trade with its produce, as well as in ſlaves; for ſome of them are able to deliver 1000 of theſe laſt every month. The chief men have generally forty or fifty wives, the principal captains three or four hundred, and the king four or five thouſand. However, they are extremely jealous, and, on the leaſt ſuſpicion, will ſell them to the Europeans for ſlaves. If any one happens to touch one of the king's wives accidentally, he is doomed to perpetual ſlavery. This being conſidered, it is no wonder that the women are not fond of being the king's wives; nay, ſome of them will prefer a ſpeedy death to ſuch a miſerable life. The cuſtom of circumciſion is uſed here; but they are not able to tell why they uſe it, nor from whence it is derived. They are ſuch great gameſters, that they will ſtake all they have at play, not excepting their wives and children. With regard to the animals, they have oxen, cows, goats, ſheep, and hogs, as well as tame fowls; ſuch as turkeys, ducks, and hens, which laſt are extremely plenty. There are many wild beaſts within land, ſuch as elephants, buffaloes, tigers, ſeveral kinds of deer, and a ſort of hares, with ſeveral uncommon animals, which we have not room to deſcribe. The fruits are citrons, lemons, oranges, bananoes, tamarinds, and ſeveral others; and they have vaſt numbers of palm-trees, from which they get their wine. All the common people go naked here, as in other parts of Guinea, only they have a cloth to cover their nakedneſs. There have been ſtrange revolutions in theſe parts, for the king of Dahomy, has not only conquered that kingdom, but that of Ardra, next to it, and has entirely ruined them. Their trade conſiſts of ſlaves, elephant's teeth, wax, and honey. The Engliſh factory is two hundred miles eaſt of Cape Coaſt Caſtle, within land. Bows, arrows, beautiful aſſaguays, and clubs, are the principal weapons of the nation.

WHISTON (WILLIAM) a pious Engliſh divine of uncommon parts and learning, but of a very ſingular character, was born on the 9th of December, 1667, at Norton, in Leiceſterſhire, of which Joſiah Whiſton, his father, was rector. He ſtudied at Clarehall, Cambridge, and having become maſter of arts, and fellow of the college, ſoon after ſet up for a tutor, when ſuch was his reputation for probity and learning, that archbiſhop Tillotſon ſent him his nephew for a pupil. In 1694 he became chaplain to biſhop More, and ſoon after he publiſhed his firſt work, a New Theory of the Earth; by which he obtained a great reputation. In 1698 biſhop More gave him the living of Loweſtoft cum Keſſingland, in Suffolk. On which, though he kept a curate, he preached twice every Sunday, and, at leaſt during all the ſummer-ſeaſon, read a catechetical lecture in the evening, chiefly for the inſtruction of the adult. While he poſſeſſed this living, the pariſh-officers once applied to him for his hand to a licence, in order to ſet up a new ale-houſe, to whom he anſwered, "That if they would "bring him a paper to ſign, for the pulling an ale-houſe "down, he would certainly ſign it, but would never ſign "one for ſetting an ale-houſe up."

In the beginning of the preſent century, he was called to be ſir Iſaac Newton's deputy, and was afterwards made his ſucceſſor in the Lucaſian profeſſorſhip of mathematics; upon which he reſigned his living, and went to Cambridge. Soon after he publiſhed a ſhort View of the Chronology of the Old Teſtament, and of the Harmony of the Four Evangeliſts. This was followed by ſeveral other works, among which was an Eſſay on the Revelation of St. John. In 1707 he preached eight ſermons upon the accompliſhment of Scripture propheſies, at the lecture founded by the honourable Mr. Boyle, which he printed the following year, with an appendix; and theſe were followed by his Eſſay on the Apoſtolical Conſtitutions, which he offered to the vice-chancellor for his licence to be printed at Cambridge; but was refuſed. His zeal in ſupporting what he firmly believed to be the truth, with reſpect to the doctrine of the Trinity, now alarmed his friends, who repreſented the dangers he would bring upon himſelf and family; but all they could ſay was of no avail, accordingly, in 1710, he was deprived of his profeſſorſhip, and baniſhed from the univerſity of Cambridge.

At the concluſion of the ſame year, he publiſhed his Hiſtorical Preface, ſhewing the ſeveral ſteps and reaſons of his departing from the commonly received notions of the Trinity; and in 1711 his Primitive Chriſtianity revived, in four volumes octavo. He now fell under the laſh of the convocation; and of their proceedings, as well as thoſe of the univerſity he publiſhed diſtinct accounts, in two appendixes to his Hiſtorical Preface, when it was preſixed to his Primitive Chriſtianity revived.

On his expulſion from Cambridge, he ſettled in London, where he had conferences with Dr. Clarke, Mr. Benj. Hoadley, afterwards biſhop of Wincheſter, and other learned men, who endeavoured to moderate his zeal, which, however, he would not ſuffer to be corrupted, as he imagined it would be, with the leaſt mixture of prudence, or worldly wiſdom. In 1712, when prince Eugene was in England, Mr. Whiſton imagining that he had proved, in his Eſſay on the Revelation of St. John, that ſome of the propheſies therein had been fulfilled by that general's victory over the Turks in 1697, and the ſucceeding peace, he printed a ſhort dedication in Latin, and prefixing it to the Eſſay, preſented it to that prince, who is ſaid to have replied, that he did not know he had the honour of having been known to St. John. However, in return, he ſent Mr. Whiſton a preſent of fifteen guineas.

In 1715, and the two following years, a ſociety for promoting Chriſtian knowledge met weekly at Mr. Whiſton's houſe, in Croſs-ſtreet, Hatton-garden, to which Chriſtians of all perſuaſions were equally admitted. In the year 1719 he publiſhed a ſatirical piece, entitled, a Letter of Thanks to Dr. Robinſon, Biſhop of London, for his late Letter to his Clergy againſt the Uſe of new Forms of Doxology; and this ironical letter ſo diſpleaſed Dr. Sacheverell, that he attempted to ſhut him out of St. Andrew's, Holborn, which was then his pariſh-church. In 1721 a ſubſcription was made for the ſupport of his family, which amounted to 470l. For, though he drew profits from reading aſtronomical and philoſophical lectures, and alſo from his publications, which were very numerous, yet theſe of themſelves would have been very inſufficient: nor when joined with the benevolence and charity of thoſe who loved and eſteemed him for his learning, integrity, and piety, did they prevent his being frequently in great diſtreſs. He continued long a member of the church of England, and regularly frequented its ſervice, though he diſapproved of many things in it: but at laſt he went over to the Baptiſts, and attended Dr. Forſter's meeting at Pinner's Hall, Broad-ſtreet. But ſtill regardleſs of the appearance of ſingularity in religious concerns, he conſtantly repeated aloud the Lord's prayer after the miniſter, and received the ſacrament upon his knees. This conſcientious and worthy man died after a week's illneſs, on the 22d of Auguſt, 1752, aged eighty-four.

Beſides the books already mentioned, he publiſhed, 1. Tacquet's Euclid, with ſelect Theorems of Archimedes, in Latin. 2. *Prælectiones Aſtronomicæ.* 3. *Prælectiones Phyſicæ Mathematicæ.* 4. The Primitive New Teſtament, in Engliſh. 5. An Eſſay towards reſtoring the true Text of the Old Teſtament. 6. An Engliſh tranſlation of the genuine Works of Flavius Joſephus, from the original Greek, folio. 7. His Sacred Hiſtory of the Old and New Teſtament, from the Creation of the World, till the Days of Conſtantine the Great, reduced into Annals.

WHITBY, a ſea-port town of the North Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on the river Eſk, at its flux into the ſea, and is a well built town, having a very commodious harbour for ſhips, with a cuſtom-houſe. The market is large, and very well ſerved with proviſions. It is fifty miles north-eaſt-by-eaſt of York, and two hundred and forty-ſeven north of London. Long. 0. 7. W. Lat. 54. 30. N.

WHITBY (Dr. DANIEL) a learned Engliſh divine, was the ſon of a clergyman, and born at Ruſden, or Ruſhden, in Northamptonſhire, in the year 1638. He ſtudied in Trinity college, Oxford, of which he was afterwards elected perpetual fellow; became chaplain to Dr. Seth Ward, biſhop of Saliſbury, who, in 1668, collated him to a prebend in that church; and in 1672 he was admitted chanter, and the ſame year accumulated the degrees of bachelor and doctor of divinity; being then, or ſoon after rector of St. Edmund's church, in Saliſbury. He died on the 24th of March, 1726, aged eighty-eight. He was very well, and at church the day before he died, and returning home was ſeized with a fainting, and died the night following. He was in ſtature ſhort and very thin, was well read in the fathers, had a tenacious memory even to the laſt, and always cloſely applied himſelf to his ſtudies; he was eaſy, affable, pious, and charitable, but was at the ſame time ſtrangely ignorant of worldly affairs, even to a degree that is ſcarce to be conceived. He wrote, 1. Several Pieces againſt Popery. 2. The Proteſtant Reconciler. 3. A Paraphraſe and Commentary on the New Teſtament, in two volumes folio. 4. Additional Annotations to the New Teſtament. 5. *Tractatus de Imputatione Divina Peccati Adami Poſteris ejus Univerſis in Reatum*, octavo. 6. *Diſſertatio de S. Scripturarum Interpretatione, ſecundum Patrum Commentarios.* 7. A Diſcourſe concerning Five principal Points of Controverſy. 8. His Laſt Thoughts. 9. Several Sermons, and other works.

WHITCHURCH, a town of Hampſhire, with a market on Fridays; and four fairs, on April 23, June 20, July 7, for toys; and October 19, for ſheep. It is a poor borough-town, which ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. Their chief trade conſiſts in ſhalloons, and other woollen manufacture. It is twelve miles north of Wincheſter, and fifty-nine weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 1. 25. W. Lat. 51. 20. N.

WHITCHURCH, a town of Shropſhire, with a market on Fridays; and two fairs, on Whit-Monday, and October 28, for ſheep, horned cattle, horſes, hogs, flaxen and hempen cloth, and ſome woollen. It is ſeated on the confines of the county, near Cheſhire, and is a pretty good town, twenty miles ſouth-by-eaſt of Cheſter, and one hundred and ſixty-two north-weſt of London. Long. 2. 40. E. Lat. 52. 58. N.

WHITE (ROBERT) an eminent engraver, was born in London, in 1645, and had a natural inclination to drawing and etching, which he attempted before he had any inſtructions from Loggan, of whom he learned, and for whom he drew and engraved many buildings. He was particularly diſtinguiſhed by his extraordinary ſucceſs in portraits, in which he preſerved an admirable lightneſs, a merit that would give value to his prints, though they were not ſo well performed. Many of his heads were taken by himſelf, with a black-lead pencil, on vellum. The heads of ſir Godfrey Kneller and his brother, were engraved from drawings by White. Mr. Walpole has given a large catalogue of his works, though he himſelf never made any regular collection; but when he had done a plate, he rolled up two or three proofs, and flung them into a cloſet, where they lay in heaps. Thus employed for forty years together, he had ſaved about four or five thouſand pounds, and yet, by ſome misfortune or waſte, died in indigent circumſtances in 1704, when his plates being ſold to a print-ſeller in the Poultry, enriched the purchaſer in a few years.

WHITE (GEORGE) the ſon of Robert, finiſhed ſome of his father's plates, and engraved others; but chiefly practiſed in mezzotinto, in which he ſucceeded, and had ſometimes twenty guineas for a plate. His beſt are thought to be thoſe of ſir Richard Blackmore and Silveſter Petyt, the latter remarkably fine. He alſo painted in oil, and more frequently in miniature. He was living in the year 1731. *Mr. Walpole's Catalogue of Engravers.*

WHITEHAVEN, a ſea-port town of Cumberland, with a market on Thurſdays; and a fair, on Auguſt 1, for merchandize and toys. It is ſeated on a creek of the ſea, at the north of end of a great riſing hill, which is waſhed by the ſea at high water. On the weſt ſide, there is a great rock or quarry of hard white ſtone, which gives name to the place. This and a great wall of ſtone ſecure the harbour. It is lately much improved in its buildings; and is inhabited by merchants, who trade in ſalt and coals, which laſt are dug up here in large quantities. It is ten miles ſouth-weſt of Cockermouth, and three hundred north-weſt of London. Long. 3. 6. W. Lat. 54. 30. N.

WHITELOCKE (BULSTRODE) an eminent politician, hiſtorian, and lawyer, was the ſon of ſir James Whitelocke, knight, one of the judges, and was born at London, on the 6th of Auguſt, 1605. He was educated in grammar learning, in Merchant-Taylors ſchool, and became a gentleman commoner in St. John's college, in Oxford; but, before he had taken a degree, went to the Middle Temple, where he became eminent for his ſkill in the common law. In the beginning of the long parliament, he was choſen burgeſs for Marlow, in Bucks, and was appointed chairman of the committee for drawing up the charge againſt the earl of Straſford, and one of the managers againſt him at his trial. In May, 1642, he was appointed one of the deputy-lieutenants of the county of Bucks, and, in 1643, one of the commiſſioners to treat of peace with the king at Oxford in the name of the parliament, and one of the lay gentlemen to ſit among the aſſembly of divines, in which he made a ſpeech concerning the *jus divinum* of church government by preſbytery. In 1644, he was again appointed one of the commiſſioners for a peace at Oxford; and, on the 15th of April, the year following, one of the commiſſioners of the admiralty. In 1648, he was made one of the commiſſioners of the great ſeal, attorney of the duchy of Lancaſter, and king's ſerjeant; but, on the 26th of December, the ſame year, retired into the country, to avoid having any concern in the king's trial. In 1649, he was appointed one of the three commiſſioners of the new great ſeal of the commonwealth of England; was elected one of the thirty perſons for the council of ſtate, made high ſteward of the city of Oxford, and keeper of the king's library and medals, which he had before hindred from being ſold. In 1653, he went ambaſſador to Sweden, whence he returned the year following; and, on his refuſing to continue one of the commiſſioners of the great ſeal, was made one of the commiſſioners of the exchequer. In January, 1656, he was choſen ſpeaker of the houſe of commons *pro tempore*, and, in the year following, was ſummoned by Oliver the Protector to ſit in the other houſe, by the name of Bulſtrode lord Whitelocke. In 1659, he was preſident of the council of ſtate, made one of the committee of ſafety, and keeper of the great ſeal *pro tempore*; but, on the 30th of December, the ſame year, retired into the country, for fear of being ſent priſoner to the Tower, for being a member of the above committee, at which time he left the great ſeal with his wife, locked up in a deſk, who delivered it to Lenthall, the ſpeaker; and from that time to his death, he lived retired in the country, for the moſt part at Chilton, in Wiltſhire, where he died on the 28th of January, 1676. He wrote, 1. Memorials of the Engliſh Affairs, folio. 2. Memorials of the Engliſh Affairs from the ſuppoſed Expedition of Brute to this Iſland. 3. Several Speeches, which

were

were publiſhed, and ſeveral manuſcripts which have never been made public.

WHITE-SEA is a bay of the Frozen Ocean, in the north part of Muſcovy, lying between Ruſſian Lapland and the country of the Samoides, at the bottom of which bay is the city of Archangel.

WHITGIFT (JOHN) archbiſhop of Canterbury, was deſcended from the ancient family of Whitgiſt, in Yorkſhire, and was born at Great Grimſby, in Lincolnſhire, in 1530, or 1533. He ſtudied in Queen's college, Cambridge, and in Pembroke hall, under John Bradford the Martyr. In 1555, he was admitted fellow of Peter-houſe. In 1560, he entered into holy orders, and ſoon after became chaplain to Dr. Richard Cox, biſhop of Ely, who gave him the rectory of Feverſham, in Cambridgeſhire. In 1563, he was admitted lady Margaret's profeſſor of divinity, in which place he behaved in ſuch a manner, that his ſalary was augmented by the univerſity from twenty marks to twenty pounds; and, in 1565, having preached before queen Elizabeth, ſhe cauſed him to be immediately ſworn her chaplain. In 1566, he obtained a licenſe from the univerſity to preach throughout England, was made maſter of Trinity college, and regius profeſſor of divinity. In 1571, he ſerved the office of vice-chancellor, and after ſeveral other preferments, was, on the 24th of March, 1576, nominated to the biſhoprick of Worceſter, and ſoon after appointed vice-preſident of Wales, and, upon the death of Dr. Grindal, in 1583, was made archbiſhop of Canterbury. In this poſt, he acted with great vigour againſt the puritan party, upon which account he was treated with extreme ſeverity in ſeveral pamphlets, and in particular in one entitled Martin Mar-Prelate. He erected an hoſpital, free-ſchool, and chapel, at Croydon, and died on the 29th of February, 1634. He wrote an Anſwer to the Admonition to the Parliament, with a Reply, &c.

WHITNEY, a town of Oxfordſhire, with a market on Thurſdays; and three fairs, on Thurſday in the Eaſter week, and June 29, for all ſorts of cattle; and November 23, for all ſorts of cattle and cheeſe. It is an ancient, large, ſtraggling town. The clothiers who reſide here, drive a great trade in blankets and rugs. It is ſeated on the river Windruſh, and has a good free-ſchool, and the market is pretty well ſupplied with proviſions. It is nine miles north-weſt of Oxford, and ſeventy weſt north-weſt of London. Long. 1. 30. W. Lat. 51. 48. N.

WIBURG, a trading town of the Ruſſian Empire, in the territory of Carelia, with a biſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong citadel. It was ceded to the Ruſſians by the Swedes, in 1721. It is ſeated at the bottom of the gulph of Finland, where it has a haven, ſeventy miles north-weſt of Peterſburgh. Long. 29. 10. E. Lat. 61. 5. N.

WIBURG, a conſiderable town of Denmark, and capital of North Jutland, with a biſhop's ſee. It is the ſeat of the ſuperior tribunal, or court of juſtice, in this province, and ſtands upon the lake Water, in a peninſula, ninety-five miles north-weſt of Sleſwick, and one hundred and ten weſt-by-north of Copenhagen. Long. 9. 20. E. Lat. 56. 18. N.

WICKHAM, or WYKEHAM, (WILLIAM) biſhop of Winchеſter, was born at the village of Wickham, in the county of Southampton, in 1324. He ſtudied at Winchеſter, but it is not certain, that he was ever a ſtudent at Oxford. His patron, Nicholas Uvedale, being made governor of the province of Southampton, appointed him his counſellor and ſecretary, and he could not have made choice of a fitter perſon for that employment; for no man in that age either wrote or ſpoke more politely than Mr. Wickham; for this reaſon, Edington, biſhop of Winchеſter, lord high treaſurer of the kingdom, appointed him his ſecretary three years after, and at length recommended him to king Edward III. That prince took him into his ſervice, and as Wickham underſtood geometry and architecture, he was appointed ſurveyor of the royal buildings, and alſo chief juſtice in eyre. It was by his advice and perſuaſion, that the king was induced to pull down great part of Windſor caſtle, and to rebuild in it the magnificent manner in which it now appears; and the execution of this great work was committed entirely to him. He had likewiſe the ſole direction of the building of Queenſborough caſtle. Theſe employments he diſcharged in ſuch a manner as to gain a conſiderable ſhare in his maſter's favour and affections; but his enemies giving a malicious turn to an inſcription he had put on the palace of Windſor, expoſed him for a ſhort time to the king's diſpleaſure. The words of the inſcription are, "THIS MADE WICKHAM," which have an ambiguous meaning ſignifying either This was made by Wickham, or This advanced the fortune of Wickham. Thoſe who wiſhed him ill interpreted them in the former ſenſe, and hinted to the king, that he inſolently aſcribed all the glory of it to himſelf. His majeſty, highly exaſperated, reproached him, but was appeaſed, and even laughed, after hearing his anſwer, he replying, with a ſmile, that his accuſers muſt either be extremely malicious, or extremely ignorant of the laws of grammar, ſince the true ſenſe of the inſcription was, "I am the creature of this palace; to it I owe the favour indulged me by my ſovereign, who has raiſed me from a low condition to an exalted fortune."

From this time, the king was continually heaping on him preferments both eccleſiaſtical and civil, and Wickham ran thro' a long liſt of promotions in the church, from his being made rector of Pulham, in Norfolk, in 1357, which was his firſt, to his being raiſed to the ſee of Winchеſter, in 1366, his advancement in the ſtate all the while keeping pace with theſe preferments. Thus, in 1359, he was conſtituted chief warden and ſurveyor of the king's caſtles at Windſor, Leeds, Dover, and Hadlam; in 1363, warden and juſticiary of the king's foreſts on this ſide the Trent; in 1364, keeper of the privy-ſeal; and, ſoon after his being raiſed to the ſee of Winchеſter, he was appointed lord high chancellor, and then preſident of the privy council. That he might diſcharge at the ſame time the ſeveral duties of his employments, both eccleſiaſtical and civil, he endeavoured, on the one hand, to regulate his own life according to the ſtricteſt maxims, and to promote to benefices only ſuch pariſh-prieſts as were able to give due inſtructions to their pariſhioners, and at the ſame time led exemplary lives; and, on the other hand, he did all in his power to cauſe juſtice to be impartially adminiſtered. In 1371, he reſigned the chancellorſhip, and ſoon after the great ſeal. King Edward returning to England, after his having carried on a ſucceſsful war in France, found his exchequer in great diſorder. The duke of Lancaſter, one of his ſons, at the head of ſeveral lords, went and waited upon his majeſty, to complain of the clergy, who then enjoyed moſt of the poſts of the kingdom; when the king being moved by theſe complaints, removed them from their employments, which he beſtowed upon the laity; but the latter behaved ſo ill, that he was obliged to reſtore the clergy. Some time after, the duke of Lancaſter ſet every engine at work to ruin Wickham, and had him condemned to loſe all the temporalities of his biſhoprick, without allowing him time for putting the papers in order that were neceſſary for his defence. He even adviſed king Edward to baniſh him; but that prince ſuſpecting the injuſtice of the ſentence, and that the duke of Lancaſter was concerned in ſome plot, reſtored to Wickham all that the duke had diveſted him of, and having appointed Richard, his grandſon, his ſucceſſor, died ſoon after. Richard, who ſucceeded him, being but eleven years of age, the duke of Lancaſter, who was preſident of the council, revived the accuſations againſt the biſhop of Winchеſter, but that prelate refuted them with ſuch ſtrength of argument, that he was fully cleared. He at length founded two noble colleges, one at Oxford, and the other at Winchеſter, and while he was exerting his utmoſt endeavours to improve thoſe fine foundations, he was called to court, in 1389, and, almoſt in ſpite of himſelf, made lord high chancellor. The duties of this poſt he diſcharged in ſo excellent a manner for three years as rendered the nation happy; but foreſeeing the ſtorm which threatened the kingdom, he with difficulty obtained leave to reſign his employment, in order to ſhelter himſelf from it. He then finiſhed the building of his colleges, and laid out ſeveral ſums, that were of great advantage to the public and the poor, notwithſtanding which, in 1397, he was impeached of high treaſon in open parliament, but was fully cleared. He died, at South Waltham, in 1404, at eighty-one years of age. He was employed in the expulſion of the followers of Wickliffe.

WICKLIFF, (JOHN) a famous reformer, or more properly the father of the reformation, as he was the firſt who ventured to bring religion to the teſt of ſcripture. He was born in Yorkſhire in the year 1324, and was educated at Oxford, where he taught divinity with reputation, and had a great number of ſcholars amongſt the bachelors and young doctors of divinity; but teaching ſome new opinions, he was excluded from his profeſſorſhip, when he continued only curate of Lutterworth, and was ſupported in his oppoſition to the church by John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, Henry lord Percy, and ſome others, and boldly preached throughout all England, attended by a great number of his diſciples, who maintained his opinions with incredible zeal. He maintained, that the church of Rome is not the head of other churches, and that the biſhop of that ſee has no pre-eminence over the biſhops in other countries; that neither the clergy nor the monks, according to the law of God, ought to poſſeſs temporal power, and ought not to be ſuffered to act as judges, that right belonging only to princes and magiſtrates; that thoſe who are guilty of crimes ought to be puniſhed by the civil magiſtrate, and the laws of the land; that neither the king nor the kingdom ought to ſubmit to any epiſcopal ſee, and that the clergy ought not to raiſe any ſums from the people till the wealth of the church

has been all employed for the public benefit; that the ſubſtance of bread and wine in the ſacrament remains the ſame after its conſecration as before, and that it does not really and truly contain the body and blood of Chriſt, but only in a figurative ſenſe; and that when a man has repented of his ſins, confeſſion is ſuperfluous, &c. In ſhort, his tenets were much the ſame as thoſe of Calvin.

Theſe doctrines beginning to ſpread, and to make much noiſe, Simon Sudbury, archbiſhop of Canterbury, aſſembled a council at Lambeth in February, 1377, to which Wickliff was cited, in order to give an account of his doctrines. This reformer boldly appeared, accompanied by the duke of Lancaſter, who had then the principal ſhare of the government, and by other lords, and there defending himſelf, was diſmiſſed without condemnation; but pope Gregory XI. being informed of his doctrines, and the protection he received from the great, wrote to the biſhops of England to cauſe him to be apprehended; or, if that could not be done, to cite him to appear at Rome; ſending them, at the ſame time, nineteen propoſitions advanced by Wickliff, which he condemned as heretical and erroneous. Upon this a ſecond council was held at Lambeth, where he again appeared and avoided condemnation, the lords and people declaring for him with ſuch reſolution, that the biſhops durſt only command him to be ſilent. Wickliff, however, continued as uſual to propagate his opinions, and drew after him a great number of followers. Upon which William Courtnay called a council in the year 1382, in which he condemned twenty-four propoſitions of Wickliff, or his diſciples, ten as heretical, and fourteen as erroneous. The council alſo obtained a declaration from king Richard II. againſt all who ſhould preach the new doctrines; by virtue of which many Wickliffites were apprehended, and proceeded againſt with great ſeverity. But while theſe things were carrying on with much heat and confuſion, Wickliff himſelf died at Lutterworth, where he had kept himſelf concealed, on the 2d of December, 1384, leaving many books behind him for the eſtabliſhment of his doctrines. The chief of them is a dialogue entitled *Trialogus*, from the three ſpeakers in it. He wrote many pieces both in Latin and Engliſh. His Tranſlation of the New Teſtament from the Vulgate, was printed with Lewis's Hiſtory of the Engliſh Bibles, in folio, 1731. Calmet informs us, that he tranſlated the whole Bible, and that there were ſeveral manuſcripts of this tranſlation, but that it was never printed. It ought not to be omitted, that the auſterity of his life, and the ſanctity of his manners, added great weight to his doctrine. He was indefatigable in his labours, and for the moſt part went about bareſooted in the garb of a pilgrim.

Wickliffe, after his death, ſuffered many anathemas; kings, popes, and councils held in various places, repeated their condemnations. King Richard cauſed his writings to be thrown into the fire, and king Henry V. who, though a brave prince, was a cruel bigot, exterminated the reſt of that ſect, ſeveral of whom he cauſed to be burnt at the ſtake; but a gentleman of Bohemia, who ſtudied in the univerſity of Oxford, having carried Wickliff's books into his own country, gave birth to the ſect of the Huſſites; therefore, the council of Conſtance aſſembled in the year 1414, before they proceeded againſt the perſons of John Huſs and Jerome of Prague, not only condemned the doctrines of Wickliff, and forbad the reading of his books, but declared that he had died a notorious and obſtinate heretic, and ordered that his bones ſhould be dug up, if they could be diſtinguiſhed, and thrown out of holy ground. It was not without reaſon that the church of Rome acted with ſuch vigour againſt theſe reformers, who in reality began what Luther and Calvin a century after continued with better ſucceſs.

WICKLOW, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, bounded on the north by the county of Dublin, on the eaſt by the Iriſh channel, on the ſouth by Wexford, and on the weſt by Kildare and Catherlough, being about thirty-ſix miles in length, and twenty-eight in breadth, and is tolerably fruitful. Wicklow is the principal town, and is ſeated on the ſea-ſide, twenty-two miles eaſt of Baltinglaſs. It has a narrow haven at the mouth of the river Letrim, and is ſurrounded with a ſtrong wall. It is twenty-four miles almoſt ſouth of Dublin. Long. 6. 20. W. Lat. 52. 56. N.

WICKWARE, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Mondays; and two fairs, on April 5, and July 2, for oxen and horſes. It is governed by a mayor. It is twenty four miles ſouth of Glouceſter, and one hundred and twelve weſt-by-north of London. Long. 2. 30. W. Lat. 51. 35. N.

WIELIKIELOKI, a conſiderable town of the empire of Ruſſia, in the weſtern part of the duchy of Rzeva, ſeated on the river Lovaſt, with a ſtrong caſtle. Long. 31. 35. E Lat. 56. 32. N.

WIELUN, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, ſeated on the confines of Sileſia, upon a river which falls into the Warta, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is twenty miles from Siradia. Long. 18. 47. N. Lat. 51. 12. N.

WICQUEFORT, (ABRAHAM DE) a famous Dutch writer, was born in 1598. He went young into France, where he applied himſelf to his ſtudies, and afterwards ſtaid there thirty-two years in quality of reſident to the elector of Brandenburg. Cardinal Mazarine cauſed him to be ſent to the Baſtile in 1658, and then conducted to Calais, from whence he recalled him three months after, and gave him a penſion of a thouſand crowns. Wicquefort enjoyed this penſion till the war between Holland and France. He continued to diſcover great fondneſs for the French, and was protected in Holland by the penſionary John de Wit, but reſtoring to the Engliſh ambaſſador the originals of the ſecret advice received by the Dutch from the lord Howard, their ſpy in England, which they had given him to tranſlate; he was condemned to perpetual impriſonment. At this time he was reſident at the Hague for the duke of Brunſwick-Lunenburg, and ſecretary and interpreter of the foreign diſpatches to the States General, but loſt theſe poſts on his being impriſoned, and was never afterwards reſtored to them. In 1679, one of his daughters found means to deliver him, and he retired to the duke of Zell's court, where he ſtaid till the year 1681. He wrote many books and tranſlations, but his beſt book is in French, and entitled the Ambaſſador and his Functions, the beſt edition of which is that of the Hague in 1681, two volumes quarto. This is a curious performance, and is therefore much eſteemed.

WIDVILLE, (ANTHONY) earl of Rivers, lord Scales and Newfells, lord of the Iſle of Wight; and, as Caxton expreſſes it, "defenſeur and directeur of the cauſes apoſtolique for our holy fader the pope in this royaume of England, and uncle and governour to my lord prince of Wales." He was the ſon of Richard Widville, by Jaqueline of Luxemburgh, ducheſs dowager of Bedford, and brother of lady Gray who captivated Edward IV. when about ſeventeen years of age; he and his father were taken from Sandwich, and carried to Calais by ſome of the oppoſite faction. The credit of his ſiſter, the countenance and example of his prince, the boiſterouſneſs of the times, nothing ſoftened, ſays Mr. Walpole, nothing roughened the mind of this amiable lord, who was as gallant as his luxurious brother-in-law, without his weakneſſes, and as brave as the heroes of either Roſe, without their ſavageneſs; ſtudious in the intervals of buſineſs, and devout after the manner of thoſe whimſical times, when men challenged others whom they never ſaw, and went barefoot to viſit ſhrines in countries of which they had ſcarce a map. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf both as a warrior and a ſtateſman. The Lancaſtrians making an inſurrection in Northumberland, he attended the king into thoſe parts, and was a chief commander at the ſiege of Alnwick caſtle; ſoon after which he was created knight of the Garter. In the tenth of the ſame reign, he defeated the dukes of Clarence and Warwick in a ſkirmiſh near Southampton, and prevented their ſeizing a great ſhip called the Trinity, belonging to the latter. On the change of the ſcene, he attended the king into Holland, and returning with him, had a great ſhare in his victories, and was conſtituted governor of Calais, and captain-general of all the king's forces by ſea and land. He had before been ſent ambaſſador to negociate a marriage between the king's ſiſter and the duke of Burgundy; and, in the ſame character, concluded a treaty between king Edward and the duke of Britanny. On prince Edward being created prince of Wales, he was appointed his governor, and had a grant of the office of chief butler of England. He was even on the point of attaining the high honour of eſpouſing the Scottiſh princeſs, ſiſter of king James III the biſhop of Rocheſter, lord privy-ſeal, and ſir Edward Widville being diſpatched into Scotland to perfect that marriage.

A remarkable event of his life was the victory he gained in a tournament over Anthony count de la Roche, called the Baſtard of Burgundy, natural ſon of Philip the Good. This encounter was performed in a ſolemn and moſt magnificent tilt held for that purpoſe in Smithfield. The prize was a collar of gold, with a rich flower of ſouvenance enamelled, and was faſtened above the earl's knee by ſome of the queen's ladies, on the Wedneſday after the feaſt of the Reſurrection. The Baſtard, attended by four hundred lords, knights, ſquires, and heralds, landed at Graveſend, and was met at Blackwall by the lord high conſtable with ſeven barges, and a galley full of attendants, richly covered with gold and arras. In Fleet-ſtreet the champions ſolemnly met in the king's preſence, and the palaces of the biſhops of Saliſbury and Ely were appointed for their lodging, as St. Paul's cathedral was for holding a chapter for the

the ſolution of certain doubts upon the articles of combat. The pavillions, trappings, &c. prepared for the liſts were extremely ſumptuous, yet the queen could not but think it well beſtowed in obtaining the ſatisfaction of beholding her brother victorious in ſo ſturdy an encounter. The ſpike in the front of lord Scale's horſe having run into the noſtrils of the Baſtard's horſe, ſo that he reared up and threw his rider. The generous conqueror diſdained the advantage, and would have renewed the combat; but the Baſtard refuſed to fight any more on horſeback. The next day they fought on foot, when Widville again prevailing, and the ſport growing warm, the king gave the ſignal to part them. Earl Rivers had his ſhare of his ſiſter's afflictions as well as of her triumphs; but underſtanding that there was to be a jubilee and pardon at St. James's in Spain, he went thither, and was for ſome time employed in pilgrimages. At length returning to England, this brave and accompliſhed nobleman was beheaded at Pontefract by order of Richard III. on the 13th of June, 1483. *Mr. Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.*

He was the greateſt reſtorer and pattern of learning among the nobility of his age. He tranſlated ſeveral books from the French, and preſented to king Edward IV. "the "Dictes and Sayings of the Philoſophers," which, Mr. Granger obſerves, was the third book printed in England by Caxton our firſt printer, and is dated November 18, 1477.

WIGAN, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Mondays and Fridays; and three fairs, on October 13, and Holy Thurſday, for horſes and horned cattle, and cloth; and on June 27, for horſes and horned cattle. It is very pleaſantly ſeated on the river Douglas, and is governed by a mayor. It ſends two members to parliament, and is thirteen miles north of Warrington, and one hundred and ninety-five north-north-weſt of London. Long. 2. 32. W. Lat. 53. 37. N.

WIGHT, (the Iſle of) is part of Hampſhire, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow channel. It is about twenty miles in length, and twelve in breadth, and conſiſts of good arable and paſture land, hills, and valleys, woods and champain lands, and is equal to any part of England of the ſame dimenſions either in fruitfulneſs of ſoil, or pleaſantneſs of ſituation. Beſides plenty of ſea fiſh, they have rabbits, hares, partridges, pheaſants, and other game. In the middle of the iſland is a ridge of hills, on which are flocks of ſheep with exceeding fine wool. It contains thirty-ſix towns, villages, and caſtles, and fifty-ſix pariſh churches. It is almoſt ſurrounded with rocks, particularly on that ſide towards France. The principal town is Newport.

WIGHTON, a town in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays; and two fairs; on May 14, and September 25, for horſes and ſheep. It is ſeated at the ſpring-head of the river Skelfiet, and is but a ſmall town, with an inconſiderable market. It is eighteen miles eaſt-by-ſouth of York, and is one hundred and ninety-two north-by-weſt of London. Long. 0. 45. E. Lat. 53. 55. N.

WIGTON, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Tueſdays; and one fair, on March 25 for merchandize and toys. It is ſeated among the moors, eight miles ſouth-weſt of Carliſle, and three hundred and three north-north-eaſt of London. Long. 3. 0. W. Lat. 54. 50. N.

WIGTOWN, a borough and ſea-port town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Galloway, ſeated on a bay of the Iriſh channel, at the mouth of the river Cree, ninety miles ſouth-weſt of Edinburgh. Long. 4. 40. W. Lat. 54. 48. N.

WIHITZ, a frontier town of Turky in Europe, and in the province of Boſnia, ſeated on a lake formed by the river Unna, forty miles ſouth-eaſt of Carlſtadt. Long. 16. 46. E. Lat. 45. 25. N.

WILD, (HENRY) a taylor, who from an extraordinary love of ſtudy, became a profeſſor of languages. He was born in the city of Norwich, where he was educated at a grammar ſchool till he was almoſt fitted for the univerſity, but his friends wanting fortune and intereſt to maintain him there, bound him apprentice to a taylor, with whom he ſerved ſeven years, and afterwards worked ſeven years more as a journeyman. About the end of the laſt ſeven years, he was ſeized with a fever and ague, which held him two or three years, and at laſt reduced him ſo low, as to diſable him from working at his trade. In this ſituation he amuſed himſelf with ſome old books of controverſial divinity, wherein he found great ſtreſs laid on the Hebrew original of ſeveral texts of ſcripture; and though he had almoſt loſt the learning he had obtained at ſchool, his ſtrong deſire of knowledge excited him to attempt to make himſelf maſter of it. He was at firſt obliged to make uſe of an Engliſh Hebrew Grammar and Lexicon, but by degrees recovered the knowledge of the Latin tongue which he had learned at ſchool. On the recovery of his health, he divided his time between the buſineſs of his profeſſion and his ſtudies, which laſt employed the greateſt part of his nights. Thus ſelf-taught, and aſſiſted only by his own great genius, he, by dint of continual application, added to the knowledge of the Hebrew, that of all or moſt of the oriental languages, but ſtill laboured in obſcurity, till at length he was accidentally diſcovered. The late worthy Dr. Prideaux, dean of Norwich, being offered ſome Arabic manuſcripts in parchment, by a bookſeller of that city, thinking, perhaps, that the price demanded for them was too great, declined buying them; but ſoon after, Mr. Wild hearing of them, purchaſed them, and the dean, on calling at the ſhop and enquiring for the manuſcripts, was informed of their being ſold. Chagrined at his diſappointment, he aſked the name and profeſſion of the perſon who had bought them; and, being told he was a taylor, he bad him inſtantly run and fetch them, if they were not cut in pieces to make meaſures; but he was ſoon relieved from his fears by Mr. Wild's appearance with the manuſcripts, though, on the dean's enquiring whether he would part with them, he anſwered in the negative. The dean then haſtily aſked what he did with them? He replied, that he read them. He was deſired to read them, which he did. He was then bid to render a paſſage or two into Engliſh, which he readily performed with great exactneſs. Amazed at this, the dean partly at his own expence, and partly by a ſubſcription raiſed among perſons whoſe inclinations led them to this kind of knowledge, ſent him to Oxford; where, though he was never a member of the univerſity, he was by the dean's intereſt admitted to the Bodleian library, and employed for ſome years in tranſlating, or making extracts out of oriental manuſcripts, and thus bid adieu his to needle. At Oxford he was known by the name of the Arabian taylor. He conſtantly attended the library all the hours it was open, and when it was ſhut employed moſt of his leiſure time in teaching the oriental languages to young gentleman at the pitiful price of half a guinea a language, except for the Arabic, for which he had a guinea, and his ſubſcriptions for teaching amounted to no more than 20 or 30l. a year. Unhappily for him, the branch of learning in which he excelled, was cultivated by few; and the reverend Mr. Gagnier, a French gentleman, ſkilled in the oriental tongues, was in poſſeſſion of all the favours the univerſity could beſtow in this way, he being recommended by the heads of houſes to inſtruct young gentlemen, and employed by the profeſſors of thoſe languages to read public lectures in their abſence.

Mr. Wild, when at Oxford, ſeemed to be about forty years of age, his perſon was thin and meagre, and his ſtature moderately tall. He had an extraordinary memory, and as his pupils frequently invited him to ſpend an evening with them, he would often entertain them with long and curious details out of the Roman, Greek, and Arabic hiſtories. His morals were good; he was addicted to no vice, but was ſober, temperate, modeſt, and diffident of himſelf, without any tincture of conceitedneſs or vanity. About the year 1720 he removed to London, where he ſpent the remainder of his life under the patronage of Dr. Mead. In 1734, was publiſhed his Tranſlation from the Arabic of Mahomet's Journey to Heaven, a ſhort time after his death, and this is the only piece of his that was ever printed.

WILKINS, (JOHN) biſhop of Cheſter, and an excellent mathematician, was the ſon of Mr. Walter Wilkins, citizen and goldſmith of Oxford, and was born at Fawlſey, near Daventry in Northamptonſhire, in the year 1614. He ſtudied at New Inn college, and afterwards at Magdalen hall; and, having at length taken orders, became chaplain to William lord Say, and afterwards to Charles count palatine of the Rhine. Upon the breaking out of the civil wars, he adhered to the parliament party, and took the covenant: on the 12th of April, 1648, was created bachelor of divinity, and the next day made warden of Wadham college, in the room of Mr. John Pitt who was ejected thence by the parliamentary viſitors. In 1649, he was created doctor of divinity, and about that time took the engagement to be faithful to the commonwealth of England. About the year 1659, he married Robina, the widow of Peter French, canon of Chriſt church, and ſiſter to Oliver Cromwell; and the ſtatutes of Wadham college prohibiting the warden thereof from marrying, he obtained a diſpenſation from Oliver to hold the wardenſhip, notwithſtanding his marriage. In 1659, by the favour of Richard Cromwell, who ſucceeded Oliver, he was made maſter of Trinity college in Cambridge, but was ejected thence at the reſtoration, which happened the year following. He was then choſen preacher to the ſociety of Gray's Inn, London, and preſented to the rectory of St. Laurence Jewry, after which he was made dean of Ripon; and, in 1668, conſecrated biſhop of Cheſter. This learned prelate, Dr. Burnet tells us, had as great a mind, as true a judgment, as eminent virtues, and as good a ſoul as ever he knew.

Mr. Granger obſerves, that "he was a man of a penetrating genius and enlarged underſtanding, and ſeemed to have been born for the improvement of every kind of knowledge to which he applied himſelf. He was a very able naturaliſt and mathematician, and an excellent divine. Conſiderable diſcoveries were made by him, and the ingenious perſons who aſſembled at his lodgings in Oxford before the incorporation of the Royal Society. His books on prayer and preaching, and eſpecially his Principles and Duties of Natural Religion, ſhew how able a divine he was; and his Eſſay towards a real Character and Philoſophical Language, is a maſter-piece of invention, yet has been laughed at with ſome of his other chimeras, but even theſe ſhew themſelves to be the chimeras of a man of genius." He died at London of the ſtone on the 19th of November, 1672. He wrote, beſides the above work. 1. The Diſcovery of a New World, viz. the Moon. 2. Eccleſiaſtes, or a Diſcourſe of the Gift of Preaching. 3. A Diſcourſe concerning the Beauty of Providence in all the rugged Paſſages of it. 5. Mathematical Magic, and other curious works. After his deceaſe, Dr. Tillotſon publiſhed his Principles and Duties of Natural Religion, octavo, and a volume of his Sermons on ſeveral Occaſions.

WILKOMIR, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Wilna, ſeated on the river Swieta, thirty-two miles north-weſt of Wilna. Long. 26. 38. E. Lat. 55. 16. N.

WILLIAM I. commonly called the Conqueror, duke of Normandy, king of England, and one of the greateſt generals of the 11th century, was born at Falaiſe, and was the natural ſon of Robert duke of Normandy, by Arlette, a furrier's daughter, whence he obtained the name of the Baſtard. After the death of Robert, which happened in 1035, William, who was his only ſon, ſucceeded him. His relations, however, diſputed the ſucceſſion, but being favoured by Henry I. king of France, he triumphed over them, defeated count d'Arques, took Maine, and carried the war into Anjou. Some time after he paid a viſit to Edward the Confeſſor, who treated him with great reſpect, took a tour with him through England, and even ſhewed him all his principal fortifications. Some time after Edward the Confeſſor dying without iſſue, in 1065, appointed him his heir. On which William ſent to demand the crown, and ſoon after landed at Pevenſy in Suſſex, with a powerful army, and thence proceeding to Haſtings, built a ſtrong fort. Harold had placed himſelf on the throne, and now marched to oppoſe him, on which a bloody battle was fought, on the 14th of October, 1066, in which William obtained a complete victory, though he had three horſes killed under him, and loſt a great number of his troops. On the ſide of the Engliſh, Harold was ſlain, with many of the nobility, and about 60,000 ſoldiers. Hiſtorians obſerve, that the loſs of this battle was in a great meaſure owing to the Engliſh being ſoftened by a long peace, during which they had neglected the military arts, and abandoned themſelves to luxury and idleneſs, and to this we may ſuppoſe, that the licentiouſneſs of the clergy, the effeminacy, pride, and oppreſſion of the nobility, and the diſſolute behaviour of the common people, did not a little contribute. The Normans had, beſides, the advantage of long bows, of the uſe of which the Engliſh were then ignorant. But, notwithſtanding theſe, the Engliſh with their battle-axes kept ſo cloſe together, that they remained invincible, till the Normans pretending to fly, brought them into diſorder.

Notwithſtanding this victory, William could have little hopes of gaining the throne by right of conqueſt; he, therefore, gave out that he came to revenge the death of prince Alfred, brother to king Edward, to reſtore Robert archbiſhop of Canterbury to his ſee, and to obtain the crown as his right, on account of its being bequeathed to him by Edward the Confeſſor. He cannot, therefore, be properly ſaid to obtain the crown by conqueſt, ſince theſe motives engaged many of the Engliſh in his favour.

William was tall, broad ſet, and had great ſtrength. His paſſions were violent, but he had much wiſdom, and an equal ſhare of diſſimulation. He marched directly to London, but on the way was met by a large body of Kentiſh men, each with a bough, or branch of a tree in his hand. This army was headed by Stigand the archbiſhop, who made a ſpeech to the Conqueror, in which he boldly demanded the preſervation of their liberties, and let him know that they were reſolved rather to die than to part with their laws and live in bondage. William thought proper to grant their demands; he agreed to govern them by the laws of Edward the Confeſſor, and to ſuffer them to retain their ancient cuſtoms. Upon his coronation at Weſtminſter, he was ſworn to govern by the laws of the realm, and though he afterwards introduced ſome new forms, he preſerved trials by juries, and the borough law. He inſtituted the courts of chancery and exchequer; but at the ſame time diſarmed his Engliſh ſubjects, and forbad their having any light in their houſes after eight o'clock at night, when a bell was rung, called Curfew or Cover-fire, at the ſound of which all were obliged to put out their fires and candles. He conquered ſeveral powers who invaded England, obliged the Scots to preſerve the peace they had broken, compelled the Welch to pay him tribute, refuſed to pay homage to the pope, built the Tower of London, and cauſed all public acts to be made in the Norman tongue. He oppreſſed the people by taxes, and cauſed all England to be ſurveyed and rated, and had the men numbered, in a work called Doomſday-book, which is ſtill extant. To chaſtiſe the French, who had invaded Normandy, and after that to reduce his ſon Robert, who appeared there in arms againſt him, he carried over with him an Engliſh army, and left his Norman troops in England: but in a general engagement he had like to have been ſlain by his ſon; but Robert no ſooner found that he was engaged with his father, than he dutifully ſubmitted to him, notwithſtanding his being victorious.

Some time after William declared war againſt Philip I. king of France, laid waſte the country, burnt Mantes, and ravaged the country by fire and ſword to the gates of Paris; but approaching too near the flames of Mantes, the heat of the fire, together with the warmth of the ſeaſon, threw him into a fever, which being encreaſed by a fall from his horſe in his return to Roan, he died in a village near that city, on the 9th of September, 1087, in the ſixty-fourth year of his age, after a reign of fifty-four years in Normandy, and twenty-one in England, and was interred at Caen.

WILLIAM II. ſurnamed Ruſus, or Red, from the redneſs of his hair, was the ſecond ſurviving ſon of William the Conqueror, and ſucceeded his father on the 27th of September, 1087. He was then thirty years of age, and at the ſame time Robert, his elder brother, ſucceeded by his father's will to the duchy of Normandy; but reſolved to aſſert his right of primogeniture to the crown of England, and ſeveral of the Norman nobility eſpouſed his cauſe. William, however, defeated a body of his troops in Kent, and ſoon after, partly by force, and partly by bribery, prevailed on him to conclude a peace. The two brothers then made war on Henry, their youngeſt brother, whom they beſieged in Mount St. Michael, where the king riding one morning unattended, fell in with a party of Henry's ſoldiers, and endeavoured to force his way through them, but was diſmounted, and a ſoldier was going to diſpatch him, when he ſaved his life by crying out, "Hold, fellow, I am the "king of England." Upon this the man dropping his ſword, raiſed the monarch from the ground, and received from him the honour of knighthood, and other favours. The brothers being now ſoon reconciled, William turned his arms againſt Scotland, and defeated the army of king Malcolm, who with his ſon were killed juſt before, in an ambuſh laid by Mowbray, governor of Northumberland. But ſoon after, Mowbray finding that the king neglected to reward his ſervices, joined with other noblemen to ſet the crown on the head of Stephen, grandſon to William the Conqueror: upon which the king marched into Yorkſhire, reduced Bamborough, took Mowbray priſoner, and put an end to the rebellion.

But at length William hunting in the New Foreſt, was killed by an arrow-ſhot by Walter Tyrrel, his particular favourite, who aiming at a deer, ſhot the king in the breaſt, on which he immediately expired, on the 2d of Auguſt, 1100, aged forty-four, after a reign of thirteen years; when ſo little reſpect was paid to his body, that it was conveyed to Wincheſter in a coal-cart.

WILLIAM III. of Naſſau, prince of Orange, ſtadtholder of the United Provinces, king of England, Scotland and Ireland, &c. and one of the moſt able politicians, and greateſt ſovereigns that have reigned in Europe, was the ſon of William of Naſſau, prince of Orange, by Henrietta-Maria, the daughter of Charles I. king of England, and was born at the Hague, on the 4th of November, 1650. He was ſcarce twenty-two years of age when, in 1672, he was elected ſtadtholder, and declared general of the Dutch armies, in order to put a ſtop to the rapidity of the conqueſts made by Lewis XIV. In 1673 he took the ſtrong town of Naerden, and by his courage and conduct obliged the French to quit Utrecht, and ſeveral conſiderable places where they had garriſons. Soon after he engaged the French at Seneſ, where he gained great honour by his courage and conduct, and obtained a victory after a moſt bloody engagement. On the 17th of October, 1677, he embarked for England, and on the 4th of November was married to the princeſs Mary, the eldeſt daughter of the duke of York, and on the 29th of the ſame month departed from London with his princeſs, and landed at Terbyde. In Auguſt, 1678, he attacked and defeated the duke of Luxemburg in his quarters, near the abbey of St. Denis. In the heat of the action he advanced ſo far,

ſar, that he was in great danger of being loſt: but M. Puwerkerk coming ſeaſonably to his relief, killed an officer that was juſt going to fire a piſtol at him. On the 29th of June, 1684, a treaty was ſigned at the Hague, which put an end to the war.

James, duke of York, having aſcended to the throne of England, after the death of his brother Charles II. endeavouring to reſtore the papiſh religion, and to deſtroy the civil and religious liberties of the people, they naturally caſt their eyes on the prince of Orange, and applied to him for deliverance, on which he landed at Torbay, on the 5th of November, 1688. and was joyfully received by almoſt the whole nation. James now made his eſcape to France, and after his departure the lords and commons agreed, after much diſpute, that he had abdicated the throne, upon which the prince of Orange, and the princeſs Mary, were proclaimed king and queen on the 13th of February, 1689, and crowned on the 11th of April following.

An attempt was then made by the oppoſite party to ſecure Scotland for James II. but on the 26th of May, 1689, the two armies meeting at Killiecrankey, in the ſhire of Perth, lieutenant-general Mackay, who commanded for king William, obtained a complete victory, after which the whole iſland of Great Britain ſubmitted to king William.

In the mean time Tyrconnel had diſarmed great part of the Proteſtants of Ireland, and formed an army of Papiſts amounting to 30,000 foot and 8000 horſe, while the Proteſtants in the North took up arms, and ſeizing on Kilmore, Coleraine, Inniſkilling, and Londonderry, declared for king William and queen Mary. Things were in this ſituation when James landing at Kinſale, on the 12th of March, 1688 9, made his public entry into Dublin; he ſoon after put himſelf at the head of 20,000 men, and was twice re-inforced by the French, who each time joined him with 5000 men. He took Coleraine and Kilmore, and laid ſiege to Londonderry; but ſoon after returned to meet his parliament in Dublin, where he paſſed an act to attaint two or three thouſand Proteſtant lords, ladies, clergymen, and gentlemen of high treaſon. In the mean time the ſiege of Londonderry was vigorouſly carried on, and the garriſon under major Baker, and Mr. George Walker, a clergyman, held out with the moſt ſurpriſing reſolution, though reduced to the neceſſity of feeding upon horſe-fleſh, dogs, cats, rats, and mice, tallow, ſtarch, leather, dried and ſalted hides, and all kinds of offal; till major-general Kirk arriving with ſome ſhips laden with proviſions, found means to force his way into the town; on which the beſiegers thought fit to retire. The garriſon of Inniſkilling, at the ſame time, did wonders; particularly the day before the ſiege of Derry was raiſed, they advanced near twenty miles to meet about 6000 Iriſh, and defeated them, killing near three thouſand, though they themſelves were not above 2000, and had not above twenty killed, and fifty wounded. In Auguſt the duke of Schomberg arrived in Ireland with 10,000 men, took Carrickfergus in four days, and performed other acts of bravery and conduct. In June, 1690, king William landed in Ireland with a gallant army, and on the firſt of July fought the memorable battle of the Boyne, in which he gained a complete victory over the French and Iriſh, and obliged king James to retire to Dublin, and make all the haſte he could back to France. King William alſo proceeded to Dublin, and thence to England. The next year the Engliſh, under the brave general Ginkle, made themſelves maſters of Ballimore, with incredible bravery paſſed the Shannon amidſt the fire of the enemy, and took Athlone, and on the 12th of July fought the glorious battle of Aghrim, wherein 4000 Iriſh, and their general St. Ruth, were ſlain; and all their tents, arms, &c. taken. After this entire defeat, Galway ſurrended, and Limerick capitulated; and thus an end was put to the war in Ireland.

About this time king William formed a grand alliance againſt Lewis XIV. and commanded the allied armies in ſeveral battles in Flanders; till at length the French acknowledged him king of England, by the treaty of Ryſwick, concluded in 1697. The death of Charles II. king of Spain, on the 1ſt of November, 1700, made king William form the partition treaty, between England, France, and the States, concerning the ſucceſſion of the Spaniſh dominions; but he did not live to ſee the accompliſhment of his projects; for being thrown from his horſe, his collar-bone was diſlocated, and he died on the 8th of March, 1702, in the fourteenth year of his reign, and the fifty-ſecond of his age, and was interred next to his queen, who had died before him, in Henry VII's chapel. He left no iſſue, and one of the laſt actions of his life was ſigning the bill for ſettling the crown on the illuſtrious houſe of Hanover, in caſe the princeſs Anne died without iſſue.

WILLIAM of Naſſau, prince of Orange. See ORANGE.

WILLIAM (FORT) a fort belonging to the Engliſh Eaſt India company, ſeated on the river Hugley, the weſtern branch of the river Ganges, and in the province of Bengal, in the Eaſt Indies. It is on the eaſt ſide of tthe river, and is the ſame as Calcutta. The place is very unhealthy, on account of a ſalt water lake that overflows in September and October; and when it decreaſes, leaves ſuch a quantity of fiſh behind, that the putrefaction infects the air. The fort is an irregular tetragon, and is built with brick. The governor's houſe is in the fort, and is the moſt regular piece of architecture in the Eaſt Indies. There are alſo many convenient lodgings for the factors and writers, ſtore-houſes for the company's goods, and magazines for their ammunition. There is alſo a pretty good hoſpital. Calcutta itſelf is made a borough town, and conſiſts of a mayor, and aldermen. In 1757, the nabob of Bengal coming upon it ſuddenly, not only took the town and fort, but put a great number belonging to the factory into the black hole, where they were moſt of them ſtifled with heat. It is one hundred and thirty miles north-eaſt of Baliſore, and forty ſouth of Hugley. Long. 87. 10. E Lat. 22. 45. N.

WILLIAMS (JOHN) archbiſhop of York, was the youngeſt ſon of Edward Williams, eſq. of Aberconway, in Caernarvonſhire, in Wales, where he was born on the 25th of March, 1582. He was educated in St. John's college Cambridge, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the quickneſs and retentiveneſs of his memory, and was of ſo happy a conſtitution, that from his youth upward he never required more than three hours ſleep in twenty-four, to keep him in perfect health. He entered into holy orders in the twenty-ſeventh year of his age, and by means of the lord-chancellor Egerton, whoſe chaplain he was, was gradually promoted to ſeveral livings, and that nobleman, at his death, gave him ſome books and papers written with his lordſhip's own hand. When ſir Francis Bacon was made lord keeper, he offered to continue Mr. Williams as his chaplain, which the latter declining, his lordſhip made him a juſtice of the peace, and of the quorum in Northamptonſhire. He was then made chaplain to his majeſty, and received the degree of doctor of divinity. In 1619 he was made dean of Saliſbury; in 1620 was inſtalled dean of Weſtminſter: and the lord-chancellor being removed from his poſt in May, 1621, Dr. Williams, on the 10th of July following, was ſworn lord-keeper of the great ſeal of England: the ſame month he was nominated to the ſee of Lincoln, and had leave to hold the deanery of Weſtminſter, and the rectory of Walgrave *in commendam*. He attended king James I. at his death, and preached his funeral ſermon; but his lordſhip's conduct being in many points not agreeable to the duke of Buckingham, he was in 1626, removed by king Charles I. from his poſt of lord-keeper, and ordered not to appear in parliament, but he refuſed to comply with that order, and promoted the petition of right. At length, upon ſome informations brought againſt him in the ſtar-chamber by ſir John Lamb and Dr. Sibthorp, he was fined 10,000l. to the king, ſentenced to ſuffer impriſonment during his majeſty's pleaſure, and to be ſuſpended from all his dignities, offices, and functions. At the meeting of the parliament in November, 1640, he petitioned the king, by the queen's mediation, for his enlargement, and that he might have his writ to ſit as a peer in parliament: but the lord-keeper Finch and archbiſhop Laud induced the king to refuſe it. However, about a fortnight after, the houſe of lords ſent the uſher of the Black Rod to demand the biſhop of the lieutenant of the Tower, upon which he was brought to that houſe, and took his ſeat there; and upon this the king ordered all the proceedings againſt him to be cancelled. In 1641 he was advanced to the archbiſhoprick of York, with leave to hold the deanery of Weſtminſter for three years *in commendam*. He the ſame year oppoſed, in a long ſpeech, the bill for depriving the biſhops of their ſeats in the houſe of lords, and when they were forcibly kept out by the tumults, he drew up a proteſtation in the name of twelve of the ſpiritual lords, againſt the validity of whatever ſhould paſs in the houſe of peers during their abſence, upon which the twelve biſhops were taken into cuſtody. Some time after our archbiſhop fortified Conway caſtle for the king, which highly pleaſed his majeſty, who gave him a charge to take care of all North Wales, but eſpecially of that caſtle, in which the country people had obtained leave of the archbiſhop to lay up all their plate, jewels, money, writings, and other valuable effects; but a year after, ſir John Owen, a colonel for the king, retiring that way after a defeat, obtained leave of prince Rupert to obtain the command of the caſtle, and ſurpriſed it by force, though it was given to the archbiſhop under the royal ſignet; but his lordſhip's remonſtrances to his majeſty meeting with no ſucceſs, he joined the people whoſe properties were detained there, and being aſſiſted by colonel Mitton, a zealous man for the parliament, forced open the gates, and entered the caſtle, of which colonel Mitton took poſſeſſion, upon his having firſt promiſed, that every proprietor ſhould obtain what he could prove belong-

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ed to him, from the archbiſhop's inventory, and this the c olon leperformed. After the king was beheaded, the archbiſhop ſpent his days in ſorrow, ſtudy, and devotion, riſing conſtantly at midnight, and praying ſot a quarter of an hour on his bare knees, having nothing but his ſhirt and his waiſtcoat upon him. He died on the 25th of March, 1650, aged ſixty-eight. Biſhop Hacket obſerves, that he was a man of great hoſpitality, charity, and generoſity, eſpecially to gentlemen of narrow fortunes, and poor ſcholars in both univerſities, ſo that his diſburſements this way annually amounted to a thouſand, or ſometimes twelve hundred pounds.

WILLIAMSBURG, a town of Virginia, in America, and capital of the whole country. It is but thin of houſes, though they are generally well built with brick, and the whole conſiſts of one long broad ſtreet. Here is a college deſigned for the education of the young native Americans, who where the original inhabitants of this country; but they having a great averſion to all kind of learning, it is made uſe of to inſtruct the children of the planters. Long. 76 36. W. Lat. 37. 20. N.

WILLIAMSTADT, a ſea-port town of Holland, ſeated on the Holland-Dieppe; is pretty well fortified, and belongs to the houſe of Orange. Is is twelve miles ſouth-weſt of Dordrecht. Long. 4. 26. E. Lat. 51. 42. N;

WILLIS (Dr. THOMAS) a celebrated Engliſh phyſician, was born at Great Bodwin, in Wiltſhire, on the 27th of January, 1621, and ſtudied at Chriſt-church college, Oxford. When that city was garriſoned for the king, he, among other ſcholars, bore arms for his majeſty, and devoted his leiſure hours to the ſtudy of phyſic. The garriſon of Oxford at length ſurrendering to the parliament, he applied himſelf to the practice of his profeſſion, and kept Abingdon market, but ſoon rendering himſelf famous for his care and ſkill, ſettled entirely at Oxford, where he appropriated a room as an oratory for divine ſervice according to the church of England, whither moſt of the loyaliſts in Oxford daily reſorted. In 1660, he became Sedleian profeſſor of natural philoſophy, and the ſame year took the degree of doctor of phyſic. In 1664, he diſcovered the famous medicinal ſpring, at Alſtropp, near Brackley; for obſerving his horſe drink plentifully of it, he made ſeveral experiments upon that water. He was one of the firſt members of the Royal Society, and ſoon made his name illuſtrious by his excellent writings. In 1666, after the fire of London, he removed to Weſtminſter, and took a houſe in St. Martin's lane. He roſe early in the morning, that he might be preſent at divine ſervice, which he ſeldom failed of attending before he viſited his patients, and, for this purpoſe, cauſed prayers to be read in St. Martin's church, at ſix in the morning in ſummer, and at ſeven in the winter. His practice was greater than that of any of the phyſicians, his cotemporaries; and it was always his cuſtom to allot a part of his profits to charitable uſes; in the latter years of his life, he beſtowed all his Sunday fees on the poor, though theſe amounted to more than thoſe of any other day of the week. He was fellow of the College of Phyſicians of London, and refuſed the honour of knighthood. He was exact and regular in all his hours, and though his table was the reſort of moſt of the great men of London, yet he was remarkable for his plainneſs, and his being a man of little diſcourſe, complaiſance, or ſociety; but he laid a laſting foundation of a body of phyſic, chiefly of his own framing, and was juſtly admired for his deep inſight and happy reſearches into natural and experimental philoſophy, anatomy, and chemiſtry; for his wonderful ſucceſs in his practice, and for the elegance and purity of his Latin ſtyle. This great and good man died on the 11th of November, 1675, and was interred in Weſtminſter abbey. He wrote, 1. A treatiſe in Engliſh, intitled A plain and eaſy Method for preſerving tho ſe that are well from the Infection of the Plague, and for curing ſuch as are infected. 2. Several Latin works, which were collected and printed at Amſterdam, in 1682, in two volumes, quarto. This collection contains three Diſſertations, one on Fermentation, another on Fevers, and a third on Urine; the Anatomy of the Brain, with a Deſcription of the Nerves and their Uſe; a Treatiſe on the Reaſon of Muſcular Motion; another on the Diſeaſes of the Brain, and of the nervous Kind, in which he treats of convulſive and ſcorbutic diſeaſes; a Treatiſe on hyſteric and hypochondriac Diſeaſes, with a Diſſertation on the Inflammation of the Blood; another on the Souls of Brutes, and a rational Pharmacy. Theſe ſeveral works, which are much eſteemed, have been tranſlated into Engliſh by S. Pordage, eſq.

WILLIS (BROWNE) an eminent antiquary, was the grandſon of the above eminent phyſician, and was born, in 1682, at St. Mary Blandford, in Dorſetſhire, and educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, at which time the curious monuments in the abbey impreſſed his mind with an early and indelible love of antiquities. From thence he removed to Chriſtchurch college, in Oxford. On his leaving the univerſity, he contracted an intimate friendſhip with Mr. William Wootton, an univerſal ſcholar, to whom he was obliged for his farther improvements; and, in 1705, was choſen to repreſent the town of Buckingham in parliament. In 1749, the univerſity of Oxford created him doctor of laws, as a reward of his literary merit, and in gratitude for ſeveral benefactions, particularly his fine cabinet of Engliſh coins, which he had been upwards of forty years in collecting, and which was eſteemed the moſt complete collection in England. During the courſe of his life, he viſited almoſt all the cathedrals in England and Wales. He was one of the firſt revivers and moſt induſtrious members of the Society of Antiquaries, and was one of the firſt who placed our eccleſiaſtical hiſtory and antiquities upon a firm baſis, by founding them upon the authority of records and regiſters. He wrote, 1. *Notitia Parliamentaria*, or an Hiſtory of the Counties, Cities, and Boroughs, in England and Wales, two volumes, octavo. 2. Surveys of the four Welſh Cathedrals, 4to. 3. Surveys of the Cathedrals of England, three volumes, quarto. 4. Hiſtory and Antiquities of Buckingham, &c. quarto. 5. Hiſtory of the mitred Parliamentary Abbeys, and conventual Cathedral Churches, two volumes, octavo; and he alſo publiſhed a new edition of Ecton's *Theſaurus*, quarto, and ſome other works. He died in 1760, in the 78th year of his age.

WILLOUGHBY (FRANCIS) a celebrated natural hiſtorian, was the only ſon of ſir Francis Willoughby, knight. He was fond of ſtudy from his childhood, and held idleneſs in abhorrence, he being ſo great an oeconomiſt with regard to his time, as not willingly to loſe or miſapply the leaſt part of it, by which means he attained great ſkill in all branches of learning, and particularly in the mathematics; but obſerving that the hiſtory of animals was in a great meaſure neglected by his countrymen, he particularly applied himſelf to that province; and for this purpoſe carefully read over what had been written on that ſubject by others. He then travelled ſeveral times over his native country, and afterwards into France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and the Low Countries, attended by his ingenious friend Mr. John Ray. It is remarkable, that, notwithſtanding the advantages of birth, fortune, and parts, he was as humble as any man of the meaneſt fortune; was ſober, temperate, and chaſte, ſcrupulouſly juſt, ſo true to his word and promiſe, that a man might venture his eſtate and life upon it; ſo faithful and conſtant to his friend, as never to deſert him when fortune frowned upon him; and remarkably pious, patient, and ſubmiſſive to the divine will. This is the character given of him by Mr. Ray, whoſe veracity none will doubt. This ingenious and learned gentleman died on on the 3d of July, 1672, at thirty-ſeven years of age. He wrote, 1. *Ornithologiæ Libri tres*, folio, which was afterwards tranſlated into Engliſh, with an Appendix by Mr. Ray, in folio. 2. *Hiſtoriæ Piſcium Libri quatuor*, folio. 3. A Letter, containing Obſervations about that Kind of Waſps called Ichneumones in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. 4. A Letter on the hatching a Kind of Bee lodged in old Willows, alſo in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. 5. Letters of Francis Willoughby, Eſq. added to Philoſophical Letters between the learned Mr. Ray, and ſeveral of his correſpondents, publiſhed, in octavo, by William Derham.

WILMOT (JOHN) earl of Rocheſter, a great wit in the reign of Charles II. was the ſon of Henry earl of Rocheſter, who fought in defence of Charles I. in the civil wars, and was born in April, 1648. He was taught grammar and claſſical learning at the free-ſchool at Burford, where he obtained a quick reliſh of the beauties of the Latin tongue, and afterwards became well verſed in the authors of the Auguſtine age. In 1659, he was admitted a nobleman of Wadham college, where he obtained the degree of maſter of arts. He afterwards travelled through France and Italy; and, at his return, frequented the court, which not only debauched his morals, but made him a perfect Hobbiſt in principle. In the meanwhile, he was made one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to the king, and comptroller of Woodſtock Park. In 1665, he went to ſea, and was in the Revenge, commanded by ſir Thomas Tiddiman, when the attack was made on the port of Bergen in Norway; during the whole action he ſhewed the greateſt reſolution, and gained a high reputation for courage, which he ſupported in a ſecond expedition, but afterwards loſt it in an adventure with lord Mulgrave. That nobleman hearing the earl had ſaid ſome very malicious things of him, ſent colonel Aſton to call him to an account for it. He, however, denied the words, and lord Mulgrave was ſoon convinced that he had never ſaid them, but yet had the folly to imagine that his honour required him to go on with the quarrel, and the next day was appointed for their fighting on horſeback, when the lord Rocheſter's ſecond being an errant life-guard man, whom nobody knew, and extremely well mounted,

exceptions were taken againſt him, and all agreed to fight on foot. But, as the two noblemen were riding for that purpoſe into the next field, the lord Rocheſter obſerved, that he had at firſt choſen to fight on horſeback, becauſe he was ſo weak with a certain diſtemper, that he was unfit to fight at all, much leſs on foot. The lord Mulgrave extremely ſurpriſed, repreſented what a ridiculous ſtory it would make if they returned without fighting, and adviſed him to conſider better of it, ſince he ſhould be obliged in his own defence to lay the blame on him. To this the lord Rocheſter anſwered, that he ſubmitted to it, and hoped he would not take the advantage of having to do with any man in ſo weak a condition. The lord Mulgrave replied, that by ſuch an argument he had ſufficiently tied his hands, upon condition that they might call their ſeconds to be witneſſes, which he conſented to; and this being done, they parted. On their return to London, they found it full of their quarrel, and therefore Mr. Aſton thought himſelf obliged to write down every word and circumſtance, in order to ſpread abroad the true reaſon of their returning without fighting, and this entirely ruined Rocheſter's reputation for courage; though nobody had ſtill a greater for wit.

Before the earl of Rocheſter travelled, he had given into the diſorderly and intemperate way of living, which had been introduced by the joy of the nation upon the reſtoration of Charles II. yet he had ſo far got the better of it at his return, that he hated nothing more. But falling into the company of the courtiers, who continually practiſed theſe exceſſes, he became ſo ſunk in debauchery, that he was for five years together ſo given up to drinking, that during all that time he was never cool enough to be maſter of himſelf. His violent love of pleaſure, and his diſpoſition to extravagant mirth, carried him to great exceſſes. The firſt involved him in ſenſuality, and the other led him into many adventures and ridiculous frolics. Once diſguiſing himſelf ſo that he could not be known by his neareſt friends, he ſet up in Tower-ſtreet for an Italian mountebank, and there diſperſed his noſtrums for ſome weeks. He often diſguiſed himſelf as a porter, or as a beggar, ſometimes to follow a mean amour; at other times, he would go about merely for diverſion, in odd ſhapes, and acted his part ſo naturally, that he could not be known even by his friends. In ſhort, by his conſtant indulgence in wine, women, and irregular frolics, he entirely wore out an excellent conſtitution before he was thirty years of age. In October 1679, when recovering from a violent diſeaſe, which ended in a conſumption, he was viſited by Dr. Burnet, who received an intimation that ſuch a viſit would be very agreeable to him, and to that divine he opened all his thoughts both of religion and morality; the doctor waited upon him often, and at different times they canvaſſed the principles of morality, and of natural and revealed religion, the reſult of which was, that Rocheſter, though he had lived the life of an atheiſt and a libertine, died the death of a penitent and a good Chriſtian, on the 26th of July, 1670, in the thirty-third year of his age. His poems have been frequently printed ſeparately and together; for though he ordered, when dying, all his immoral writings to be burned, the bookſellers reprinted them, but it is not eaſy to ſay what are his; for, after he had once obtained the character of a lewd and obſcene writer, every thing of that caſt was fathered upon him. The author of the Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, ſays, he was "a man whom the "Muſes were fond to inſpire, and aſhamed to avow, and "who practiſed without the leaſt reſerve that ſecret which "can make verſes more read for their defects than their "merits. Lord Rocheſter's Poems have much more ob"ſcenity than wit, more wit than poetry, and more poe"try than politeneſs. One is amazed at hearing the "age of Charles II. called polite; becauſe the preſbyte"rians and religioniſts had affected to call every thing by "a ſcripture name, the new court affected to call every "thing by its own name. The court had no pretenſions "to politeneſs, but by its reſemblance to another age, "which called its own groſſneſs polite, the age of Ariſto"phanes. Would a Scythian have been civilized by the "Athenian ſtage, or a Hottentot by the drawing-room of "Charles the Second? The characters and anecdotes being "forgot, the ſtate-poems of that time are a heap of ſenſe"leſs ribaldry, ſcarcely rhime, and more ſeldom in metre. "When Satyrs were brought to court, no wonder the "Graces would not truſt themſelves there." His writings, beſides thoſe already mentioned, are, a Satire againſt Mankind; Nothing, a poem; Valentinian, a tragedy; Fifty-four Letters to Henry Saville, and others; Seven more to his Wife and Son; a Letter on his Death-bed to Dr. Burnet. He alſo left behind him ſeveral other papers, and a Hiſtory of the Intrigues of the Court of Charles II. but his mother, a very devout lady, ordered all his papers to be burned.

WILNA, a rich and populous city of Poland, and capital of the great duchy of Lithuania, and of the palatinate of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. The houſes are very low, and are all built of wood. It is defended by two forts, whereof one is ſeated on an eminence, and the other on the ſame level with the town. The inhabitants carry on an advantageous trade with the Pruſſians. It is one hundred and thirty miles ſouth-by-eaſt of Riga, and two hundred north-by-eaſt of Warſaw. Long. 26. 43. E. Lat. 54. 32. N.

WILSON (THOMAS) a moſt pious, benevolent, and learned biſhop of the Iſle of Man, was born on the 20th of December, 1663, at Burton in Wirral, near Cheſter, and ſtudied at the univerſity of Dublin. After having taken orders, he attended the lord Strange, ſon and heir to the earl of Derby, as his tutor; during three years, when his pupil dying in Italy, he returned home; but his behaviour was ſo much approved by the earl, his late pupil's father, that his lordſhip preſented him to the biſhoprick of Sodor and Man, on which he received the degree of doctor of laws. Soon after his conſecration, he repaired to the iſland, where he diligently applied to the duties of his function. He carefully ſuperintended the ſeveral ſchools in the iſland, and cauſed the Whole Duty of Man, and ſome excellent treatiſes of his own, to be tranſlated into the Manks language. Not confining his ſpiritual regards to his dioceſe, he erected and endowed a ſchool at the place of his nativity; earneſtly promoted the propagation of the Goſpel in foreign parts; and wrote an excellent piece on the Duties of a Communicant, for the inſtruction and edification of the converted Indians. He was a ſhining example in ſocial life, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his hoſpitality and diffuſive charity. His ſervants aſſembled in his domeſtic chapel every morning, where he conſtantly read prayers to them at ſix o'clock in ſummer, and at ſeven in the winter. He regarded the temporal concerns of the iſlanders with a paternal care. The induſtrious poor, he aſſiſted with his purſe. He imported the choiceſt grain of all ſorts, for ſeed, and procured the moſt proper horſes, cattle, and ſheep, out of England, to improve the breed of them in the little territory allotted for his reſidence. He not only attended the people, as the phyſician of their ſouls, but applied himſelf to the ſtudy of medicine, that he might be ſerviceable in that capacity, and bring health and comfort to thoſe who ſtood in need of ſuch aſſiſtances; inſomuch, that, in 1744, he had laid out in theſe and other charities, upwards of 10,000l. ſterling. With ſuch piety and beneficence, ſuch humanity, affability, and every amiable quality, it is no wonder he greatly endeared himſelf to his flock, who endeavoured upon all occaſions to ſhew their reverence and affectionate regard towards him. Yet in the midſt of theſe acts of beneficence, he ſuffered the moſt cruel treatment from the governor of Man, with whom he had a diſpute, from the year 1713 to 1723, about ſome matters of right, which the biſhop could not conſcientiouſly give up; on which that governor at length ſtretched forth the hand of power, and committed this worthy prelate to the damp and gloomy priſon of caſtle Ruſhin, where he remained many weeks, till the affair was determined by king George I. and his council, in the biſhop's favour. The people were ſo affected with this treatment of their patron and benefactor, that they came from all parts of the iſland to the town, at leaſt once a-week, and kneeling down before the caſtle walls, expreſſed their concerns with tears and lamentations, and alſo attended their pious paſtor's prayers and bleſſings, which he uttered from a grated loop-hole. This excellent biſhop acquired the eſteem of ſeveral eminent perſonages in this nation, particularly of queen Caroline, who, on ſeeing him come into her preſence-chamber, when ſeveral biſhops were with her, ſaid: "Here, my "lords, comes a biſhop whoſe errand is not to apply for a "tranſlation, nor would he part with his ſpouſe [his dio"ceſe] becauſe ſhe is poor." This excellent divine lived to the ninety-third year of his age, and the fifty-eighth of his conſecration; and gently expired in the beginning of March 1755.

WILTON, a town in Wiltſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is now but a mean town, though it ſends two members to parliament, and is the place where the knights of the ſhire are choſen. It has a manufactory in carpets, and is ſeven miles north-weſt of Saliſbury, and eighty-ſix weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 2. 0. W. Lat. 51. 12. N.

WILTSHIRE, an Engliſh county, is fifty-two miles in length, thirty-four in breadth, and is bounded on the weſt by Somerſetſhire, on the north by Glouceſterſhire, on the eaſt by Berkſhire and Hampſhire, and on the ſouth by Dorſetſhire and Hampſhire. It contains three hundred and four pariſhes, twenty-one market-towns, and ſends thirty-four members to parliament. The principal rivers are, the Willey, the Adder, the two Avons, the Tems, the Kennet, the Duril, the Nadder, and the Were. The air is generally good, though it is ſharp upon the hills and downs in winter, but milder in the vales and bottoms. The north part

is hilly, the ſouth level, and the middle plain, and full of downs, intermixed with bottoms, wherein are rich meadows and corn-fields. Saliſbury is the principal town.

WIMONDHAM, or WINDHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Fridays. It is ſeated in a bottom, nine miles ſouth-weſt of Norwich, and one hundred north-eaſt-by-north of London. Lon. 0. 55. E. Lat. 52. 42. N.

WIMPFFEN, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, and in Craighou. The inhabitants are Proteſtants. It is ſeated on the river Neckar, five miles north of Hailbron. Long. 9. 9. E. Lat. 49. 20. N.

WINBORN, a town of Dorſetſhire, with a market on Fridays; and two fairs, on Good-Friday, and September 14, for bullocks and cheeſe. It is ſeated on the river Stour; is a pretty large well inhabited place, and has a handſome church, called the Minſter. It is ſix miles north of Pool, and one hundred and five ſouth-weſt of London. Long. 1. 55. W. Lat. 50. 45. N.

WINCAUNTON, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, on the London road, and the market is conſiderable for cheeſe. It is twenty-four miles ſouth of Bath, and one hundred and fifteen weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 2. 38. W. Lat. 51. 2. N.

WINCHCOMB, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Saturdays; and two fairs; on May 16, and July 28, for horſes, ſheep, and horned cattle. It is ſeated in a deep bottom, and was formerly noted for its abbey. It is ſixteen miles north-eaſt of Glouceſter, and ninety-four weſt-north-weſt of London. Long. 2. 0. W. Lat. 51. 55. N.

WINCHELSEA, a town in Suſſex, which has a market on Saturdays; and one fair on May 14, for cattle and pedlar's ware. It is a mean place, though it ſends two members to parliament. It is ſeated on a rocky cliff, on an inlet of the ſea, two miles ſouth-weſt of Rye, and forty-ſeven ſouth-eaſt of London. Long. 0. 50. E. Lat. 50. 58. N.

WINCHESTER, a city of Hampſhire, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It is pleaſantly ſeated in a valley between hills, on the river Itching, and has five pariſh churches, beſides the cathedral, which is a large and beautiful ſtructure. The other remarkable buildings are, the biſhop's palace, the hall where the aſſizes are kept, the college or ſchool, and an infirmary erected here for the county, by voluntary ſubſcription. It has a fair, kept on St. Giles's hill, on September 12, for horſes, cheeſe, and leather; and another on Magdalen hill, on Auguſt 2, for the ſame. It is twenty-one miles north-weſt of Chicheſter, and ſixty-ſeven weſt-by-north of London. The city is governed by a mayor. Long. 1. 4. W. Lat. 51. 6. N.

WINDSOR, a town of Berkſhire, pleaſantly ſeated on the banks of the Thames, in a healthful air; and is a handſome, large, and well inhabited place; but chiefly famous for its magnificent caſtle, which is a royal palace. It ſtands on an eminence, and affords a moſt delightful and extenſive proſpect over the country to a conſiderable diſtance. Here the ceremony of inſtalling the knights of the Garter is performed on St. George's day, with great pomp and magnificence; and St. George's hall is one of the fineſt rooms in Europe. The royal chapel, at the eaſt end of it, is alſo paved with marble, and adorned with carved work, which is exceeding curious. St. George's chapel, in which the knights of the Garter are inſtalled, is one of the moſt beautiful and ſtately Gothic buildings in the world; in the choir are the ſtalls for the twenty-ſix knights, with banners over them, and a throne for the ſovereign. It ſends two members to parliament, and is twenty-two miles weſt of London. Long. 0. 37. W. Lat. 51. 28. N.

WINNICZA, a ſtrong town of Poland, in Podolia, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, in the palatinate of Braclaw, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Bog, thirty-five miles north of Braclaw. Long. 29. 16. E. Lat. 49. 28. N.

WINSCHOTIN, a town of the United Provinces, in Groningen, fourteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Groningen. Long. 10. 12. E. Lat. 53. 15. N.

WINSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lunenburg, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Elb and Ilmenau, twelve miles north-weſt of Lunenburg. Long. 10. 0. E. Lat. 53. 50. N.

WINSHEIM, an Imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and in the marquiſate of Anſpach. It is ſeated in a country abounding with vineyards, and, though ſmall, is ſurrounded with a good rampart and double ditch, and thick walls flanked with twenty towers. The inhabitants are Proteſtants. It is thirty miles north weſt of Nuremberg. Long. 10. 24. E. Lat. 49. 30. N.

WINSLOW, a town of Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Thurſdays; and two fairs, on Holy-Thurſday, and Auguſt 21, for cattle. The market is well furniſhed with corn and proviſions. It is eight miles north of Aileſbury, and fifty two north-weſt of London. Long. 0. 45. W. Lat. 51. 55. N.

WINTERTHOUR, an ancient and handſome town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich. It is ſeated in an agreeable fertile plain. It has a handſome church, and ſeveral fine houſes, particularly on each ſide of the market-place. It is fifteen miles north-eaſt of Zurich. Long. 8. 58. E. Lat. 47. 42. N.

WINTERTONNESS, a north cape of the county of Norfolk, four miles north of Yarmouth.

WIRKSWORTH, a town of Derbyſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated in a valley, and is a pretty large and populous place, with a handſome church, a free-ſchool, and alms-houſes. The market is large for proviſions, but chiefly for lead; it being the greateſt lead-market in England. It is eleven miles north-weſt of Derby, and one hundred and thirty-eight north-north-weſt of London. Long. 1. 30. W. Lat. 53. 6. N.

WISBADEN, a town of Germany, in the territory of Wetteravia, and county of Naſſau. It is famous for its mineral waters, and is five miles from Mentz. Long. 25. 50. E. Lat. 50. 0. N.

WISBEACH, a town of the Iſle of Ely, in Cambridgeſhire, ſeated in a fenny part of the county, ſeventeen miles north of Ely, and ninety north by eaſt of London. Long. 8. 15. E. Lat. 50. 10. N.

WISBY, a town of Sweden, and capital of the iſland of Gothland, with a harbour, defended by a caſtle. It is ſeated on the declivity of a rock, on the ſide of the Baltic Sea, one hundred and ten miles ſouth-eaſt of Stockholm. Long. 19. 21. E. Lat. 57. 40. N.

WISLOKE, a town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate of the Rhine, ſubject to the elector Palatine. It is ſeated on the river Elſatz, eight miles ſouth of Heidelberg. Long. 8. 46. E. Lat. 49. 26. N.

WISMAR, a large and ſtrong city in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of the duchy of Mecklenburg, but ſubject to the king of Sweden. It is ſeated at the bottom of a gulph on the Baltic ſea, forty-five miles weſt of Lubeck. Long. 11. 50. E. Lat. 54. 20. N.

WISSLOCK, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſeven miles ſouth of Heidelberg. Long. 8. 46. E. Lat. 49. 26. N.

WISTON, a town of Pembrokeſhire, in South Wales, with a market on Saturdays. It is a very mean place, though it is governed by a mayor, and the caſtle is now only the habitation of a private gentleman. It has one fair on November 8, for horſes, cattle, and ſheep. It is twelve miles north of Pembroke, and one hundred and ninety-one weſt-ſouth-weſt of London. Long. 4. 50. W. Lat. 51. 54. N.

WIT (JOHN DE) a celebrated penſioner of Holland, and one of the greateſt politicians of his time, was the ſon of Jacob de Wit, burgomaſter of Dort, and was born on the 25th of September, 1625. He became well ſkilled in civil law, politics, mathematics, and other ſciences, and wrote a Treatiſe on the Elements of curved Lines, publiſhed by Francis Schooten. Having taken his degree of doctor of law, he travelled and viſited foreign courts, where he became eſteemed for his genius and prudence. At his return to his native country, in 1650, he became penſionary of Dort, then counſellor-penſionary of Holland and Weſt-Frieſland, intendant and regiſter of the fiefs, and keeper of the great ſeal. He was thus at the head of affairs in Holland; but excluding William III. prince of Orange, from the poſts his anceſtors enjoyed in the republic, and the ill ſucceſs of the Dutch in 1672 being attributed to him; he, with his brother Cornelis de Wit, was pulled out of his coach at the Hague by four men, and torn in pieces by the populace. Thus died one of the greateſt men Holland has produced, but whoſe character has been differently repreſented by different authors.

WITEPSKI, a fortified town of Poland, in Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Dwina, one hundred and ſeventy miles eaſt of Wilna, and fifty north-eaſt of Poloczk. Long. 13. 15. E. Lat. 59. 10. N.

WITHAM, a town of Eſſex, with a market on Tueſdays; and two fairs, on Monday before Whitſun-tide, and September 14, for toys. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Blackwater, eight miles eaſt-north-eaſt of Chelmsford, and thirty-eight eaſt-north-eaſt of London. Long. 0. 43. E. Lat. 51. 50. N.

WITTEMBERG, a city of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the duchy of Saxony, with a famous univerſity, and a ſtrong caſtle. It is not very large, but is well fortified. It has a conſiſtory, a civil and a criminal court of juſtice, and is the place where the general aſſemblies of the circle are held. Luther was one of the firſt profeſſors in the univerſity of this town, and was buried in the chapel belonging to the caſtle, with a plain epitaph on his tomb. It is ſeated on the river Elb, twelve miles eaſt of Deſſau, and forty-five ſouth-weſt of Berlin. Long. 13. 10. E. Lat. 51. 56. N.

WITTLESEY-

WITTLESEY-MEER, a lake in the Iſle of Ely, on the confines of Huntingdonſhire, ſix miles long, and three broad.

WITTMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Embden, ſeated near the German Sea, fifteen miles north of Embden. Long. 7. 10. E. Lat. 53. 48. N.

WIVELSCOMB, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Tueſdays; and two fairs, on May 12, and September 25, for cattle. It is ſeated among rich and pleaſant fields, thirty miles ſouth-weſt of Wells, and one hundred and ſixty weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 3. 28. W. Lat. 51. 6. N.

WLODZIMEITZ, a town of Little Poland, in Upper Volhinia, and the capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the rivulet Luy, which falls into the Boug, or Bog, thirty miles weſt of Luck. Long. 25. 23. E. Lat. 50. 48. N.

WOBURN, a town of Bedfordſhire, with a market on Fridays. It is ſeated on a riſing ground. It was formerly of ſome account for its handſome abbey, which is now a ſeat of the duke of Bedford. It is twelve miles ſouth of Bedford, and forty-two north-weſt of London. Long. 0. 40. W. Lat. 52. 0. N.

WODNAY, a town of Bohemia, fifty-ſix miles ſouth of Prague, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Long. 4. 46. E. Lat. 52. 16. N.

WOERDEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, eighteen miles ſouth of Amſterdam. Long. 4. 46. E. Lat. 52. 16. N.

WOLAW, a town of Germany, in Silefia, and capital of the duchy of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is ſeated near the river Oder, twenty miles north-weſt of Breſlaw. Long. 16. 41. E. Lat. 51. 30. N.

WOLFE (major-general JAMES) was the ſon of lieutenant-general Edward Wolfe, and born at Weſterham, in Kent, about the year 1726. He ſeemed formed for military greatneſs; his memory was retentive, his judgment deep, his comprehenſion quick and clear, his courage was uniform, and he had a ſtrength, ſteadineſs, and activity of mind, which no difficulties could obſtruct, nor dangers deter; he betook himſelf, when very young, to the profeſſion of arms, and was at the battle of Lafeldt when ſcarce twenty years of age, on which occaſion he behaved ſo as to obtain the the higheſt encomiums from the great officer at the head of the army. During the whole war, he was preſent in every engagement, and never paſſed undiſtinguiſhed; and even after the peace, cultivated the arts of war, and introduced the utmoſt regularity and exactneſs of diſcipline into his corps. So that as long as the ſix Britiſh battalions on the plains of Minden are recorded in the annals of Europe, ſo long will Kingſley's, of which he was lieutenant-colonel, ſtand among the foremoſt of that day. He was afterwards at the attack of Rochefort, and at the taking of Louiſbourg, from whence he was ſcarcely returned when he was appointed to command the important expedition againſt Quebec, where, in the ſpite of many unforeſeen difficulties from the nature of the ſituation, the great ſuperiority of numbers, the ſtrength of the place, and his own bad ſtate of health, he at laſt formed and executed that great, that neceſſary plan, which drew out the French to their defeat, and muſt give him the title of conqueror of Canada. But when the victory was almoſt obtained, he received a ball through his wriſt, which immediately wrapping up with his handkerchief, he went on with his uſual alacrity, animating his troops by precept and example: but in a few minutes after, a ſecond ball though his body, obliged him to be carried off to a ſmall diſtance in the rear; where, rouſed from fainting by the cry of "They run! They run! He eagerly aſked who ran? and being told the French, and that they were defeated, he ſaid, "Then I thank God. I die contented;" and almoſt inſtantly expired. Thus died the brave general Wolfe, on the 13th of September, 1759. His body was brought to Portſmouth, and from thence carried with great funeral pomp to Greenwich, where it was depoſited in the burying-place belonging to the family.

WOLFEMBUTTLE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Brunſwick, with a palace or caſtle where the duke of Brunſwick-Wolfembuttle reſides. It is moderately large, and the caſtle, though in the antique taſte, has all the advantages of a modern ſtructure. The town is one of the ſtrongeſt places in all Germany. It is ſeated on the river Ocker, which runs through it, and is five miles ſouth of Brunſwick. Long. 10. 41. E. Lat. 52. 26. N.

WOLFERDYKE, an iſland of the United Provinces, in Zealand, ſeated between the iſlands of North and South Beveland.

WOLFSPERG, a town in the circle of Auſtria, and duchy of Carinthia, ſeated on the river Lavand, at the foot of a mountain, which is greatly infeſted with wolves, from whence it took its name. It is thirty-ſix miles eaſt of Clagenfurt. Long. 15. 5. E. Lat. 47. 8. N.

WOLGA, or VOLGA, the greateſt river in Europe. It has its ſource at the lake Rounow in Ruſſia, and runs northweſt to the confines of the duchy of Moſcovy, where it turns directly north till it comes to the duchy of Bielegezoro, and from thence runs a little eaſtward as far as Caſan, where it takes its courſe ſouthward, and croſſing the kingdom of Bulgaria and that of Aſtrachan, falls into the Caſpian Sea by a great many mouths; after having run a courſe of above two thouſand miles.

WOLGAST, a town in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a caſtle, and one of the largeſt and beſt harbours on the Baltic Sea. It belongs to Sweden, and is ſeated on the river Pſin, twelve miles ſouth-eaſt of Gripſwald. Long. 14. 10. E. Lat. 54. 20. N.

WOLKOWSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Novogorod, one hundred miles ſouth-eaſt of the town of that name. Long. 35. 18. E. Lat. 57. 30. N.

WOLKOWSKA, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Lithuania, and palatinate of Novogrodeck, thirty two miles ſouth of Grodno. Long. 24. 15. E. Lat. 53. 10. N.

WOLLASTON (WILLIAM) a learned divine and philoſopher, was born at Coton-Clanford, in Staffordſhire, on the 26th of March, 1659. He was educated at Sidney college, Cambridge, after which he, in 1682, accepted of the place of aſſiſtant to the head-maſter of Birmingham free-ſchool, and afterwards of that of ſecond maſter, upon which occaſion he took prieſt's orders. In 1688, one of his relations dying, left him a very ample eſtate, on which he came to London, and the following year married Mrs. Catharine Charlton, a fine woman, with a good fortune, and a moſt excellent character. They lived extremely happily till her death left him a mournful widower. He choſe a private, retired, ſtudious life, and manifeſted his diſlike of power and dignity by refuſing one of the higheſt preferments in the church, when it was offered him. He publiſhed ſeveral works, the moſt celebrated of which is his Religion of Nature delineated, quarto, in 1724, in which the picture of his life is moſt fully drawn; for he himſelf ſteadily practiſed thoſe duties and obligations, which he ſo earneſtly recommended to others. The demand for this book was ſo great, that there were more than ten thouſand ſold in a very few years, and it was alſo tranſlated into French. He died on the 29th of October, 1724.

WOLLIN, a town in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the duchy of Pomerania, with a harbour. It belongs to the Swedes, and is ſeated in an iſland formed by the rivers Swine, and Diwenow, ten miles ſouth-weſt of Camin. Long. 14. 55. E. Lat. 53. 56. N.

WOLMAR, a town of the Ruſſian empire in Livonia, fifty miles north-eaſt of Riga. Long. 25. 10. E. Lat. 57. 32. N.

WOLODIMER, a conſiderable town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, where the great dukes of Ruſſia formerly reſided. It is ſeated on the river Cleſmareca, one hundred and eighty miles north-eaſt of Moſcow. Long. 40. 15. E. Lat. 57. 42. N.

WOLOGDA, a large and ſtrong town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It contains a great number of churches. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade. It is ſeated in a moraſs, on the river Wologda, two hundred and fifty miles north of Moſcow. Long. 41. 0. E. Lat. 59. 10. N.

WOLSEY (THOMAS) a famous cardinal and archbiſhop of York, is ſaid to have been the ſon of butcher at Ipſwich. He ſtudied at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he became acquainted with the learned Eraſmus, and in the year 1500 became rector of Lymington, in Somerſetſhire, and at length chaplain to king Henry VIII. and obtained ſeveral preferments. At length having acquired an entire aſcendency over the mind of Henry VIII. he ſucceſſively obtained ſeveral biſhopricks, and at length was made archbiſhop of York, lord high-chancellor of England, and prime miniſter, and was for ſeveral years the arbiter of Europe. Pope Leo X. created him cardinal in 1515, and made him legate à latere, and the emperor Charles V. and the French king Francis I. loaded him with favours, in order to gain him over to their intereſt; but after having firſt ſided with the emperor, he deſerted him to eſpouſe the intereſt of France. As his revenues were immenſe, his pride and oſtentation were carried to the greateſt height. He had 500 ſervants, among whom were nine or ten lords, fifteen knights, and forty eſquires. He promoted the divorce of queen Catharine of Arragon; but at length endeavouring to deſtroy queen Anne Bouleyn, whom he charged with hereſy, ſhe ſo effectually vindicated herſelf to king Henry, that he confiſcated all his riches, deprived him of all his places and benefices, except the archbiſhoprick of York and biſhoprick of Wincheſter, and gave orders for his being ſent to the Tower. He was arreſted for high treaſon on his journey to London, by the earl of Northumberland, when being taken ill, he died on the road at Leiceſter, in the

the year 1533, aged ſixty. It is ſaid, that a little before his death he cried out: "Had I ſerved the God of Heaven, as "faithfully as I did my maſter on earth, he would not "have forſaken me in my old age."

WOOLVERHAMPTON, a town of Staffordſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays; and a fair on July 10, for all ſorts of commodities. It is pleaſantly ſeated on a hill, and has a fine collegiate church. The chief manufacture is the making of locks, which are accounted the beſt in the kingdom. The market is conſiderable for corn, cattle, and proviſions. It is fourteen miles weſt-by-ſouth of Litchfield, and one hundred and twenty-three north-weſt of London. Long. 2. 75. W. Lat. 52. 40. N.

WOOD, or A WOOD, (ANTHONY) an eminent biographer and antiquarian, was the ſon of Thomas Wood, bachelor of arts and of the civil law, and was born at Oxford, on the 17th of December, 1632. He ſtudied at Merton college, and in 1655 took the degree of maſter of arts. He wrote, 1. The Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Univerſity of Oxford; which was afterwards tranſlated into Latin by Mr. Waſe and Mr. Peers, under the title of *Hiſtoria & Antiquitates Univerſitatis Oxonienſis*, two volumes folio. 2. *Athenæ Oxonienſis*, or, an exact Account of all the Writers and Biſhops, who have had their Education in the Univerſity of Oxford, from the Year 1500 to 1690, two volumes folio; which was greatly enlarged in the ſecond edition. Upon the firſt publication of this work the author was attacked by the univerſity, in defence of Edward earl of Clarendon, lord high-chancellor of England, and chancellor of the univerſity, and was likewiſe animadverted upon by biſhop Burnet, upon which he publiſhed a Vindication of the Hiſtoriographer of the Univerſity of Oxford. He died at Oxford of a retention of urine, on the 29th of November, 1695.

WOODBRIDGE, a town in Suffolk, ſeated on the eaſt ſide of a ſandy hill, on the river Deben, about ſix miles from the ſea, of which they have a pleaſant proſpect at high water. It has a good market on Wedneſdays; has a handſome church, and a Quakers as well as a Preſbyterian meeting-houſe. The ſtreets are pretty wide, and paved. There is a good corn-trade carried on here, and it is famous for refining ſalt. It is ſeven miles north-eaſt of Ipſwich, and ſeventy-ſeven north-eaſt of London. Long. 1. 25. E. Lat. 52. 16. N.

WOODSTOCK, a town in Oxfordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and is pleaſantly ſeated on a riſing ground. It is a well compacted borough-town, which ſends two members to parliament; but is chiefly noted for Blenheim-houſe, which is a fine palace, built in memory of the victory obtained by the duke of Marlborough, over the French and Bavarians in Auguſt, 1704. It was erected at the public expence. The apartments are magnificently furniſhed, and the ſtaircaſes, ſtatues, paintings, and tapeſtry, are ſurpriſingly fine. The town is about half a mile from the palace, and has a manufacture of ſteel chains for watches, and gloves. It is eight miles north of Oxford, and ſixty-three weſt-north-weſt of London. Long. 1. 17. W. Lat. 51. 50. N.

WOODWARD (Dr. JOHN) an eminent philoſopher and phyſician, was born in Derbyſhire, in 1665, and educated in a country ſchool, where he learned Latin and Greek, and afterwards came to London, where he is ſaid to have been put apprentice to a linendraper; but becoming acquainted with Dr. Peter Barwick, an eminent phyſician, that gentleman took him into his family. Here he proſecuted, with great vigour and ſucceſs, the ſtudy of philoſophy, anatomy, and phyſic, as he did afterwards, when he was invited by ſir Ralph Dutton to his ſeat at Sherborn, in Glouceſterſhire. In 1692 he was choſen profeſſor of phyſic in Greſham college; the year following was elected fellow of the Royal Society; and in 1695 obtained the degree of doctor of phyſic, by patent from archbiſhop Teniſon. In 1696 he was admitted to the degree of doctor of phyſic at Cambridge, when he was alſo made a member of Pembroke-hall in that univerſity; and in 1702 he was elected fellow of the College of Phyſicians. Our author declined in his health ſome time before his death, which happened at London, on the 25th of April, 1728.

Dr. Woodward, by his laſt will founded a lecture in the univerſity of Cambridge, to be read there upon his Eſſay towards a Natural Hiſtory of the Earth, his Defence of it; his Diſcourſe of Vegetation, and his State of Phyſic; for which he ordered lands of 150l. per annum to be purchaſed, and conveyed to that univerſity, and out of this 100l. per annum to be paid to the lecturer. Beſides the above works, he wrote, 1. Remarks upon the ancient and preſent State of London. 2. *Naturalis Hiſtoria Telluris illuſtrata & aucta*; which is tranſlated into Engliſh by Benj. Holloway, LL. B. and after Dr. Woodward's death were publiſhed two other of his treatiſes, viz. Foſſils of all kinds digeſted into a method, octavo; and an Attempt towards a Natural Hiſtory of the Foſſils of England, in a Catalogue of the Engliſh Foſſils in the Collection of John Woodward, M. D.

WOOLWICH, a town in Kent, with a market on Fridays. It is ſeated on the river Thames, and is of great note for its fine docks and yards, where men of war are built, as alſo for its vaſt magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, cannon balls, powder, and other warlike ſtores. It has likewiſe an academy where the mathematics are taught, and young officers are inſtructed in the art of navigation. It is nine miles eaſt of London.

WORCESTER, a city of Worceſterſhire, and capital of that county. It is ſeated on the eaſtern bank of the river Severn, over which there is a handſome ſtone bridge; from hence it riſes with a gentle aſcent, ſo high as to afford a pleaſant proſpect over the vale beneath. It contains nine pariſh churches, beſides the cathedral and St. Michael's, which is without the liberties of the city. It is well inhabited, has good houſes and ſtreets, and is remarkable for the cloathing manufacture. It is governed by a mayor, has three markets, on Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; with four fairs, on Saturday before Palm-Sunday, on Saturday in Eaſter-week, for cattle, horſes, and linen cloth; on Auguſt 15, and September 19, for cattle, horſes, cheeſe, lambs, hops, and linen. It is thirty-ſix miles north-north-eaſt of Briſtol, and one hundred and twelve weſt-north-weſt of London. It ſends two members to parliament, and is a biſhop's ſee. Long. 2. 15. W. Lat. 52. 15. N.

WORCESTERSHIRE, an Engliſh county, bounded on the eaſt by Warwickſhire, on the ſouth by Glouceſterſhire, on the weſt by Herefordſhire, and on the north by Staffordſhire and Shropſhire, being about thirty-five miles in length, and twenty-ſeven in breadth. It contains one hundred and fifty-two pariſhes, twelve market-towns, and ſends nine members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Severn, the Avon, the Salworp, the Teem, and the Stour. The air is very healthy, and the ſoil in the vales and meadows very rich, producing corn and paſtures; and feed large flocks of ſheep; and the principal things more peculiar to this county are, cyder, perry, and very fine ſalt. The principal town is Worceſter.

WORCUM, a town of the United Provinces, in Frieſland, ſeated on the Zuider-Zee, with a harbour, twenty miles ſouth-weſt of Lewarden. Long. 22. 53. E. Lat. 53. 0. N.

WORKSOP, a town of Nottinghamſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays; and three fairs, on March 20, June 21, and October 3, for cattle, horſes, and pedlar's ware It ſtands in the foreſt of Sherwood, and is chiefly remarkable for the great quantities of excellent liquorice growing near it. It is twenty-four miles north of Nottingham, and one hundred and fifty-one north-by-weſt of London. Long. 1. 2. W. Lat. 53. 20. N.

WORMS, a free and imperial city of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a biſhop's ſee, whoſe biſhop is a prince of the empire. Its inhabitants profeſs the Proteſtant religion. The French, in 1689, almoſt reduced the whole town to aſhes; but the greateſt part of it has ſince been rebuilt, and the biſhop has built a new palace; his authority is very great, notwithſtanding their privileges. There is a double wall round it, but no other fortifications worth mentioning. It is ſeated on the river Rhine, ſeventeen miles north-weſt of Heidelberg, and twenty north-weſt of Spire. Long 8. 10. E. Lat 49. 36. N.

WORONITZ, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Belgorod, ſeated on the river Veronis, near its confluence with the Don, one hundred and twenty miles ſouth of Moſcow. Long. 40. 19. E. Lat. 52. 10. N.

WORSTED, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays; and a fair on May 3, for cattle, horſes, and petty chapmen. It is ſeated nine miles north of Norwich, and and one hundred and twenty north-eaſt of London. Long. 1. 30. E. Lat. 52. 52. N.

WOTTON (Sir HENRY) an eminent writer, was the ſon of Thomas Wotton, eſq. and was born at Boſton-hall in Kent, in the year 1568. He ſtudied for ſome time at New college, Oxford, whence he removed to Queen's college, where he made a great progreſs in logic and philoſophy; wrote a tragedy for the uſe of that college, called Tancredo; and afterwards received the degree of maſter of arts. After this, leaving the univerſity, he travelled into France, Germany, and Italy, and having ſpent about nine years abroad, he returned to England, and became ſecretary to Robert earl of Eſſex, with whom he continued till that earl was apprehended for high-treaſon, when he retired to Florence, where he became known to the grand duke of Tuſcany, who ſent him privately with letters to James VI. king of Scotland, under the name of Octavio Baldi, to inform that king of a deſign againſt his life. Some months after he went back to Florence; but king James coming to the poſſeſſion of the crown of England, Mr. Wotton returned home, was knighted by his majeſty, and ſent ambaſſador to the republic of Venice; and afterwards was employed in many other embaſſies to that, and other courts;

but the only reward he obtained for theſe ſervices was his having the provoſtſhip of Eton conferred upon him, about the year 1623, which he kept till his death, which happened at Eton college, in December, 1639. He wrote, 1. The Elements of Architecture. 2. The State of Chriſtendom; and ſeveral other works. After his deceaſe ſome of his manuſcripts and printed tracts were publiſhed together in a volume, intitled, *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, of which the fourth edition, printed at London in 1685, octavo, is the beſt.

WOTTON (Dr. WILLIAM) a very learned divine and writer, was the ſon of Mr. Henry Wotton, B. D rector of Wrentham, in Suffolk, where he was born on the 13th of Auguſt, 1666, and educated by his father, a gentleman well ſkilled in the learned languages, under whom he made ſuch amazing proficiency, that at five years of age he could render ſeveral chapters in the Goſpels out of Latin and Greek, and many Pſalms in Hebrew into his mother tongue. When he was very young, he remembered the whole of almoſt every diſcourſe he had heard, and often ſurpriſed a preacher by repeating his ſermon to him. He was admitted into Catharine-hall in Cambridge, ſome months before he was ten years old, when the progreſs he made in learning in that univerſity engaged Dr. Duport, then maſter of Magdalen college, and dean of Peterborough, to write an elegant copy of Latin verſes in his praiſe. In 1679 he took the degree of bachelor of arts, when he was but twelve years and five months old; and the winter following he was invited to London by Dr. Gilbert Burnet, then preacher at the Rolls, who introduced him to moſt of the learned men in this city, and particularly to Dr. William Lloyd, biſhop of St. Aſaph, to whom he recommended himſelf by repeating to him one of his ſermons, as Dr. Burnet had engaged he ſhould. In 1691 he commenced bachelor of divinity. The ſame year biſhop Lloyd gave him the fine cure of Llandrillo, in Denbighſhire, and he was afterwards made chaplain to the earl of Nottingham, then ſecretary of ſtate, who preſented him to the rectory of Middleton Keynes, in Bucks, and to whom he dedicated his Reflections upon ancient and modern Learning. In 1705 biſhop Burnet gave him a prebend in the church of Saliſbury; and in 1707 archbiſhop Teniſon preſented him with the degree of doctor of divinity: but in 1714 the difficulties he laboured under with reſpect to his private fortune, obliged him to retire into South Wales, where he was treated with great kindneſs and humanity by the gentlemen of that country; and wrote there the Memoirs of the Cathedral Churches of St. Davids and of Landaff, and his Miſcellaneous Diſcourſes relating to the Traditions and Uſages of the Scribes and Phariſees, which were afterwards printed. He died on the 13th of February, 1726, in the ſixty-firſt year of his age. This great man was remarkable for his great humanity and friendlineſs of temper; the narrowneſs of a party ſpirit never broke in upon any of his friendſhips; and his time and abilities were at the ſervice of any perſon who was making advances in real learning. He wrote, beſides the above works, 1. A Hiſtory of Rome. 2. A Defence of his Reflections upon ancient and modern Learning. 3. A Diſcourſe concerning the Languages of Babel. 4. Adviſe to a young Student, with a Method of Study for the firſt four Years, and other learned pieces.

WOTTON-BASSET, a town in Wiltſhire, with a market on Thurſdays; and three fairs, on May 4, November 13, and December 19, for cows and hogs. It is a mayor and borough-town, and ſends two members to parliament. It is thirty miles north of Saliſbury, and eighty-ſix weſt of London. Long. 2. 0. W. Lat. 51. 35. N.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Fridays; and one fair on September 25, for cattle and cheeſe. It is ſeated under the hills, and is a mayor town of ſome note for the cloathing trade. It is twenty miles ſouth of Glouceſter, and one hundred and eighty weſt-by-north of London. Long. 2. 25. W. Lat. 51. 42. N.

WREN (Sir CHRISTOPHER) a great philoſopher, and one of the moſt learned and moſt eminent architects of his age, was the ſon of Chriſtopher Wren, dean of Windſor, and and was born at London, on the 8th of October, 1632. He ſtudied at Wadham college in Oxford, where he took the degree of maſter of arts in 1653, and was choſen fellow of All Souls college there. When very young, he diſcovered a ſurpriſing genius for the mathematics, in which ſcience he made great advances before he was ſixteen years old. In 1657 he was made profeſſor of aſtronomy at Greſham college, London; which he reſigned in 1660, on his being choſen to the Savilian profeſſorſhip of aſtronomy in Oxford: he was the next year created doctor of laws, and in 1663 was elected fellow of the Royal Society. He was one of the commiſſioners for the reparation of St. Paul's, and in 1665 travelled into France, to examine the moſt beautiful edifices there, when he made many curious obſervations. At his return to England he drew a noble plan for rebuilding the city of London, after the fire, which he preſented to parliament, and upon the deceaſe of ſir John Denham, in 1668, was made ſurveyor-general of his majeſty's works; and from this time had the direction of a great number of public edifices, by which he acquired the higheſt reputation. He built the magnificent theatre at Oxford; St. Paul's cathedral, the churches of St. Stephen Walbrook, and St. Mary-le-Bow, the Monument, the modern part of the palace of Hampton Court, Chelſea college, one of the wings of Greenwich hoſpital, and many other beautiful edifices. He was preſident of the Royal Society; one of the commiſſioners of Chelſea college; and twice member of parliament, firſt for Plymouth in Devonſhire, and then for Melcomb Regis, in the ſame county. But in 1718 was removed from his place of ſurveyor-general. He died on the 25th of February, 1723, aged ninety-one, and was interred in the vault under St. Paul's.

This great man alſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf by many curious inventions, and diſcoveries in natural philoſophy, and, among many others, contrived an inſtrument for meaſuring the quantity of rain that falls on any ſpace of land for a year: invented many ways of making aſtronomical obſervations more accurate and eaſy: and was the firſt author of the anatomical experiment of injecting liquors into the veins of animals, &c. He tranſlated into Latin Mr Oughtred's *Horologiographica Geometrica*, wrote a Survey of the Cathedral Church of Saliſbury, and other pieces. Since his death his poſthumous works and draughts have been publiſhed by his ſon.

WREXHAM, a town of Denbighſhire, in North Wales, with two markets, on Mondays and Thurſdays. It ſtands on a ſmall river, which falls into the Dee, and is a handſome well inhabited town, adorned with a magnificent church. It is twenty-ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt of St. Aſaph, and one hundred and eighty-four north-weſt of London. Long 3. 0. W. Lat. 53 0. N.

WRINTON, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated among the Mendip-hills, nine miles north of Wells, and one hundred and twenty-nine weſt of London. Long. 2. 46. W. Lat. 51. 25. N.

WRIGHT (Sir ROBERT) lord chief-juſtice of England, who tried the ſeven biſhops in the reign of James II. He was deſcended of a good family at Thetford, in Suffolk, was handſome in his perſon, of a voluble tongue, and plauſible behaviour; but voluptuous, extravagant, and abandoned. Though he had much practice, he was but ſuperficial in the knowledge of his profeſſion. He mortgaged his eſtate for 1500l to Mr. North, afterwards lord-keeper, and again to Sir William Plummer for 500l. before he had paid off the former mortgage, making no ſcruple to ſwear that the ſame eſtate was clear from all incumbrances. He was made a judge by the intereſt of Jefferies, though the lord-keeper had before told the king, that he was the moſt unfit perſon in the kingdom to act in that character. As he was the creature, ſo he was the tool of Jefferies. He had his ſhare in the Weſtern maſſacre, in the viſitation of Magdalen college, in the eccleſiaſtical commiſſion, and other arbitrary and tyrannical proceedings. He died miſerably in Newgate, where he was confined in the beginning of the reign of king William, for endeavouring to ſubvert the government. *Granger's Biographical Hiſtory of England.*

WROTHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated in a plain, eleven miles weſt of Maidſtone, and twenty-ſix ſouth-eaſt-by-eaſt of London. Long. 0. 16. E. Lat. 51 20. N.

WURTEMBERG, or WIRTEMBERG, a duchy in Suabia, bounded on the north by Franconia, the archbiſhoprick of Mentz, and the palatinate of the Rhine; on the eaſt by the county of Oeting, the marquiſate of Burgaw, the territory of Ulm, and ſeveral other ſmall diſtricts; on the ſouth by the principality of Hohenzollern, Furſtenburg, and the marquiſate of Hohenberg; and on the weſt by the palatinate of the Rhine, the marquiſate of Baden, and the Black Foreſt. It is about fifty-five miles in length, and near as much in breadth. It produces a great deal of corn, has many paſtures, and plenty of wine. Here are alſo mines, ſalt-ſprings, much game and fiſh. They reckon ſix hundred and forty-five villages, eighty-eight towns, and twenty-ſix cities, of which the principal is Stutgard. The river Neckar runs almoſt through the middle of it from north to ſouth.

WURTZBURG, a city, the capital of the biſhoprick of Wurtzburg, with a biſhop's ſee, and a good caſtle, or palace, where the biſhop reſides; as alſo an univerſity. They have an hoſpital, which is very handſome, wherein they generally keep four hundred poor people, as well women as men. This town is ſeated on the river Main, forty miles ſouth-weſt of Bamberg, and ſixty-two eaſt-by-ſouth of Franckfort. Long. 9. 48. E. Lat. 49. 39. N.

WURTZBURG, one of the largeſt countries in the circle of Franconia,

Franconia, is bounded on the north by the abbacy of Fuld, the counties of Reinak and Wurtheim, and a ſmall part of the territory of Mentz; on the ſouth by the territory of the Teutonic Knights and the marquiſate of Anſpach; on the eaſt by the biſhoprick of Bamberg; and on the north by the county of Henneberg, being fifty-eight miles in length, and twenty-five in breadth. The capital town is Wurtzburg, and the biſhop is one of the moſt powerful princes of Franconia; he bearing the title of duke of Franconia, and having an abſolute power, both in temporals and ſpirituals.

WYCHERLEY (William) an eminent comic poet, was the ſon of Daniel Wycherley of Cleve, in Shropſhire, eſq. and was born about the year 1640. At about fifteen years of age he was ſent to reſide in France, and a little before the Reſtoration became a gentleman commoner of Queen's college, Oxford; but left that univerſity without being matriculated. He afterwards entered into the Middle Temple; but ſoon left the dry ſtudy of the law, and engaged in purſuits more agreeable to his own genius, as well as to the corrupt taſte of the age. Upon writing his firſt play, intitled Love in a Wood, he became acquainted with ſeveral of the celebrated wits, both of the court and city. He had an intrigue with the ducheſs of Cleveland, king Charles the Second's miſtreſs, and though the duke of Buckingham conſidered him as his rival, he was ſo pleaſed with him on being introduced into his company, as to forget his reſentment, and being maſter of the horſe to the king, and colonel of a regiment, ſoon after made him one of his equerries, and captain-lieutenant of his own regiment. Mr. Wycherley, who before this time had written The Gentleman Dancing-maſter, his Plain Dealer, and his Country Wife, was alſo in ſuch favour with king Charles, that at length happening to fall ſick, his majeſty did him the honour to viſit him, when finding his fever abated, but his body extremely weakened, he ordered him, as ſoon as he was able, to go to the ſouth of France for the recovery of his health, and aſſured him, that he would order him 500l. to be paid him to defray his expences. Mr. Wycherley accordingly went to Montpellier, and returned to England in the latter end of the ſpring following, entirely reſtored to his former vigour, both of mind and body. The king received him with the utmoſt marks of favour, and ſhortly after his arrival, told him, that he had a ſon, who he was reſolved ſhould be educated like the ſon of a king, and that he could make choice of no man ſo proper to be his governor as Mr. Wycherley; that for that ſervice he ſhould have 1500l. a-year paid him, and that, when his office was expired, he would ſet him above the malice of the world and fortune. Immediately after theſe gracious offers, Mr Wycherley went down to Tunbridge, where he became acquainted with the counteſs of Drogheda, a rich and beautiful widow, and on their return to town married her, without acquainting the king; this brought him into diſgrace with his majeſty. The counteſs of Drogheda ſettled her whole fortune upon him; but his title being diſputed after her death, he was ſo reduced by the expences of the law, and other incumbrances, as to be unable to ſatisfy the impatience of his creditors, who threw him into priſon; and the bookſeller who printed his Plain Dealer, by which he got almoſt as much money as the other gained reputation, was ſo ungrateful as to refuſe to lend him 20l. in his extreme neceſſity. In that confinement he languiſhed ſeven years: but at length king James going to ſee the above play, was ſo charmed with it, that he gave immediate orders for the payment of his debts, and even granted him a penſion of 200l. a-year per annum. But that prince's bountiful intentions were in a great meaſure defeated merely through Mr. Wycherley's modeſty, he being aſhamed to tell the earl of Mulgrave, whom the king had ſent to demand it, a true ſtate of his debts. He laboured under the weight of theſe difficulties till his father died, who left him 600l. a-year, but this eſtate was under uneaſy limitations, he being only a tenant for life, and not being allowed to raiſe any money for the payment of his debts. Yet as he had power to make a jointure, he married in his old age, a young gentlewoman of 1500l. fortune, and died eleven days after the celebration of his nuptials, in December, 1715. His gaiety and humour continued with him till the laſt, and a little before his death he ſent for his bride to come to him, and then told her with great ſolemnity, that he had one requeſt to make, which he deſired ſhe would not refuſe him, ſince it ſhould be his laſt. The lady promiſed, that ſhe would not, upon which he told her, "He deſired ſhe would never marry an old man again." Beſides his plays above mentioned, he publiſhed a volume of Poems in folio; but it met with no great approbation from the public: in 1728 his Poſthumous Works in proſe and verſe were publiſhed by Mr. Theobald. He was intimate with Mr. Pope, Mr. Gay, and the other great poets

of his time, and the lord Lanſdowne obſerves, that as pointed and ſevere as he was in his writings, he had all the ſoftneſs of the tendereſt diſpoſition, and was gentle and inoffenſive to every man.

WYCK (Thomas van) an admired painter of ſea-ports, ſhipping, and ſmall figures, was born at Haerlem, in 1616, and ſpent ſome years in Italy, where he imitated the manner of Bamboccio. He came to England about the time of the Reſtoration, and performed here many large pieces of different kinds. He painted the fire of London more than once; but his beſt pieces were repreſentations of chemiſts and their elaboratories, which Vertue ſuppoſed were in compliment to the faſhion at court, Charles II. and prince Rupert, having each their laboratory. Wyck died in England, in 1682.

Wyck (John van) the ſon of the former, was an excellent painter of battles and hunting-pieces. His ſmall figures, and particularly his horſes, have a ſpirit and neatneſs ſcarce inferior to Woverman's. The colouring of his landſcapes is warm and chearful. Sometimes he painted large pieces; as the battle of the Boyne, the ſiege of Namur, &c. but the ſmaller his pictures, the greater was his merit. He died at Mortlake, in 1702. Mr. Wootton was his moſt eminent diſciple. *Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

WYE, a town in the county of Kent, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated on the river Stour, over which there is a bridge, and was formerly much more conſiderable then it is at preſent. It is ten miles ſouth of Canterbury, and fifty-ſeven ſouth-eaſt of London. Long. 1. 0. E. Lat. 51. 12. N.

Wye, a river of Wales, which riſes on the confines of Cardiganſhire, and, running ſouth-eaſt, divides the counties of Radnor and Brecknock, and then croſſing Herefordſhire, paſſes by Hereford, and turning directly ſouth, runs by Monmouth, falling into the mouth of the Severn at Chepſtow.

WYKEHAM (William de). See the article Wickham (William of)

WYNDHAM (Sir William) bart. chancellor of the exchequer in the reign of queen Anne, was the eldeſt ſon of ſir Edward Wyndham, bart. He was born about the year 1687, and upon the deceaſe of his father, while he was very young, ſucceeded to the title and eſtate. He was educated at Eton-ſchool and Chriſt-church college, Oxford, and afterwards travelled abroad. Upon his return to England, he was choſen knight of the ſhire for the county of Somerſet, in which ſtation he ſerved till his death. In 1710 he was appointed maſter of her majeſty's buckhounds, then ſecretary at war, and in 1713 chancellor of the exchequer. In 1714 he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by bringing into the houſe of commons the ſchiſm-bill, which he ſupported with great zeal, in oppoſition to the objections urged againſt it by Mr. Robert Walpole, general Stanhope, Mr. Lechmere, ſir Joſeph Jekyll, and ſir Peter King. Upon the breach between the earl of Oxford, lord high-treaſurer, and the lord viſcount Bolingbroke, ſecretary of ſtate, he adhered to the intereſts of the latter: but upon the death of queen Anne he ſigned king George the Firſt's proclamation, and ſeconded a motion made in the houſe of commons by Horatio Walpole, eſq. for the payment of the arrears due to the Hanover troops in the Engliſh ſervice. Notwithſtanding this, he was the ſame year removed from his poſt of chancellor of the exchequer. From this time he vigorouſly oppoſed the meaſures of the adminiſtration. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion in Scotland, under the earl of Mar, in Auguſt 1715, ſir William falling under ſuſpicion, was ſeized on the 21ſt of September, at his houſe at Orchard-Wyndham, in Somerſetſhire, by colonel Huſke, and one of his majeſty's meſſengers; from whence making his eſcape, a proclamation was iſſued for apprehending him: but he ſoon after ſurrendered himſelf to the government, when being examined by the privy-council, he was committed to the Tower, but was never brought to a trial. After he had regained his liberty, he continued his oppoſition to the ſeveral adminiſtrations under which he lived, whether the meaſures were good or bad. With reſpect to his private converſation, he was diſtinguiſhed by his civility and politeneſs, enlivened by an eaſy flow of wit, which was ſupported by a fund of uſeful knowledge. He died at Wells, in Somerſetſhire, after a few days illneſs, on the 17th of June, 1740.

WYNENDALE, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Flanders, eleven miles ſouth-weſt of Bruges, and twelve ſouth-eaſt of Oſtend. Long. 3. 0. E. Lat. 51. 5. N.

WYNOXBERG, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Flanders, ſix miles ſouth of Dunkirk. Long. 2. 20. E. Lat. 50. 54. N.

X.

XACCA, or SACCA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, with a ſtrong caſtle, and a harbour. It is on the weſt ſide of the iſland, at the foot of a mountain, twenty miles ſouth-eaſt of Mazara. Long. 13. 12. E. Lat. 37. 41. N.

XAGUA, a ſea-port town of America, on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Cuba, between the Iſle of Pines and Spiritu-Santo. It has one of the fineſt harbours in America.

XATIVA, formerly a very flouriſhing city of Spain, in the province of Sagura. It is ſeated on the declivity of a high hill, at the foot of which runs the river Xucar, thirty-two miles ſouth-weſt of Valencia. Long. 0. 52. W. Lat. 39. 10. N.

XAVIER (ST.) a town of the province of La-Plata, in South America, ſeated on the confines of Braſil, two hundred miles weſt of Rio-Janeiro. Long 46. 0. W. Lat. 24. 10. S.

XAVIER. See FRANCIS XAVIER.

XENOCRATES, one of the moſt illuſtrious philoſophers of ancient Greece, was born at Chalcedon, and became very early a diſciple of Plato, for whom he always ſhewed the higheſt reverence. He accompanied him in a voyage to Sicily, and Dionyſius the Tyrant one day threatening Plato, that ſomebody ſhould cut off his head: "Nobody, replied Xenocrates, ſhall do it, before he has cut off mine." He ſtudied under his great maſter at the ſame time with Ariſtotle; but had not the ſame talents; for he had a ſlow conception, while Ariſtotle had a lively and penetrating genius. But though Xenocrates was inferior to Ariſtotle in reſpect to genius, he greatly ſurpaſſed him in the practice of moral philoſophy. He was grave, ſober, auſtere, and of a temper ſo ſerious, and ſo far from the politeneſs of the Athenians, that Plato frequently exhorted him to ſacrifice to the Graces. He acquired ſuch reputation for ſincerity and probity, that he was the only perſon in Athens who was allowed to confirm his teſtimony without an oath. The Athenians ſent him on an embaſſy to Philip king of Macedon, and a long time after to Antipater; thoſe princes could never corrupt him by their preſents. Xenocrates died about the 314th year before the Chriſtian æra, at about ninety years of age, by accidentally ſtriking his forehead againſt a kettle in the night. He compoſed, at Alexander's deſire, a Treatiſe on the Art of Reigning; ſix books on Nature; ſix books on Philoſophy; one on Riches, &c. but none of theſe works have been handed down to us. It is aſtoniſhing, that a philoſopher of ſuch excellent morals ſhould have ſuch a pitiful ſyſtem of divinity. He acknowledged no other god but thoſe which he ſuppoſed reſided in the ſeven planets, and the heaven of fixed ſtars, of which he made eight deities. Cicero refutes his abſurd and ridiculous doctrine in the firſt book of the Nature of the Gods.

We ought not to confound with that celebrated philoſopher ſeveral other perſons of the name of Xenocrates, mentioned in hiſtory.

XENOPHON, a celebrated general, philoſopher, and hiſtorian, born at Athens, was one of the moſt illuſtrious diſciples of Socrates, under whom he learned philoſophy and politics. Having taken the profeſſion of arms, he entered Byzantium, in the 400th year before the Chriſtian æra, and by his eloquence hindered that city from being plundered. He at length marched with 10,000 Greeks to the aſſiſtance of Cyrus the Younger, and accompanied that prince in his expedition into Perſia, againſt his brother Artaxerxes. Cyrus being defeated and ſlain, Xenophon had the command in the famous retreat of the 10,000 Greeks, ſo often mentioned in hiſtory, of which he had almoſt the whole honour. When he had brought them back, and delivered them to the Lacedæmonians, he followed Ageſilaus into Aſia. Some time after being baniſhed Athens, at the deſire of Artaxerxes, he retired to Scillonta, where he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of philoſophy, diverting himſelf with hunting, converſing with his friends, and compoſing moral and hiſtorical treatiſes. He publiſhed Thucydides's Hiſtory, and wrote the Continuation of it. After the taking of Scillonta by the Spartans, he retired to Corinth: and one day when he was ſacrificing, news was brought him of the death of his ſon, on which he took off the chaplet of flowers he wore on his head; but on its being added that he had killed Epaminondas, at the battle of Mantinea, and died like a man of courage, he inſtantly replaced the chaplet on his brows. Xenophon died at Corinth, about the 360th year before the Chriſtian æra, aged ninety. The beſt editions of his works are thoſe of Franckfort in 1674, and of Oxford, in Greek and Latin, in 1703, five volumes octavo. Seperately have been publiſhed his *Cyropædia*, Oxon. 1727, quarto, and 1736, octavo. *Cyri Anabaſis*, Oxon. 1735, quarto, and 1747, octavo. *Memorabilia Socratis*, Oxon. 1741, octavo. The Greeks ſet ſuch a value on the writings of Xenophon, that they gave him the ſurname of the Grecian Bee, and the Athenian Muſe.

XENOPHON the Younger, a Greek writer, ſo called to diſtinguiſh him from the celebrated Xenophon, the ſubject of the preceding article, was born at Epheſus, and lived, according to ſome authors, before Heliodorus, that is, at the lateſt, about the beginning of the 4th century. He is only known by his *Epheſiaca*, a Greek romance, in five books, which is eſteemed, and contains the amours or adventures of Abracomes and Anthia. This romance was printed at London, in Greek and Latin, in 1724, quarto.

XERES-DE-BAJADOZ, a conſiderable town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, and in the diſtrict called Tra-los-Guadiana, ſeated on the rivulet Ardilla, twenty-ſeven miles ſouth of Badajoz. Long. 6. 55. W. Lat. 38. 4. N.

XERES-DE-LA-FRONTERA, a conſiderable town of Spain, in Andaluſia, and the dioceſe of Seville; has fine ſtreets, a large ſquare, and is ſurrounded by ſtrong walls. It is ſeventeen miles north of Cadiz. Long. 6. 0. W. Lat. 37. 20. N.

XERES-DE-GUADIANA, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated on the river Guadiana, on the frontiers of Portugal, twenty miles north of Ayamonte. Long. 8. 16. W. Lat. 37. 20. N.

XERXES I. king of Perſia, was the ſecond ſon of Darius, and ſucceeded that prince in the 485th year before the Chriſtian æra. He was preferred to Artabazanes, his elder brother, becauſe the latter was born when Darius was only a private man, while Xerxes was brought into the world by his mother Atoſſa, when Darius was king. At the beginning of his reign he reduced Egypt under his obedience, and left his brother Achemenes governor there. He at length reſolved to revenge the overthrow the Perſians had ſuffered at Marathon, by making war on the Greeks, and marched againſt them with an army of 800,000 men, or as ſome hiſtorians ſay, 3,000,000, and a fleet of 1000 ſail. He threw a bridge over the ſtreight of the Helleſpont, and cut a paſſage through the iſthmus of Mount Athos: but being arrived at the ſtreight of Thermopylæ, he found that the greateſt armies are not always the moſt formidable; for Leonidas, king of Sparta, with only 300 Lacedæmonians, for a long time diſputed that paſs with him, and was killed with his brave troops; but not till he had made prodigious ſlaughter of the Perſians. The Athenians at length defeated Xerxes at the famous naval battle of Salamis, and this loſs being followed by ſeveral of the Perſian ſhips being caſt away, Xerxes was obliged to retire with diſgrace to his dominions, leaving his general Mardonius in Greece, with the feeble remains of his prodigious army. At laſt Xerxes was killed by Artabanus, an Hyrcanian, in the 464th year before the Chriſtian æra, and was ſucceeded by Artaxerxes.

XERXES II. king of Perſia, ſucceeded his father Artaxerxes Longomanus in the 425th year before the Chriſtian æra: but was aſſaſſinated in his chamber, where he had fallen aſleep after a drunken debauch, by his brother Sogdianus, who ſeized the throne.

XICONA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, and territory of Segura, with a ſtrong caſtle, ſtanding above the town, near a paſs ſo narrow, that a handful of men may eaſily ſtop a whole army. It is ſeated among the mountains, fifteen miles ſouth-weſt of Alicant. Long. 0. 10. W. Lat. 38. 0 N.

XIMENES (FRANCIS) a juſtly celebrated cardinal, biſhop of Toledo, and prime miniſter of Spain, was born at Torrelaguna, in Old Caſtile, in 1437, and ſtudied at Alcola and Salamanca. He then went to Rome, and being robbed on the road, brought nothing back but a bull for obtaining the firſt vacant prebend: but the archbiſhop of Toledo refuſed it him, and threw him in priſon. Being at length reſtored to liberty, he obtained a benefice in the dioceſe of Siguença, where cardinal Gonzales de Mendoza, who was the biſhop, made him his grand vicar. Ximenes ſome time after entered among the Franciſcans of Toledo; but being there troubled with viſits, he retired to a ſolitude named Caſtanel, and applied himſelf to the ſtudy of divinity and the Oriental tongues. At his return to Toledo, queen

Iſabella

Iſabella of Caſtile choſe him for her confeſſor, and afterwards nominated him archbiſhop of Toledo, which next to the papacy is the richeſt dignity in the church of Rome. "This honour, ſays that excellent hiſtorian Dr. Robertſon, he declined with a firmneſs, which nothing but the authoritative injunction of the pope was able to overcome. Nor did this height of promotion change his manners. Though obliged to diſplay in public that magnificence which became his ſtation, he himſelf retained his monaſtic ſeverity. Under his pontifical robes he conſtantly wore the coarſe frock of St. Francis, the rents of which he uſed to patch with his own hands. He at no time uſed linen; but was commonly clad in hair-cloth. He ſlept always in his habit, moſt frequently on the floor, or on boards, and rarely in a bed. He did not taſte any of the delicacies which appeared at his table, but ſatisfied himſelf with that ſimple diet which the rule of his order preſcribed. Notwithſtanding theſe peculiarities, ſo oppoſite to the manners of the world, he poſſeſſed a through knowledge of its affairs, and diſcovered talents for buſineſs which rendered the fame of his wiſdom equal to that of his ſanctity." His firſt care was to provide for the neceſſities of the poor; to viſit the churches and hoſpitals; to purge his dioceſe of uſurers and places of debauchery; to degrade corrupt judges, and place in their room perſons whom he knew to be diſtinguiſhed by their probity and diſintereſtedneſs. He erected a famous univerſity at Alcala, and in 1499 founded the college of St. Ildephonſo. Three years after he undertook the Polyglot Bible, and for that purpoſe ſent for many learned men to come to him at Toledo; purchaſed ſeven copies in Hebrew for 4000 crowns, and gave a great price for Latin and Greek manuſcripts. At this Bible they laboured above twelve years. It contains the Hebrew text of the Bible, the verſion of the Septuagint, with a literal tanſlation; that of St. Jerom, and the Chaldee paraphraſes of Onkelos; and Ximenes added to it a dictionary of the Hebrew and Chaldee words contained in the Bible. This work is called Ximenes's Polyglot. In 1507 pope Julius II. gave him the cardinal's hat, and king Ferdinand the Catholic entruſted him with the adminiſtration of affairs. Cardinal Ximenes was from this moment the ſoul of every thing that paſſed in Spain. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the beginning of his miniſtry by diſcharging the people from the burthenſome tax called Acavale, which had been continued on account of the war againſt Granada; and laboured with ſuch zeal and ſucceſs in the converſion of the Mahometans, that he made 3000 converts, among whom was a prince of the blood of the kings of Granada. This great multitude he baptized in a ſpacious ſquare, where having made them bring all the books of the Koran, he had them publicly burnt. The day in which this was performed is annually ſolemnized as a feſtival in Spain. In 1509 cardinal Ximenes extended the dominions of Ferdinand, by taking the city of Oran in the kingdom of Algiers: he undertook this conqueſt at his own expence, and marched in perſon at the head of the Spaniſh army, cloathed in his pontifical ornaments, and accompanied by a great number of eccleſiaſtics and monks. Some time after, foreſeeing an extraordinary ſcarcity, he erected public graneries at Toledo, Alcala, and Torrelaguna, and had them filled with corn at his own expence, which gained the people's hearts to ſuch a degree, that to preſerve the memory of this noble action they had an elogium upon it cut on marble, in the hall of the ſenate-houſe at Toledo, and in the market-place. King Ferdinand dying in 1516, left cardinal Ximenes regent of his dominions, and the archduke Charles, who was afterwards the emperor Charles V. confirmed that nomination. The cardinal immediately made a reform of the officers of the ſupreme council, and of the court, and put a ſtop to the oppreſſion of the grandees. He vindicated the rights of the people againſt the nobility, and as by the feudal conſtitution the military power was lodged in the hands of the nobles, and men of inferior condition were called into the field only as their vaſſals, a king with ſcanty revenues depended on them in all his operations. It was with their forces he attacked his enemies, and with them he defended his own kingdom; and while at the head of troops attached only to their own lords, and accuſtomed to obey no other command his authority was precarious, and his efforts feeble. From this ſtate Ximenes reſolved to deliver the crown, and iſſued a proclamation, commanding every city in Caſtile to inroll a certain number of its burgeſſes, and teach them military diſcipline, he himſelf engaging to provide officers to command them at the public expence. This was vigorouſly oppoſed by the nobles; but by his intrepidity and ſuperior addreſs he carried his point. He then endeavoured to diminiſh the poſſeſſions of the nobility by reclaiming all the crown-lands, and putting a ſtop to the penſions granted by the late king Ferdinand. This addition made to the revenues enabled him to diſcharge all the debts of Ferdinand, and to eſtabliſh magazines of warlike ſtores. The nobles alarmed at theſe repeated attacks, uttered loud complaints; but before they proceeded to extremities, appointed ſome grandees of the firſt rank to examine the powers, in conſequence of which he exerciſed acts of ſuch high authority. Ximenes received them with cold civility, produced the teſtament of Ferdinand, by which he was appointed regent, together with the ratification of that deed by Charles. To both thoſe they objected, and he endeavoured to eſtabliſh their validity. As the converſation grew warm, he led them inſenſibly to a balcony, from which they had a view of a large body of troops under arms, and of a formidable train of artillery. "Behold, ſays he, pointing to theſe, and raiſing his voice, the powers which I have received from his catholic majeſty. With theſe I govern Caſtile; and with theſe I will govern it, till the king, your maſter and mine, takes poſſeſſion of his kingdom." A declaration ſo bold and haughty ſilenced them, and aſtoniſhed their aſſociates. They ſaw that he was prepared for his defence, and laid aſide all thoughts of a general confederacy againſt his adminiſtration. He alſo founded two magnificent monaſteries, one for the pious education of a great number of ladies of quality, who had no fortunes, and the other an aſſylum for poor girls. He was at great expence in embelliſhing his native town Torrelaguna, with a fountain of running water, which he cauſed to be brought through rocks and mountains, and with ſeveral other public works. At length, from the repeated intreaties of Ximenes, and the impatient murmurs of the Spaniſh miniſtry, Charles V. embarked and landed in Spain, accompanied by his favourites. Ximenes, who conſidered the preſence of the king as the greateſt bleſſing to his dominions, was advancing to the coaſt to meet him; but at Bos Equillos was ſeized with a violent diſorder, which his followers conſidered as the effects of poiſon, but could not agree whether the crime ought to be imputed to the hatred of the Spaniſh nobles, or to the malice of the Flemiſh courtiers. This accident obliging Ximenes to ſtop, he wrote to the king, and with his uſual boldneſs adviſed him to diſmiſs all the ſtrangers in his train, whoſe number and credit already gave offence to the Spaniards, and earneſtly deſired to have an interview with him, that he might inform him of the ſtate of the nation, and the temper of his ſubjects. To prevent this, not only the Flemings, but the Spaniſh grandees employed all their addreſs to keep Charles at a diſtance from Aranda, the place to which the cardinal had removed. His advice was now ſlighted and deſpiſed. Ximenes conſcious of his own integrity and merit, expected a more grateful return from a prince, to whom he delivered a kingdom more flouriſhing than it had been in any former age, and a more extenſive authority than the moſt illuſtrious of his anceſtors had ever poſſeſſed, and lamented the fate of his country, about to be ruined by the rapaciouſneſs and inſolence of foreign favourites. While his mind was agitated by theſe paſſions he received a letter from the king, in which, after a few cold and formal expreſſions of regard, he was allowed to retire to his dioceſe, and he expired a few hours after reading it, on the 8th of November, 1517, in the eighty-firſt year of his age. *Dictionnaire Hiſtorique, par l'Abbé l'Advocat. Robertſon's Hiſt. of the Emperor Charles* V.

This famous cardinal ought not to be confounded with Roderic Ximenes, archbiſhop of Toledo, in the 13th century, who wrote a Hiſtory of Spain, in nine books; nor with ſeveral other Spaniſh writers of the name of Ximenes.

XUCAR, a river of Spain, which riſes in New Caſtile, in the Sierra-de-Cuenza, and having run ſouth-eaſt through the province, turns due eaſt, and croſſing the kingdom of Valencia, falls into the Mediterranean Sea.

XUDNOGROD. a town of Turky in Europe, on the confines of Dalmatia, twenty-ſeven miles north of Sebenico. Long. 19. 0. E. Lat. 44. 46. N.

XYLANDER (William) a laborious and learned writer, was born at Augſburg, of poor parents, on the 26th of December, 1532. He ſtudied in ſeveral of the univerſities of Germany, and became well ſkilled in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues. He was alſo well verſed in philoſophy and mathematics, and at length became Greek profeſſor at Heidelberg; but his extreme poverty, and great application to ſtudy, made him contract a diſeaſe of which he died at Heidelberg in 1579, at forty-four years of age. He wrote a Latin tranſlation of Dion Caſſius, Plutarch, &c. and many other works. The faults that are to be found in his performances, ought to be attributed to his poverty; for being obliged to write for bread, he had neither time to perfect his works, nor to reviſe them with that attention and care of which he was capable.

Y.

YABAQUE, one of the Bahama iſlands to the north-weſt of the Iſle of Maguana, and to the ſouth of St. Domingo. Lat. 22. 30. N.

YALDEN (Dr. THOMAS) an ingenious poet and polite writer, was born at Exeter, in 1671, and ſtudied at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he became a fellow-pupil with Mr. Addiſon and Dr. Sacheverel, with whom he contracted a particular friendſhip, he having recommended himſelf to their notice by his Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, ſet to muſic by Dr. Purcell, and by his Poem on the Conqueſt of Namur in 1695. Having entered into holy orders, he ſucceeded Dr. Atterbury in the lecture of Bridewell hoſpital; and in 1700 publiſhed in folio his Temple of Fame. The ſame year he was made perpetual fellow of his college, and was ſoon after preſented by that ſociety to a living in Warwickſhire, and elected reader of moral philoſophy. When queen Anne aſcended the throne, he wrote a poem upon the occaſion; and from this time he ſhewed himſelf on the ſide of what is called the High Church. In 1706 he was received into the patronage of the duke of Beaufort, who took him into his family, and gave him many proofs of his bounty and generoſity. The following year he was made doctor of divinity, and afterwards prefered to the rectories of Chalton and Cleanville, in Hampſhire. Upon the diſcovery of what is called the Biſhop of Atterbury's Plot, he was taken up, and his papers ſeized; but no evidence appearing againſt him, he was ſoon releaſed. The duke of Beaufort ſtill continued his favours to him, and his reſidence in that noble family recommended him to the acquaintance of many of the firſt quality and characters in the kingdom; and as he was of a cheerful temper, and of a pleaſing and inſtructive converſation, he retained their friendſhip and eſteem till his death, which happened on the 16th of July, 1736, in the ſixty-ſixth year of his age. Beſides the above poems, he wrote, 1. Æſop at Court, or State Fables. 2. An Eſſay on the Character of Sir William Aſhton, a poem. 3. On the Mines of Sir Carbary Price, a poem. 4. A Hymn to the Morning. 5. Againſt immoderate Grief. 6. A tranſlation of the ſecond book of Ovid's Art of Love, with other occaſional poems and tranſlations, publiſhed in the third and fourth volumes of Tonſon's Miſcellanies.

YAMBO, a town in Arabia, ſeated on the eaſtern coaſt of the Red Sea, and on the road from Medina to Mecca, with a harbour and caſtle. Long. 36. 10. E. Lat. 21. 40. N.

YARE, a river of Norfolk, formed by the confluence of ſeveral ſtreams that riſe in the heart of the country. It paſſes by Norwich, from whence it runs eaſt to Yarmouth, and falls into the German Ocean.

YARMOUTH, a ſea-port town of Norfolk, with a market on Wedneſdays and Saturdays; and a fair on Friday and Saturday in Eaſter-week, for petty chapmen. It is ſeated on the river Yare, where it falls into the ſea, and is a place of great ſtrength, both by art and nature, being almoſt ſurrounded with water; and there is a draw-bridge over the river. It is eſteemed the key of this coaſt, and is a clean handſome place, whoſe houſes are well built, it being a conſiderable town for trade. It has one large church, and a neat chapel, and the ſteeple of St. Nicolas's is ſo high, that it ſerves for a ſea-mark. It is governed by a mayor. The harbour is a very fine one, though it is very dangerous for ſtrangers in windy weather; and it has for its ſecurity a pretty ſtrong fort. It is twenty-ſeven miles eaſt of Norwich, and one hundred and twenty-three north-eaſt of London. Long. 2. 0. E. Lat. 52. 45. N.

YARMOUTH, a town of the Iſle of Wight, in Hampſhire, with a market on Fridays; and one fair, on July 25, for toys. It is ſeated on the weſtern part of the iſland, on the ſea-ſhore, and is encompaſſed with water; for not many years ago a channel was cut through the peninſula, over which there is a draw-bridge, and it is defended by a ſtrong caſtle on the key. It is a handſome place, whoſe houſes are chiefly built with ſtone, and covered with ſlate; and it ſends two members to parliament. The market is now diſuſed. It is eight miles weſt of Newport, and one hundred and one ſouth-weſt of London. Long. 1. 37. W. Lat. 50. 40. N.

YARUM, a town in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Thurſdays; and four fairs, on Thurſday before April 5, Holy Thurſday, Auguſt 2, and October 9, for horned cattle, horſes, and ſheep. It is ſeated on the river Tees, over which it has a ſtone bridge. It is thirty-four miles north of York, and two hundred and thirty eight north-by-weſt of London. Long. 1. 0. W. Lat. 54 28. N.

YAXLEY, a town of Huntingdonſhire, with a market on Tueſdays; and a fair on Holy Thurſday, for horſes and ſheep. It is ſeated near the fenny part of the county, and the market is almoſt diſuſed. It is fourteen miles north of Huntingdon, and ſeventy-ſix north-by-weſt of London. Long. 0. 20. W. Lat. 50. 30. N.

YEOVIL, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Fridays; and two fairs, on June 28, for horſes, bullocks, ſheep, lambs, hogs, and wool; and on November 17, for horſes, bullocks, ſheep, and lambs. It is a borough-town, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, over which there is a bridge; the market is very conſiderable for corn, cheeſe, hemp, flax, and proviſions of all ſorts. It is twenty miles weſt by-ſouth of Saliſbury, and one hundred and twenty-three weſt by-ſouth of London. Long. 2. 45. W. Lat. 51. 0. N.

YONNE, a river of France, which riſes in the confines of Nivernois and Burgundy, paſſes by Chateau-Chinon, and Clamecy, and falls into the river Seine a little above Monterau-ſur-Yonne.

YORK, a city of Yorkſhire, of which it is the capital, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and four markets, on Tueſdays, Thurſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; as alſo four fairs, on Whit-Monday, July 10, Auguſt 12, November 22, and every other Thurſday in the year, for horſes, horned cattle, ſheep, and linen-cloth. It is ſeated on the river Ouſe, and is generally accounted the ſecond city in England. It is certainly a very ancient place, and has undergone various revolutions. It is ſtill a large and handſome city, adorned with many fine buildings, both public and private; and is very populous, being inhabited by gentry and wealthy tradeſmen. It contains thirty pariſh churches and chapels, beſides its cathedral, or minſter, which is a magnificent Gothic ſtructure. It is divided into two parts by the river, which are united by a ſtately ſtone bridge of five arches. It is ſurrounded by a ſtrong wall, on which are many turrets, or watch-houſes; and there are four gates and five poſterns. It is a city and county of itſelf, enjoys large privileges, ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a lord-mayor and twelve aldermen; and its county contains thirty-ſix villages and hamlets. It is ſixty-five miles ſouth-by-eaſt of Durham, and one hundred and ninety-ſeven north-by-weſt of London. Long. 1. 3. E. Lat. 53. 58. N.

YORK (NEW) one of the Britiſh colonies in North America, is bounded by Canada on the north, New England on the eaſt, the ſea on the ſouth, and Penſilvania on the weſt, being two hundred miles in length from north to ſouth, and ſcarce ſixty in breadth in the broadeſt part. This country produces corn, and abounds in cattle and a good breed of horſes; but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the fiſhery of cod-fiſh and whales. They ſupply the Caribbee Iſlands with ſalt-beef, pork, ſalt-fiſh, horſes, and timber; likewiſe they export a great deal of dried and ſalted fiſh to Europe, and bring logwood, train oil, and whalebone to England; from whence they are ſupplied with moſt of their cloathing, furniture, and tools. The governor and council are appointed by the king; but they elect their own repreſentatives. The eſtabliſhed religion is the ſame as the Church of England, though other perſuaſions are tolerated, and have their reſpective places of worſhip allowed them.

YORK (NEW) the capital of the province of New York, in America, is ſeated on an iſland in the mouth of Hudſon's river. It ſtands on an eminence, ſurrounded with a wall, and other fortifications. It has a ſpacious harbour, with commodious quays. Long. 74. 15. W. Lat. 41. 5. N.

YORKE (PHILIP) earl of Hardwicke, lord high-chancellor of England, was born at Dover, in Kent, on the 1ſt of December, 1690, and having obtained a claſſical education, ſtudied the law in the Middle-Temple. In 1714, being called to the bar, he ſoon became eminent in his profeſſion. In 1718 he ſat in parliament as member for Lewes in Suſſex, and in the two ſucceſſive parliaments for Seaford. In 1719-20 he was made ſollicitor-general, and in 1723-4 was appointed attorney-general, in the execution of which important office he ſhewed remarkable candour and lenity. In 1733 he was appointed lord chief-juſtice of the king's bench, and was ſoon raiſed to the dignity of a baron of this kingdom with the title of lord Hardwicke, baron Hardwicke, in the county of Glouceſter, and called to the cabinet-council. In the midſt of the general approbation

with which he discharged his office, he was called to that of lord high-chancellor, on the death of lord Talbot, in 1736-7, and presided in the court of chancery during the space of almost twenty years, with such integrity and abilities, that only three of his decrees were appealed from, and even those were afterwards confirmed by the house of lords. After he had executed that high office about seventeen years, and had twice been called to the exercise of the office of lord high-steward, on the trials of peers concerned in the rebellion, he was, in 1754, advanced by his late majesty to the rank of an earl of Great Britain, with the titles of viscount Royston and earl of Hardwicke, a favour conferred by his sovereign unasked, who treated him with particular esteem and confidence, through the whole of his reign. His resignation of the great seal, in 1756, gave an universal concern to the nation; but he still continued to serve the public in the council, at the house of lords, and upon every occasion where the course of public business required it. He always felt and expressed the truest affection and reverence for the laws and constitution of his country; and this rendered him as tender of the just prerogatives invested in the crown for the benefit of the whole, as watchful to prevent the least incroachment upon the liberty of the subject. His talents as a speaker in the senate, as well as on the bench, were universally admired. He died on the 6th of March, 1764, at his house in Grosvenor-square, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

YORKSHIRE, the largest county of England, being ninety miles in length, and seventy-five in breadth. It is bounded on the east by the German Ocean, on the north by the county of Durham, on the west by Lancashire and Westmorland, and on the south by the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, and Derby. The air is generally temperate and wholesome, and the soil is tolerably fertile; for if one part of it is stony, sandy, and barren, another richly abounds in corn-fields and pasture. The principal rivers are, the Tees, the Swale, and the arm of the sea called the Humber. It contains fifty-seven market-towns, five hundred and sixty-three parishes, and sends thirty members to parliament. It is divided into three Ridings, namely, North, East, and West, besides Richmondshire, which makes part of the North Riding.

YOUGHALL, a considerable town of Ireland, in the province of Munster, and county of Cork; seated at the mouth of the river Blackwater, with a pretty good harbour. Long. 7. 45. W. Lat. 51. 51. N.

YOUNG (Dr. Edward) a celebrated poet, was the son of a divine of the church of England of the same name, and received the first part of his education from his father. He afterwards studied in All Souls college at Oxford, when designing to follow the civil law, he took a degree in that profession. While in this situation, he wrote his poem on the Last Day, and this was soon after followed by his poem intitled the Force of Religion, or Vanquished Love. These two poems are, however, stiff and unpleasing, but they occasioned his being taken particular notice of by several of the nobility; and on his entering into orders, he was made one of the king's chaplains, and afterwards obtained the living of Welwyn, in Hertfordshire, worth about 500l. per annum, but he never rose to higher preferment. For some years before the death of the late prince of Wales, Dr. Young attended his court pretty constantly, but upon his decease all his hopes of church preferment, vanished; however, upon the death of Dr. Hales, he was taken into the service of the princess dowager of Wales, and succeeded him as her privy chaplain. When pretty far advanced in life, he married the lady Elizabeth Lee, daughter of the late earl of Litchfield. This lady was a widow, and had an amiable son and daughter, who both died young. What he felt for their loss, as well as for that of his wife, is finely expressed in his Night-Thoughts, in which the young lady is characterized under the name of Narcissa; her brother by that of Philander, and his wife, though nameless, is frequently mentioned; and he thus, in an apostrophe to death, deplores the loss of all the three:

Insatiate archer, could not once suffice!
Thy shaft flew thrice, and thrice my peace was slain,
And thrice ere thrice yon moon renew'd her horn.

His satires intitled Universal Passion, are admired, and were written early in life. He also wrote a Paraphrase of the Book of Job; but his Night-Thoughts are justly esteemed his master-piece. He likewise wrote three tragedies, Busiris, the Revenge, and the Brothers, with several compositions in prose, as the Centaur not fabulous, Conjectures on original Composition, and a work intitled Resignation.

YPRES, a city of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Flanders, with a bishop's see. It is a large city, and regularly fortified, having the advantage of sluices, by which the neighbouring country may be laid under water. The streets are generally broad and well paved; and the market-place, which is the largest in Flanders, is surrounded by a piazza; but the houses are generally built of timber. The cathedral is a noble Gothic structure, whose side-altars are all encompassed with pillars of brass. The choir is very noble, and the painting through the whole is exceeding good. There are six other large parish churches, and a great number of convents of all orders. The Jesuits have a good college here, and a very handsome church. The town-house, which was built for the English, and was the staple-hall for wool, is of free-stone, and six hundred feet in front. It has a very handsome tower, wherein the archives of the city are kept. In the market-place there is a fine fountain erected by Lewis XIV. They have a pretty good trade in linen and woollen manufactures. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the rivulet Yper, twelve miles south-west of Courtray. Long. 2. 51. E. Lat. 50. 57. N.

YSE (Alexander d') minister of Grenoble, and afterwards professor of divinity at Die, in Dauphiné, composed a discourse designed to reconcile and unite the Protestant and Popish religions: but as in that piece he seemed to favour pretty much the principles of the church of Rome, he was obliged to resign his professorship, though he was allowed to enjoy the stipend. He then went to Piedmont, and was sent by the churches in the vallies of that country to England, in Cromwell's time, to remove some difficulties relating to the money collected for the use of the Waldenses, and some time after assisted at the national synod of the Protestants, held at Loudun, being sent thither as a deputy from the province of Dauphiné.

YSENDICK, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Flanders, seated on a branch of the river Scheld, near the sea, on low ground, may be overflowed on all sides. It is ten miles east of Sluys, and nineteen north-west of Ghent. Long. 3. 18. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.

YSSEL, a river of the Netherlands, which rises in the duchy of Cleves, and falls into a branch of the Rhine, and discharges itself into the Zuider-Zee.

YSSELBURG, a town of the Low Countries, in Guelderland, on the confines of the county of Zutphen. It is seated on the river Yssel, twelve miles east of Cleves. Long. 6. 25. E. Lat. 51. 52. N.

YSSELSTEIN, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, and the district of Rhinland, with a castle. It is seated on the river Yssel, five miles south-west of Utrecht. Long. 4. 55. E. Lat. 52. 3. N.

YVAN, priest of the Oratory, and founder of the religious order of our Lady of Mercy, together with Mary Magdalen of the Trinity, was born at Rians, a small town of Provence, on the 10th of November, 1576. After having studied under great disadvantage, on account of his poverty, he entered into the congregation of the Oratory, and went to live at Aix, where he became acquainted with Mary Magdalen of the Trinity, and in 1637 joined with her in founding the religious order of our Lady of Mercy, of which he was the first director, and the first confessor. He died on the 8th of October, 1653. There have been published his Letters, and a book of his intitled a Guide to Christian Perfection, in French.

YVERDUN, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the territory of Vaudy and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, where the bailiff resides. It is pleasantly seated on the lake of Neufchatel, on the rivers Orb and Thiele, thirty-five miles south-west of Bern. Long. 9. 57. E. Lat. 46. 45. N.

YVES de Paris, a pious and celebrated Capuchin, of the 17th century. After having exercised the office of an advocate at Paris, he became a Capuchin, and laboured above sixty years in the conversion of sinners. He died in 1678, at eighty-five years of age. He wrote many works in French, the principal of which are, 1. The Conduct of the Religious. 2. Natural Theology. 3. The Practice of Piety and Divine Love. 4. Christian Maxims and Morals. 5. The Christian Gentleman. 6. The Agent of God in the World. 7. The false Opinions and vain Excuses of the Sinner. 8. The worthy Magistrate. 9. The happy Success of the Piety and Triumph of the Religious Life. This last work, in which he expresses great contempt for the clergy, and bestows extravagant praises on the religious, was censured by the clergy; but that censure was not published.

YVOI, a town of France, in Luxemburg, seated on the river Chier, twelve miles south of Sedan, ten north-west of Montmedi, and thirty-two west of Luxemburg. Long. 5. 19. E. Lat. 49. 40. N.

Z.

ZAARA, or SAHARA. See SAHARA.

ZABARELLA, or DE ZABARELLIS (FRANCIS) a celebrated cardinal, and one of the moſt learned Canoniſts of his time, was born at Padua, in 1339, and ſtudied canon law at Bologna, which he afterward taught at Padua with great applauſe. That city was then under the power of Francis Carrari, and being attacked by the Venetians in 1406, the citizens deputed Zabarella to the French king to implore his aid, but that not being granted them, they were obliged to ſubmit to the republic of Venice, on which occaſion Zabarella, at the head of fourteen other deputies, delivered up to the ſenate, in the great ſquare of Venice, the banner of Padua, and made a fine ſpeech. Some time after he went to Florence to teach the canon law in that city, and was ſo much beloved in it for his virtue, his eloquence, and learning, that the archiepiſcopal ſee becoming vacant, he was appointed to fill it; but this election proved ineffectual, the pope having already given it to another. Zabarella afterwards returned to Padua, whence he was ſent upon ſeveral important deputations. Pope John XXIII. being deſirous of obtaining the aſſiſtance of ſeveral learned men, ſent for him to his court, gave him the archbiſhoprick of Florence, and made him cardinal: from which time Zabarella was called the Cardinal of Florence. He was now employed in many important affairs, and died on the 26th of September, 1417, aged ſeventy-eight, ſix weeks before the election of Martin V. The emperor and the whole council aſſiſted at his funeral, and Poggius pronounced his funeral oration. Zabarella wrote, 1. Commentaries on the Decretals and Clementines, ſix volumes. 2. A volumes of Councils. 3. A volume of Orations and Letters. 4. A treatiſe *de Horis Canonicis*. 5. *De Felicitate, Lib.* III. 6. *Variæ Legum Repetitiones*. 7. *Opuſcula de Artibus Liberalibus*. 8. *De Natura Rerum diverſarum*. 9. *Commentarii in Naturalem & Moralem Philoſophiam*. 10. *Hiſtoria ſui Temporis*. 11. *Acta in Concilliis Piſano & Conſtantienſi*. 12. *In Vetus & Novum Teſtamenti* 13. *De Schiſmate*. This laſt work did not pleaſe the court of Rome; for Zabarella there treats the popes with great freedom, on which account it has been ſeveral times reprinted by the proteſtants.

ZABARELLA (JAMES) one of the greateſt philoſophers of the 16th century, was born at Padua, on the 5th of September, 1533, and having learnt rhetoric and the Greek tongue under excellent profeſſors, applied himſelf to the ſtudy of logic and mathematics, in which he made very great progreſs. He, however, took a prodigious delight in aſtrology, and weakly amuſed himſelf in calculating nativities. He became perfectly ſkilled in Ariſtotle's Phyſics and Ethics, and became profeſſor in the univerſity of Padua in 1564. He taught logic there fifteen years, and afterwards philoſophy till his death. Being frequently deputed to Venice on affairs of conſequence, he harrangued the ſenate with great eloquence. He refuſed the offers made by Sigiſmund king of Poland, to induce him to come into his kingdom; and died at Padua, in October 1589, aged fifty-ſix. He bore the title of count Palatine, which belonged to the eldeſt ſons of his family. Zabarella publiſhed Commentaries on Ariſtotle, which ſhewed that he had a genius capable of unravelling the moſt knotty difficulties, and of comprehending the moſt obſcure queſtions.

ZABERN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, fifteen miles weſt of Philipſburg. Long. 8. 15. E. Lat. 49. 10. N.

ZABERN, a town of Germany, in Alſace, fifteen miles north-weſt of Straſburg, and the uſual reſidence of the biſhop of Straſburg; it had formerly a citadel, which is demoliſhed. Long. 7. 15. E. Lat. 48. 30. N.

ZACATULA, a town of North America, in New Spain, and in the audience of Mexico, with a harbour at the mouth of the river of the ſame name, on the South Sea. Long. 114. 35. W. Lat. 17. 20. N.

ZACCHIAS (PAUL) phyſician to pope Innocent X. and one of the moſt learned men of the 16th century, was born at Rome, and cultivated polite literature, poetry, muſic, painting, and all the ſciences, which did not prevent his being one of the moſt excellent phyſicians of his age. He died at Rome, in 1659, aged ſeventy-five. He wrote, 1. A book intitled *Quæſtiones Medico Legales*, an excellent work, of which there have been ſeveral editions, and particularly one printed at Lyons in 1726, in three volumes folio. 2. A treatiſe in Italian, intitled *La Vie Quadrageſimale*. 3. Three books in Italian on Hypochondriac Diſeaſes, &c.

ZACHARY, a Greek, ſucceeded pope Gregory III. in December, 741. He held ſeveral councils, and adviſed Rachis, king of the Lombards, to abdicate the crown, and do penance in a monaſtery; with which adviſe that prince complied. Zachary died on the 15th of March, 752. There are ſtill extant his Epiſtles, and a Greek tranſlation of St. Gregory's Dialogues, the moſt beautiful and complete edition of which is that of Caniſius.

ZAFRA, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Guadaxiera, five miles from Medina. Long. 5. 27. W. Lat. 38. 20. N.

ZAGRAB, a ſtrong and populous town of Hungary, in Sclavonia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the river Save, on the confines of Croatia, thirty miles north-eaſt of Carloſtadt, ſeventy-two ſouth-weſt of Caliſka, and one hundred and thirty-ſeven ſouth-weſt of Rada. Long. 16. 35. E. Lat. 46. 31. N.

ZAHARA, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated at the ſource of the river Guadaletta, thirty-ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt of Seville. It has a caſtle on an eminence, which is looked upon as impregnable. Long. 5. 48. W. Lat. 36. 55. N.

ZAIRE, a great river of Africa, which has its ſource in the lake Sambra, and falls into the Weſtern Ocean.

ZALEUCUS, a famous legiſlator of the Locrians, a people of Italy, and the diſciple of Pythagoras, lived about 500 years before the Chriſtian æra. He made a law, by which he puniſhed adulterers with the loſs of both their eyes. However, his ſon committing that crime, the people were filled with compaſſion, and beſought his pardon; but Zaleucus, who was abſolutely reſolved to have the law maintained with rigour, would agree to no other alleviation but that of ſharing the penalty with him, and had his own right eye put out, and his ſon's left: by which he ſhewed that he was equally a good father, and a juſt legiſlator. This example of juſtice and ſeverity made ſo ſtrange an impreſſion on the minds of his ſubjects, that no inſtance was found of the commiſſion of that vice, during the reign of that legiſlator. It is added, that Zaleucus forbad any wine being given to the ſick on pain of death, unleſs it was preſcribed by the phyſicians; and that he was ſo jealous of his laws, that he ordered that whoever was deſirous of changing them, ſhould be obliged, when he made the propoſal, to have a cord about his neck, in order that he might be immediately ſtrangled, if thoſe alterations were eſteemed no better than the laws already eſtabliſhed. Diodorus Siculus attributes the ſame thing to Charondas, legiſlator of the Sybarites.

ZALUSKI (ANDREW CHRYSOSTOM) biſhop of Plocko, and afterwards of Varnia, and grand chancellor of Poland, was the ſon of Alexander Zaluſki, waiwode of Rava. He had a great ſhare in all the important affairs of the ſtate, and died on the 1ſt of May, 1711, aged ſixty-one. His principal work is a curious collection of Latin Letters, printed in 1709, and 1711, in three volumes folio. Theſe letters contain an infinite number of intereſting facts relating to the hiſtory of Poland.

ZAMOLXIS, the ſlave and diſciple of Pythagoras, was born in Geta, and accompanied his maſter into Egypt: but at length returned into his own country, and civilized the Getæ and Tartars, who deified him after his death.

ZAMORA, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Douero, over which there is a very handſome bridge, and is thirty-five miles from Salamanca. There are mines of Turky-ſtone in the neighbourhood. Long. 5. 48. W. Lat. 41. 28. N.

ZAMORA, a handſome town of South America, in Peru, and in the audience of Quito, ſeated near the mountains called the Andes, one hundred and ſeventy miles from the South Sea. In the neighbourhood there are rich mines of gold, and it belongs to the Spaniards. Long. 76. 35. W. Lat. 3. 0. S.

ZAMOSKI,

ZAMOSKI, a ſtrong town of Poland, in Red Ruſſia, and in the palatinate of Belz, with the title of a principality. It is ſeated in a marſhy country, thirty-ſeven miles from Lemberg, and ſeventy-two from Lublin. Long. 24. 0. E. Lat. 50. 40. N.

ZAMOSKI (JOHN) great chancellor of Poland, general of the armies of that kingdom, and one of the greateſt commanders, and moſt able miniſters of the 16th century, was the ſon of Staniſlaus caſtelan of Chelm, a town in Red Ruſſia. He was carefully educated by his father, and ſent to Paris, where he learnt rhetoric, philoſophy, and mathematics. He went at length to Padua, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſuch a manner, that he was elected rector of the univerſity; and while he continued in that honourable poſt, compoſed in Latin his book on the Roman Senate, and the Perfect Senator. At his return to Poland, he was raiſed to the moſt conſiderable poſts in the government, and was one of the ambaſſadors ſent to the duke of Anjou at Paris, in 1573, to carry to that prince the act of his election to the crown of Poland. The following year Stephen Battori, prince of Tranſilvania, aſcending the throne of Poland, had ſo great an eſteem for Zamoſki, that he gave him his niece in marriage, made him grand chancellor of the kingdom, and a ſhort time after general of his forces. Zamoſki diſcharged the duties of theſe great poſts in the moſt glorious manner. He put a check to the arrogance of Baſilides, czar of Moſcovy; delivered Poleſia, Voleſia, and Livonia, from the yoke of that formidable neighbour; and inveſted, in the coldeſt part of a very ſevere winter, the city of Pleſkow in Moſcovy. During this ſiege ſome Poliſh lords having travelled to a diſtant and retired part of the country, are ſaid to have found Cicero's books of the Commonwealth, written in letters of gold; and ſix days journey from thence, the tomb of Ovid, in an agreeable valley, near a fountain. However this be, Stephen Battori dying in 1586, a great number of the Poliſh lords reſolved to give the crown to Zamoſki; but he refuſed it, and cauſed Sigiſmund, prince of Sweden, to be raiſed to the throne, in ſpite of the oppoſition of the archduke Maximilian. Zamoſki was a zealous protector of the ſciences, and of learned men. He founded ſeveral colleges in Poland; drew thither by penſions the moſt learned men in Europe, and founded a fine univerſity in a city he cauſed to be built, and which bears his name. He died in 1605, aged ſixty-three, after having merited by his heroic virtues the glorious titles of the Defender of his Country, and the Protector of the Sciences.

ZAMPIERI, a celebrated painter. See DOMINICHINO.

ZANCHIUS, or ZANCUS (BASIL) one of the moſt learned men of the 16th century, was born in Bergamo. He aſſumed the habit of a Regular Canon, and applied himſelf with extraordinary aſſiduity, not only to the ſtudy of philoſophy and divinity, but alſo to polite literature. He at length became keeper of the Vatican library, and exerciſed that employment with reputation, and to the ſatisfaction of the learned; but towards the end of his days was cruelly perſecuted, and died at Rome, with great ſentiments of devotion, in 1560. He wrote ſeveral works in verſe and proſe that are a proof of his erudition.

ZANCHIUS (JEROM) a famous Proteſtant divine, was born at Alzano, in Italy, on the 2d of February, 1516. He entered into the congregation of the Regular Canons of Latran at fifteen years of age, and there applied himſelf to the ſtudy of philoſophy, and ſchool of divinity; but Peter Martyr, canon of the ſame congregation, having embraced the Proteſtant religion, communicated his ſentiments to his brethren, before he threw off the monkiſh habit, and made ſo ſtrong an impreſſion upon them, that in the ſpace of a year Zanchius, and ſeventeen other regular canons, abjured the Romiſh religion, and Zanchius left that order in 1550, after he had continued in it about nineteen years. He then left Italy, and ſtaid ſome time among the Griſons, and afterwards at Geneva, whence he intended to come to London, upon the invitation of Peter Martyr, in order to obtain a profeſſorſhip of divinity; but being invited to accept of the poſt of divinity profeſſor at Straſburg, he accepted of that employment in 1553, and two years after was made one of the canons of St. Thomas. Zanchius was a lover of peace, and very averſe to civil wars among divines; but could not avoid them. He was accuſed of holding ſome errors, and required to ſign a confeſſion of faith, which he did with ſome reſtrictions; but this did not prevent his adverſaries exclaiming againſt him, and taking every method to deprive him of his employment: but at length the church of Chiavenna, in the country of the Griſons, inviting him to be their miniſter, he deſired leave to retire in 1563, and was very ſerviceable to the church of Chiavenna from that time till the year 1568; but was alſo involved in ſome trouble there. He was then offered a profeſſorſhip of divinity at Heidelberg, which he accepted, and entered upon his employment in February 1568, and was the ſame year admitted to his doctor's degree in the preſence of Frederic III. the elector Palatine. At the ſollicitation of this prince he wrote a large work againſt the anti-trinitarians: he alſo wrote many other books, and died at Heidelberg in 1590.

ZANFARA, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, to the weſt of the kingdom of Zeggeg. The inhabitants are of a tall ſtature, and of a very black complexion, with broad faces, and moſt ſavage and brutiſh diſpoſitions. It is very little known to Europeans.

ZANGUEBAR, a country in Africa, lying on the eaſtern coaſt between three degrees of north latitude, and eighteen ſouth. It includes ſeveral petty kingdoms, in which the Portugueſe have various ſettlements. The inhabitants, except thoſe converted by the Portugueſe, are all Mahometans, or idolaters: and the laſt are much the moſt numerous. The names of the principal territories are Mombaza, Lamon, Melinda, Quiloa, and Moſambique. The Portugueſe have built ſeveral forts in Mombaza and Moſambique, and have ſettled ſeveral colonies there. They trade with the negroes for ſlaves, ivory, gold, oſtrich-feathers, wax, and drugs. The productions are much the ſame as in other parts of Africa between the tropics.

ZANTE, an iſland of the Mediterranean, near the weſtern coaſt of the Morea, ſeventeen miles ſouth-eaſt of the Iſle of Cephalonia, and twelve weſt of the Morea, being twenty-four miles in length, and twelve in breadth. It is famous for a ſmall ſort of grapes, which being dried, are what we call currants, becauſe they were formerly cultivated at Corinth, where the cultivation is now neglected, becauſe they had no ſale for them among the Turks. Moſt of the countries in Europe are now ſupplied with them from this iſland, particularly the Engliſh, who conſume more than other country beſides. They ſometimes make wine of theſe grapes, but it is ſo heady that it may be miſtaken for brandy. In this iſland they have the fineſt peaches in the world, and they each of them generally weigh from eight to ſixteen ounces. They have alſo cucumbers, and excellent figs, with plenty of oil, which is very good. In ſhort, it is a kind of terreſtrial paradiſe, as it produces all things, as well for pleaſure as the neceſſities of life. The principal town is of the ſame name, and may contain near 20,000 inhabitants. It is not walled, but it has a fortreſs on an eminence, planted with cannon. The houſes are low, on account of the earthquakes, for ſeldom a year paſſes without them; but they do but little damage. The Italian language is ſpoken here as well as the Greek, though there are but few of the Latin church. On one place of the iſland the earth trembles under foot, like a quagmire; which is owing to a ſpring which throws out bitumen that falls upon the ſurface of the ground, and there grows hard. The inhabitants are ſo fooliſh to imagine that, if any perſon was to leap on the place, he would excite an earthquake in the iſland. This ſpring yields about one hundred barrels of bitumen every year, which is uſed to pay ſhips bottoms withal. This iſland is ſubject to the Venetians, and they have always a governor here, who muſt be a nobleman of the firſt rank. Long. 21. 15. E. Lat. 37. 57. N.

ZARA, an ancient and conſiderable town of the republic of Venice, in Dalmatia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a harbour. There is an antique inſcription here, wherein Auguſtus is ſaid to have planted this colony, and that he built the walls and towers. It is ſeated on a ſlip of land in a plain, almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea; being only joined to the continent of Dalmatia on the eaſtern ſide: and there is a ditch cut through it, from one end to the other. The harbour is to the north of the town, and ſerves inſtead of a mole to defend the ſhips from the ſouth wind, which is the only one dangerous here. The garriſon conſiſts of Morlaguians, Sclavonians, Croats, and Tremontanes from the north of Dalmatia, who are of a large ſtature, ſtrong, active, and hardy, eſpecially the Morlaguians, who are accuſtomed to cold, and to live in a barren country. They are inveterate enemies to the Turks, ravage their frontiers, and always return loaden with booty. They are ſo ſtrong that four of them will take a man on horſeback on their ſhoulders, and carry him twenty or thirty paces in the moſt dangerous paſſes of the mountains. Their habit is of divers colours, and their ſhoes are nothing but a piece of dried ſkin faſtened with thongs to their feet. Their legs are covered with cloth, or leather, which reach juſt as high as their red breeches. Their waiſtcoats are without ſleeves, which are ſupplied by thoſe of their ſhirts, which are long and wide, and open like a ſurplice. Their high caps are of red cloth, and adorned with a ſtone, wherein are fixed three plates of iron, like ſo many feathers. The peaſants are commonly armed with a hatchet, but the ſoldiers carry a ſcymetar. One of the churches is ſaid to contain the body of St. Simeon, who is the patron of the town. His ſhrine is covered with cryſtal, to preſerve him from the injuries of time. He is of a whitiſh colour, like the bodies at Toulouſe, where all the corpſes

that are buried become dry in a year's time, nothing remaining but the ſkin, nerves, and muſcles, which preſerve their conſiſtence ſo far that when they are preſſed with the finger, they return to their former poſition; four or five hundred of theſe may be ſeen in one charnel-houſe. In ſeveral of the churches at Zara there are excellent paintings, by the beſt hands. The neighbouring country is well cultivated and planted; but there are no trees, ſince they have had frequent ſkirmiſhes with the Turks. It is ſeventy miles ſouth-weſt of Jaicza, and one hundred and thirty ſouth-eaſt of Venice. Long. 17. 21. E. Lat. 44. 10. N.

ZARATE (AUGUSTIN DE) a Spaniſh writer, was ſent to Peru in 1543, in quality of treaſurer-general of the Indies. At his return he was employed in the Netherlands in money-affairs. He wrote a Hiſtory of the Diſcovery and Conqueſt of Peru, the beſt edition of which, in Spaniſh, is that of Antwerp in 1555, octavo. This hiſtory was tranſlated into French, and printed at Amſterdam in 1700, in two volumes duodecimo.

ZARINA aſcended to the throne of the Scytes-Saces after the death of Marmares, whom Cyaxares, king of the Medes, cauſed to be murdered at a feſtival, to ſhake off the yoke of the Scytes, to whom the Medes had been ſubject twenty-eight years. That queen was as famous for her courage and her virtue, as for her wit and beauty; and commanded her army in perſon againſt that of Cyaxares, conducted by the ſon-in-law of that prince, who was named Stryangeus, and was a young lord well made, generous, and a good captain. After the war had continued two years, in which the fortune of the parties, and the ability of the chiefs, rendered the ſucceſs doubtful, Zarina was at length defeated by Stryangeus, who ſeeing her ſtruck down from her horſe, gave her her life, reſtored her dominions, and became paſſionately in love with her. Zarina loved him in her turn; but, though ſhe felt a violent paſſion for him, ſhe reſolved to conceal it. On which Stryangeus being reduced to deſpair, put an end to his life. Zarina governed her ſubjects like a great princeſs. She encreaſed their happineſs, ſubdued thoſe of her neighbours who made war upon her, was at peace with the Medes, cauſed the land to be cultivated, ſavage nations to be civilized, built many cities, and was the heroine of her age.

ZARLINO (JOSEPH) one of the moſt excellent muſicians of of the 16th century, was a native of Chioggia, and became preſident and director of the chapel of the government of Venice. He compoſed ſome airs which were ſung and applauded in Venice, when rejoicings were made for the victory of Lepanto in 1571. He publiſhed ſeveral works, which maintained and ſpread his reputation, particularly 1. *Demonſtrationi Harmoniche*, in folio; the moſt complete editions of which are thoſe of 1573, and the following. 2. *Supplementi Muſicali*, in folio. 3. *Tutte le Opere de Zarlino*, &c.

ZARNAW, a town of Poland, in the province of Little Poland, and palatinate of Sandomir, ſixty-three miles north of Cracow. Long. 20. 15. E. Lat. 51. 36. N.

ZASLAW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhinia, ſeated on the river Horan, with the title of a principality.

ZATMAR, a ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the ſame name, on the frontiers of Tranſilvania. The rebels attempted to ſurpriſe it in 1681, but were prevented, and ſeverely puniſhed. It is ſeated on the river Samos, which ſurrounds it on all ſides, fifty miles eaſt of Tokay, ſixty-two north-by-eaſt of Waradin, and one hundred and thirty eaſt of Buda. Long. 22. 24. E. Lat. 47. 55. N.

ZATOR, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a fortified caſtle. It is ſeated on an eminence, near the river Viſtula, ſeventeen miles ſouth-weſt of Cracow, and fifty ſouth-eaſt of Ratibor. Long. 19 58. E. Lat. 49 59. N.

ZBOROW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemburg, on the confines of Volhinia and Podolia. Long. 26. 21. E. Lat. 49. 52. N.

ZEALAND, one of the ſeven United Provinces. It conſiſts of eight iſlands, which lie in the mouth of the river Scheld, and is bounded on the north by the province of Holland, from which the yare ſeparated by a narrow channel; by Brabant on the eaſt; by Flanders, from which it is ſeparated by one of the branches of the Scheld, on the ſouth; and by the German Sea on the weſt. The chief of theſe iſlands is Walcheren, whereon Middleburg is ſeated, which is the capital of the province. It abounds in paſtures; and to prevent inundations from the ſea, they have been obliged to raiſe banks, or dykes, without which it would always be in danger of being loſt in the ſea. It is governed like Holland, and the aſſembly of the ſtates is compoſed of the deputies of the nobility, and thoſe of the principal towns; notwithſtanding the diſadvantage of maintaining their dykes, they have become exceeding rich by their fiſheries and foreign trade, for they have not many manufactures among them.

ZEALAND, an iſland of Denmark, almoſt of a round form, being about ſeventy miles in diameter, and two hundred in circumference. It is ſeated on the entrance of the Baltic Sea, and is bounded by the Schaggerach Sea on the north, by the Sound on the eaſt, by the Baltic Sea on the ſouth, and by the Great Belt on the weſt. The ſoil is not very fruitful, except in rainy years, becauſe it is ſandy; and there are few ſtreams, but there many lakes abounding in fiſh. It produces a great deal of rye, of which the common ſort make their bread. A fourth part of this iſland conſiſts in a foreſt, in which there is plenty of game; and there are a great many deer and wild boars, which are reſerved for the king's own hunting. It is divided into twenty-ſix bailiwicks, which the inhabitants call Herrit, and it contains thirteen towns, twelve caſtles, and three hundred and forty-ſeven parithes. The inhabitants are maintained entirely by the great number of cattle they feed. Copenhagen is not only the capital of this iſland, but of the whole kingdom.

ZECHARIAH, king of Iſrael, ſucceeded his father Jeroboam II. in the 773d year before the Chriſtian æra. He was a vicious and impious prince, and was killed after his aſcending to the throne by Shallum, who ſucceeded him.

ZECHARIAH, the eleventh of the twelve leſſer prophets, began to propheſy in the ſecond year of Darius, the ſon of Hyſtaſpes, in the 520th year before the Chriſtian æra. His propheſies were written in Hebrew, and contain fourteen chapters. He exhorts the Jews to rebuild the temple; to fly from idolatry, and other vices, and aſſures them of the protection of the Lord; the bleſſings the people of God ſhould receive, and the miſeries that ſhould befal other nations.

There are ſeveral other perſons of the ſame name mentioned in the Scripture.

ZEDECHIAH, that laſt king of Judah, was the ſon of Joſiah, and Amital, the daughter of Jeremiah. He was placed on the throne by Nebuchadnezzar, in the room of Jehoiakin, his nephew, at twenty-one years of age, and in the 599th year before the birth of Chriſt. He deſpiſed the counſel of Jeremiah, lived in impiety and idolatry, and at length revolted againſt Nebuchadnezzar, his benefactor. But the laſt mentioned prince having taken Jeruſalem after a long ſiege, reproached Zedechiah with his infidelity and ingratitude, cauſed his children to be murdered in his preſence, and then putting out his eyes, carried this miſerable prince loaded with chains to Babylon, where he died in priſon. Thus ended the kingdom of Judah, in the 588th year before the incarnation, and the 387th year after its ſeparation from that of Iſrael.

ZEGZEG, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, lying on the river Niger, by which it is ſeparated from the kingdom of Caſſena; on the eaſt it has that of Zanfara, on the ſouth Benin, and on the weſt the deſarts It is a country partly plain, and partly mountainous; the latter are extremely cold, while the former are intolerably hot; but abound with water, and are exceeding fruitful.

ZEIGENHEIM, a handſome town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a county of the ſame name, and landgravate of Heſſe, being ſubject to the prince of Heſſe-Caſſel. It is ſeated on the river Schwalm, twelve miles ſouth-weſt of Caſſel, and ten north-eaſt of Fritzlaw. Long. 9. 35. E. Lat. 51. 10. N.

ZEIGINHEIM, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Heſſe-Caſſel, thirty miles weſt of the city of Heſſe-Caſſel, Long. 9. 10. E. Lat. 50. 56 N.

ZEILLER (MARTIN) a laborious German geographer, was born in Styria. His father was a diſciple of Melancthon, and miniſter of Ulm. Martin Zeiller became inſpector of the ſchools of Germany; and though he was blind of one eye, applied cloſe to his ſtudies, and wrote a great number of works, the moſt eſteemed of which are thoſe, which he compoſed on the modern geography of Germany, viz. The Itinerary of Germany, the Topography of Bavaria, that of Alſace, that of the States of Brunſwick and the country belonging to Hamburgh, the Itinerary of Italy, &c. Theſe works are all in German. He alſo wrote two volumes of Hiſtorians, Geographers, and Chronologiſts, and died at Ulm in 1661, at ſeventy-three years of age.

ZEITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Miſnia. It is ſeated on the river Elſter, thirty-five miles ſouth-weſt of Leipſwick, and forty-five eaſt of Erfort. Long. 12. 26. E. Lat. 51. 10. N.

ZELL, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the duchy of Lunenburg, and capital of the duchy of Zell, which belongs to the king of Great Britain, as elector of Hanover. The houſes are well built, and the inhabitants are polite, and well behaved. The town is defended by ditches and ramparts, on which cheſnuts and lime-trees are planted. The church is very handſome, being adorned with ſtucco-work, and the houſe of the menage ſurpaſſes all the reſt. In the new town the counſellors of the ſuperior appellation have

their houſes, where they live. It is ſurrounded with fertile fields, and beautiful foreſts; and the river Aller, on which it ſtands, is navigable as far as Verden. It is thirty-five miles north-weſt of Brunſwick, thirty-ſeven north of Hildeſheim, and forty-eight ſouth-by-weſt of Lunenburg. Long. 10. 22. E. Lat. 52. 45. N.

ZELL, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the margravate of Baden. It is an imperial town, under the protection of the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on the river Nagolt, fifty miles ſouth of Baden. Long. 8. 12. E. Lat. 44. 19 N.

ZEMBLA (NOVA) a large country, ſeated in the northern ocean, to the north of the province of Petrera, in Moſcovy, from which it is ſeparated by the ſtreight called Weigats. Whether it be an iſland, or part of ſome great continent is uncertain; for no ſhips have ever paſſed to the northward of it, though many attempts have been made to find out the north-eaſt paſſage to China that way. There are no conſtant inhabitants here, but the Samoides and Oſtiacs, who climb over the mountains of ice in the ſtreights, when they are frozen over, and hunt elks and rain-deer there in the proper ſeaſon.

ZEMPLIN, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Bodrog, twenty-five miles ſouth-eaſt of Caſovia, and twenty-ſeven north eaſt of Tokay. Long. 21. 35. E. Lat. 48. 38. N.

ZENO ELEATES, or of ELEA, one of the greateſt philoſophers among the ancients, flouriſhed about the 504th year before the Chriſtian æra. He was the diſciple of Parmenides, and even, according to ſome writers, his adopted ſon. Ariſtotle aſſerts, that he was the inventor of logic; but his logic ſeems to have been calculated to perplex all things, and not to clear up any thing. For Zeno employed it only to diſpute againſt all comers, and to ſilence his opponents, whether they argued right or wrong. He had nearly the ſame ſentiments as Xenophanes and Parmenides, with reſpect to the unity, incomprehenſibility, and immutability of all things; and, according to ſome writers, he maintained that there was no ſuch thing as matter in the univerſe. However, whether this be true or not, he propoſed very embarraſſing arguments with reſpect to the exiſtence of motion; and Ariſtotle, in the ſixth book of his Phyſics, has preſerved ſome of them, which are extremely ſubtil, eſpecially the famous argument named Achilles. It is very probable that he alſo compoſed many others againſt the exiſtence of extenſion, motion, a vacuum, time, &c. As he lived long before Diogenes the Cynic, it is certain that thoſe who have ſaid that this laſt philoſopher refuted Zeno's arguments againſt motion, by taking a turn or two up and down his ſchool, are miſtaken. It is not at all probable that Zeno taught, as ſome have aſſerted, that matter is compoſed of mathematical points; it is on the contrary more probable, that he affirmed it could not be compoſed of them. Arriaga, and an hundred other Spaniſh ſchoolmen, call thoſe indeed Zenoniſts who maintain that matter is compoſed of indiviſible and unextended parts; but they alledge no ſolid proof to ſhew that Zeno Eleates was really of this opinion. He flew into a great paſſion with a man who railed at him, and it being thought ſtrange that he ſhould feel ſuch indignation, he replied, "Were I "inſenſible to cenſure, I ſhould be equally ſo with reſpect "to praiſe." He ſhewed great courage in ſuffering pain; for having undertaken to reſtore liberty to his country, which groaned under the oppreſſion of a tyrant, and that enterprize being diſcovered, he ſupported with extraordinary firmneſs the ſharpeſt torments: but the particulars of thoſe torments are mentioned ſo variouſly by both ancient and modern authors, that it would here take up too much room to particulariſe them. It is, however, in general agreed, that Zeno had the courage to bite off his tongue, and ſpit in the tyrant's face, for fear of being forced, by the violence of his torments, to diſcover his accomplices. Some ſay that he was pounded alive in a mortar.

ZENO, a celebrated Greek philoſopher, was born at Citium, in the Iſle of Cyprus, and was the founder of the ſect of the Stoics. This ſect had its name from that of a portico at Athens, where this philoſopher choſe to hold his diſcourſes. He was caſt upon that coaſt by ſhipwreck, and he ever after regarded this as a great happineſs, praiſing the winds for having ſo happily driven him into the port of Pireum. It is ſaid that an oracle having recommended to him the colour of the dead, he applied himſelf to ſtudy, imagining that by that colour was meant the paleneſs generally contracted by learned men. Zeno was the diſciple of Crates, and had a great number of followers. He made the ſovereign good conſiſt in living in conformity to nature, or the dictates of right reaſon. He acknowledged but one God, and admitted an inevitable deſtiny over all events. His ſervant taking advantage of this laſt opinion, cried while he was beating him for his diſhoneſty, "I "was deſtined to ſteal." To which Zeno replied, "Yes, "and to be beaten." This philoſopher was accuſtomed to ſay, "That if a wiſe man ought not to be in love, as ſome "pretended, none would be more miſerable than beautiful "and virtuous women, ſince they would have none for "their admirers but fools." He alſo ſaid, "That a part "of knowledge conſiſts of being ignorant of ſuch things "as ought not to be known: that a friend is another ſelf: "that a little matter gives perfection to a work, though "perfection is not a little matter." He compared thoſe who ſpoke well and lived ill, to the money of Alexandria, which was beautiful, but compoſed of bad metal. It is ſaid, that being hurt by a fall, he laid violent hands on himſelf about the 264th year before the Chriſtian æra; Cleanthes, Cryſippus, and the other ſucceſſors of Zeno maintained, that with virtue we might be happy in the midſt even of diſgrace and the moſt frightful torments. They admitted the exiſtence of only one God, the ſoul of the world, which they conſidered as his body, and both together forming a perfect being. It muſt be confeſſed, that of all the ſects of the ancient philoſophers, this was one of thoſe which produced the greateſt men.

We ought not to confound the two Zenos already mentioned, with Zeno the celebrated Epicurean philoſopher, born at Sidon, who had Cicero and Pomponius Atticus for his diſciples, and who wrote a book againſt the mathematics, which, as well as that of Poſſidonius's refutation of it, is loſt; nor with ſeveral other Zenos mentioned in hiſtory.

ZENO, ſurnamed Iſauricus, or the Iſaurian, emperor of the Eaſt, married in the year 458 Ariadne, the daughter of the emperor Leo I. and by her had a ſon named Leo the Younger, who ſucceeded his mother's father in 473; but dying ten months after, Zeno took the purple, and cauſed himſelf to be declared emperor in 474. However, his vices rendered him ſo odious, that Verina, his mother-in-law, and Baſiliſcus, the brother of Verina, drove him from the throne towards the end of the year 475. He then fled into Iſauria, and Baſiliſcus was declared emperor; but that debauched prince was in his turn dethroned by Zeno in 477, who cauſed him to be ſhut up with his wife and children in a tower, where they died of hunger. Zeno being reſtored, perſecuted thoſe who were of different ſentiments from himſelf, and publiſhed a famous edict called the Henoticon, which was contrary to the council of Chalcedon. He died in 491, aged ſixty-five. It is ſaid, that falling into a deep ſleep, Ariadne, his wife, who did not love him, cauſed him to be interred as if he had been dead. He was ſucceeded by Anaſtaſius.

ZENOBIA, queen of Palmyra, and one of the moſt illuſtrious women that have ſwayed the ſceptre, declared herſelf to be deſcended from the Ptolemys and Cleopatras. She was inſtructed in the ſciences by the celebrated Longinus, and made ſuch progreſs, that ſhe ſpoke the Egyptian tongue in perfection, as well as the Greek. She alſo underſtood the Latin, but durſt not ſpeak it. She protected learned men, and was ſo well acquainted with the hiſtory of Egypt, and that of the Eaſt, that ſhe wrote an epitome of it. This princeſs had alſo read the Greek and Roman hiſtory, and was juſtly admired for her beauty, chaſtity, ſobriety, and extraordinary courage. She married Odenatus, a Saracen prince, and contributed greatly to the moſt ſignal victories he gained over the Perſians, which preſerved the Eaſt to the Romans, when, after the taking of Valerian, it was highly probable that Sapor would diſpoſſeſs them of all that country. Gallienus, in return for ſuch important ſervices, declared her Auguſta, and in 264 created Odenatus emperor. After her huſband's death Zenobia reigned with great bravery and glory; for her ſons Herennianus and Timolaus, on account of their tender age, had only the name and ornaments of emperor. She preſerved the provinces that had been under the obedience of Odonatus; conquered Egypt, and was preparing to make other conqueſts when the emperor Aurelian made war againſt her, and having gained two battles, beſieged her in Palmyra, where Zenobia defended herſelf with great bravery; but at length finding that the city would be obliged to ſurrender, ſhe quitted it privately; but the emperor, who had notice of her eſcape, cauſed her to be purſued with ſuch diligence, that ſhe was overtaken, juſt as ſhe got into a boat to croſs the Euphrates. This happened in the year 272. Aurelian ſpared her life, made her ſerve to adorn his triumph, and gave her a country-houſe near Rome, where ſhe ſpent the remainder of her life in tranquility with her children. All hiſtorians beſtow the moſt magnificent praiſes on this princeſs; and yet they ſuſpected her of having conſented, that Mœonius ſhould aſſaſſinate Odenatus her huſband, for ſhewing leſs fondneſs for her ſons, than for Herod, his ſon by another wife. She has alſo been cenſured for protecting Paulus Samoſatenus, who had been condemned in the council of Antioch, and by that means preventing his being driven from his church. But ſhe has been vindicated,

cated, and it has been proved that ſhe did not deſerve theſe reproaches.

We ought not to confound with this princeſs Zenobia, the wife of Rhadamiſtus, king of Iberia, who flying before the Armenians, carried Zenobia with him; when that princeſs being ready to be delivered, begged of Rhadamiſtus to put an end to her life. He was at length prevailed upon by her intreaties, and wounding her with her ſword, left her; but ſhe being found by ſome ſhepherds, they ſaved her life in the year 51.

ZENODORUS, an able Greek ſtatuary, who flouriſhed in the time of Nero. He made the coloſſan ſtatue of that prince, which was one hundred and ten feet high, and that of Mercury.

ZEPHYRINUS, ſucceeded Victor, biſhop of Rome, on the 8th of Auguſt, 201, and died on the 26th of Auguſt, 219. The two epiſtles attributed to him are ſpurious. He was ſucceeded by Calixtus I.

ZEPHYRUS, in pagan theology, one of the pagan deities, was repreſented as the ſon of Aurora, and the lover of the nymph Chloris, according to the Greeks, or of Flora, according to the Romans; and as preſiding over the growth of fruits and flowers. He is deſcribed as giving a refreſhing coolneſs to the air by his ſoft and agreeable breath, and as moderating the heat of ſummer by fanning the air with his ſilken wings. He is depictured under the form of a youth, with a very tender air, with wings reſembling thoſe of the butterfly, and with his head crowned with a variety of flowers. As the poets of Greece and Rome lived in a warm climate, they are laviſh in the praiſe of this beneficent deity, and under his name deſcribe the pleaſure and advantage they received from the weſtern breezes.

ZERBST, a town of Germany, in the province of Anhalt, and the chief place of a lordſhip of the ſame name, on the confines of the duchy of Magdeburg, with a handſome caſtle. The beer that is brewed here is in high eſteem. It is twenty-five miles north-weſt of Wittemberg, and is ſubject to the prince of Anhalt. Long. 12. 40. E. Lat. 52. 10. N.

ZETHES and CALAIS, in fabulous hiſtory, twin-brothers, the ſons of Boreas and Orithyia. They were extremely beautiful; had all the ſtrength and vigour of their father, and when their beards began to bud on their chins, wings ſprouted on their ſhoulders. They ſailed with Jaſon in ſearch of the golden fleece, and being hoſpitably received by Phineus, in their voyage, freed him from the harpies, whom they purſued to the iſlands of Strophades: but at length offending Hercules, he changed them into the winds that blow eight days before the Dog-days, whence the Grecians call them *Prodromes*, or Forerunners.

ZEUXES, a celebrated painter of antiquity, flouriſhed about 400 years before Chriſt. He was born at Heraclea; but as there have been many cities of that name, it cannot be certainly determined which of them had the honour of his birth. Some learned men however conjecture, that it was the Heraclia, near Crotona, in Italy. He carried painting to a much higher degree of perfection than Apollodorus had left it: diſcovered the art of properly diſpoſing of lights and ſhades, and particularly excelled in colouring. He amaſſed immenſe riches; and then reſolved to ſell no more of his pictures; but gave them away, ſaying very frankly, "That he could not ſet a price upon them equal to their "value." Before this time he made people pay for ſeeing them, and nobody were admitted to ſee his Helena without ready money; which occaſioned the wags calling his picture Helen the Courtezan. It is not known whether this Helen of Zeuxes was the ſame with that which was at Rome in Pliny's time, or that which he painted for the inhabitants of Crotona, to be hung up in the temple of Juno: this laſt he painted from five beautiful girls of that city, copying from each her greateſt excellencies. Pliny obſerves, that this admirable painter diſputing for the prize of painting with Parrhaſius, painted ſome grapes ſo naturally, that the birds flew down to peck them. Parrhaſius on the other hand, painted a curtain ſo very artfully, that Zeuxes miſtaking it for a real one that hid his rival's work, ordered the curtain to be drawn aſide, to ſhew what Parrhaſius had done; but having found the miſtake, he ingenuouſly confeſſed himſelf vanquiſhed, ſince he had only impoſed upon birds, while Parrhaſius had deceived even a maſter of the art. Another time he painted a boy loaded with grapes: when the birds alſo flew to this picture, at which he was vexed; and frankly confeſſed, that this work was not ſufficiently finiſhed, ſince had he painted the boy as perfectly as the grapes, the birds would have been afraid of him. It is related that he expunged the grapes, and preſerved only the figure in which he had leaſt ſucceeded. Archelaus, king of Macedon, made uſe of Zeuxes's pencil for the embelliſhment of his palace. One of this painter's fineſt pieces was a Hercules ſtrangling ſome ſerpents in his cradle, in the preſence of his affrighted mother; but he himſelf chiefly eſteemed his Athleta, or Champion, under which he placed a Greek verſe, that afterwards became very famous, and in which he ſays, "That it was eaſier to "criticiſe, than to imitate the picture." He made a preſent of his Alcmena to the Agregentines. Zeuxes did not value himſelf on ſpeedily finiſhing his pictures; but knowing that Agatharchus gloried in his being able to paint with eaſe, and in a little time; he ſaid, "That for his "part he, on the contrary, gloried in his ſlowneſs; and if "he was long in painting, it was becauſe he painted for "eternity." Verrius Flaccus ſays, that Zeuxes having painted an old woman, he laughed ſo very heartily at the ſight of this picture, that he died: but as no other of the ancients have mentioned this particular, there is the greateſt reaſon to believe it fabulous. Carlo Dati has compoſed in Italian the Life of Zeuxes, with thoſe of Parrhaſius, Apelles, and Protogenes; this work was printed at Florence in 1667.

ZIA, an iſland of the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, is ſeated to the north of Thermia, to the ſouth-weſt of Negropont, and twelve miles from Cape Colona, which terminates Lybadia on that ſide. It is about fifteen miles long, and eight broad, and is ſubject to the Turks. Of the famous cities which were in this iſland, none but Carthea remains, on whoſe ruins the town of Zia is built. It ſtands on an eminence, three miles from the harbour, at the farther end of a diſagreeable valley, and is a kind of theatre, conſiſting of two thouſand five hundred houſes, built with flat roofs, as firm and ſtrong as the high road. To the left is an empty citadel, where ſixty Turks made a brave defence againſt an army of Venetians, but were forced to ſurrender for want of water. Here are many remains of antiquity, particularly the ruins of a town, which take up a whole mountain, and near it is a temple, which was formerly very magnificent, as appears from its beautiful ruins. This iſland is at preſent well manured, and abounds in barley, wine, and cattle. They have a pretty deal of ſilk, and here are oaks of the fineſt kind in the world. The acorns are very different from thoſe of the common oak, being about an inch in diameter, flat before, and hollow like a navel, but open enough to ſhew the point of the fruit within its wrappers. The harbour admits the largeſt veſſels, and the road for ſhips is on the left hand. This iſland produces lead, but is deſtitute of oil and wood. The burghers of Zia generally get together in company when they ſpin their ſilk, and ſit on the tops of their houſes. The ſhort cloaks of goats-hair, wrought in this iſland, are very commodious, and keep out the rain a long while.

ZIBI'T, a territory of Aſia, in Arabia the Happy, which extends from north to ſouth from the principality of Mecca to that of Mocha, being bounded on the eaſt by the principality of Tehama, and on the weſt by the Red Sea. The Turks were formerly maſters of this country, but now it belongs to an Arabian prince.

ZIBIT, a town of Aſia, in Arabia the Happy and capital of a principality, or territory, of the ſame name, and ſeated on the river Zibit, one hundred and fifty miles north-weſt of Aden. It is a large trading place, and ſome have taken it for the ancient Saba, but this is very uncertain.

ZIEGLER (JAMES) an able philoſopher, mathematician, and divine, in the 16th century, was born at Landau in Bavaria, and taught for a long time at Vienna; but at length the terror of the Turkiſh arms obliged him to leave that city, when he retired to his Mecænas, the biſhop of Paſſaw. He had a ſtrong inclination to turn a Proteſtant, as appears by his book in favour of Eraſmus. He died in Auguſt 1549. He wrote ſeveral other works in Latin, among which are, 1. Notes on ſome ſelect Paſſages in the Holy Scriptures. 2. A Deſcription of the Holy Land. 3. A Commentary on the ſecond Book of Pliny, &c.

ZIEGLER (GASPARD) a famous civilian, was born at Leipſic, on the 6th of September, 1621. He ſtudied polite literature and the ſciences, and became profeſſor of law at Wittemberg, and afterwards counſellor of the appeals and conſiſtories. He was employed by the court of Saxony in very important affairs, and died at Wittemberg, on the 17th of April, 1690. He wrote, 1. *De Mitite Epiſcopo*. 2. *De Diaconis & Diaconiſſis*. 3. *De Clero Remitente*. 4. *De Epiſcopis*, and other works.

ZIGABENUS. See EUTHYMIUS.

ZIMISCES. See JOHN I. emperor.

ZIRCHNITZERSEE, a lake of Germany, in Lower Carniola, between the mountains and the foreſts. During the month of June the water deſcends under the earth, through great holes at the bottom, and does not return till September; inſomuch, that during that time they feed cattle in it.

ZIRIC-ZEE, a handſome ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and the principality of the Iſle of Schouwen, at the mouth of the river Scheld. It is a trading populous

town, twenty-five miles north of Hulſt, and fifteen ſouth-weſt of Brielle. Long. 3. 56. E. Lat. 51. 52. N.

ZISCA (JOHN) a famous general of the forces of the Huſſites, in the 15th century, was a gentleman educated at the court of Bohemia, in the reign of Wenceſlaus. He entered very young into the army, and after diſtinguiſhing himſelf on ſeveral occaſions, loſt an eye in a battle, whence he was called Ziſca, or One-eyed. At length the Reformation, begun by John Hus, ſpreading thro' almoſt all Bohemia, Ziſca placed himſelf at the head of the Huſſites, and had ſoon under his command a body of forty thouſand men. With this army he gained ſeveral victories over thoſe of the Romiſh religion, who carried on a kind of cruſade againſt them, and built a town in an advantageous ſituation, to which he gave the name of Tabor, whence the Huſſites were afterwards called Taborites. Ziſca loſt his other eye by an arrow at the ſiege of the city of Rubi; but this did not prevent his continuing the war, his fighting battles, and gaining ſeveral great victories, among which was that of Auſig on the Elbe, in which nine thouſand of the emeny were left dead in the field. The emperor Sigiſmund, alarmed at his progreſs, cauſed very advantageous propoſals to be offered him, which he readily accepted, and ſet out to meet Sigiſmund, but died on the road, after having ordered that his body ſhould be left a prey to the birds and wild beaſts; and that a drum ſhould be made of his ſkin; being perſuaded that the enemy would fly as ſoon as they heard its ſound. It is added, that the Huſſites executed his will, and that the news of this order made ſuch an impreſſion on the diſturbed imaginations of the German Papiſts, that in many battles they actually fled at the beat of the drum, with the utmoſt precipitation, leaving their baggage and artillery behind them.

ZITTAW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the marquiſate of Luſace. It is ſeated on the river Neiſs, on the confines of Bohemia, and is ſubject to the elector of Saxony. It is a handſome place, and is ſurrounded with a double wall, and has good half moons, ditches, and baſtions. The houſes are handſome, and built in the modern taſte. Beſides the ſuburbs and handſome gardens that ſurround it on all ſides, there are a number of fine villages that depend thereon. The principal buſineſs of the inhabitants is brewing beer; but there are above one hundred clothiers, and in the neighbouring villages above one thouſand weavers. The merchants of Zittaw trade with thoſe of Prague and Leipſic, and extend their commerce as far as Holland. The cathedral church is a very handſome ſtructure, and has three organs, with two high ſteeples. Near it there is a handſome college, where the languages, deſinging, dancing, and other things are taught gratis. Joining to the cloyſter there is a library, the fineſt of all Luſatia, which is open twice a-week; and at a ſmall diſtance from that is the orphan-houſe, which has been but lately built. It is ſeventeen miles ſouth-weſt of Gorlitz, and twenty-five ſouth-eaſt of Dreſden. Long. 14. 58. E. Lat. 51. 10. N.

ZIZIM, or ZIZIMA, an unfortunate Turkiſh prince, was the ſon of Mahomet II. His name in Turkiſh ſignifies Love. He had an active mind, a noble and generous ſoul, a fondneſs for letters as well as for arms; and though he was a zealous muſſulman, was fond of the knights of Rhodes, whom his father deteſted. Bajazet, on the contrary, whoſe name ſignified Thunder, or Lightning, contradicted this appellation by the qualities of his mind, which was heavy, and by the inclinations of his ſoul, which was far from being warlike. Mahomet II. fearing leſt the friendſhip of theſe two brothers ſhould unite them againſt him, or that jealouſy ſhould ſet them at variance, gave Zizim the government of Lycaonia, in Aſia Minor, and Bajazet that of Paphlagonia; and kept them conſtantly at ſuch a diſtance, that they had never ſeen each other but once, when Mahomet died, on the 3d of May, 1481.

After his death Bajazet, who was the eldeſt, ought naturally to have ſucceeded him, and was actually declared emperor; but Zizim, who could not arrive at court ſo ſoon as he, inſiſted that the empire belonged to him, on account of his being born after the emperor Mahomet II. had aſcended to the throne, but that Bajazet was brought into the world when Mahomet was only a private man. He got poſſeſſion of Pruſa, the ancient ſeat of the Ottoman emperors, and raiſed a conſiderable party; but being defeated by Achmet, general of Bajazet's army, he retired into Egypt, then into Ciliſia, and at length into Lycia, where not being able to ſtand his ground, he on the 30th of July, 1482, repaired to Rhodes. At length he went to France, where having ſtayed ſix years, he was conducted into Italy, to pope Innocent VIII. who entertained great hopes of advancing Chriſtianity, by means of this prince; but the pope dying without having an opportunity of ſeeing the effects of theſe hopes, his ſucceſſor Alexander VI. ſeized the perſon of Zizim, and, contrary to the laws of hoſpitality, and the treaty that had been concluded between Innocent VIII. and the grand-maſter of Rhodes, confined him in the caſtle of St. Angelo. Charles VIII. king of France, who not only meditated the conqueſt of the kingdom of Naples, but that alſo of Greece, being arrived at Rome, demanded prince Zizim of the pope; and Alexander VI. who was not in a condition to refuſe him, delivered him up to him by a ſolemn act, in a public ceremony. That prince ſet out from Rome with the king, in order to go to Naples and ſecond the enterprizes of the French; but on the way was ſeized with an unknown diſeaſe, which carried him off in a few days, in 1495. His death ſurpriſed every body, and gave room for many conjectures, with reſpect to the cauſe. He knew not only the Turkiſh and Arabic tongues, but alſo Greek and Italian. He had long before undertaken to write the hiſtory of Mahomet his father, on which he was employed when he learned the news of his death. He left a ſon named Amurath, who took refuge at Rhodes; but after the taking of that place, this unfortunate prince, who had concealed himſelf, in hopes of eſcaping in a veſſel belonging to the grand-maſter, was diſcovered, and carried to the emperor Solyman, who cauſed him to be immediately ſtrangled, in the preſence of his whole army, with his two ſons, who were very young. He had alſo two daughters, who were carried to the Seraglio of Conſtantinople.

ZNAIM, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Moravia, on the frontiers of Auſtria. It is a pretty large town, with a handſome caſtle. It was taken by the Swedes in 1645, and is ſeated on the river Teya, twenty-five miles ſouth-weſt of Brinn, and thirty-two north of Vienna. Long. 16. 12. E. Lat. 48. 47. N.

ZOARA, a town of Africa, on the coaſt of Barbary, which is fortified, and has a good harbour. It is ſixty miles weſt of Tripoli. Long. 13. 15. E. Lat. 32. 45. N.

ZOCATARA. See SOCATARA.

ZOFFENGEN, an ancient and handſome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, three miles from Arburg. It has a very handſome church, and a public library, containing ſeveral curious manuſcripts. It is ſeated near a large foreſt, which contains the beſt pine-trees in all Switzerland. Long. 7. 10. E. Lat. 46. 58. N.

ZOILUS, a rethorician, born at Amphipolis, a city of Thrace, lived in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, about 270 years before the Chriſtian æra, and rendered himſelf famous by his itch of criticiſing the verſes of Homer, and the works of Plato and Iſocrates. He called himſelf *Homero-Maſtix*, or the Scourge of Homer, and repeated the verſes he made againſt that excellent poet to king Ptolemy; but that prince was provoked at his preſumption; and when Zoilus aſked him to relieve his neceſſities, replied, "Since "Homer, who had been dead a thouſand years, fed ſe-"veral thouſand perſons, he, who boaſted of having a "greater genius than Homer, ought certainly to have ſo "much induſtry as to feed himſelf." Some writers ſay, that Ptolemy had him faſtened to a croſs; others, that he was ſtoned; and ſome others, that he was burnt alive at Smyrna. However, the memory of this ſnarling critic, was held in deteſtation by all perſons of taſte and learning, and at length the name of Zoilus was given to ſpiteful and deſpicable critics.

ZOLLERN, a caſtle and town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with the title of a principality, thirty-ſeven miles in length, and ſeventeen in breadth, and is a fertile country. It is twenty-eight miles ſouth of Stutgard. Long. 8. 50. E. Lat. 48. 21. N.

ZOLNOCK, a conſiderable town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It was taken by the Turks in 1554, and retaken by the Imperialiſts in 1685. It is ſeated on the river Teyſſe, and is fifty-five miles north-eaſt of Colocza, forty-five eaſt of Buda, and ſeventy-two weſt by-north of Great Waradin. Long. 20. 15. E. Lat. 47. 30. N.

ZONARAS (JOHN) a Greek hiſtorian, who flouriſhed about the year 1120, enjoyed the moſt conſiderable employments at the court of the emperors of Conſtantinople, and at length became a monk of the order of St. Baſil. He compoſed Annals which reach till the death of Alexander Comnenes in 1118, the beſt edition of which is that of the Louvre in 1689. Zonaras alſo wrote Commentaries on the Canons of the Apoſtles, and on thoſe of the Councils, and ſeveral tracts.

ZOPYRUS, the ſon of Megabyzes, and one of the courtiers of Darius, the ſon of Hyſtaſpes, about the 520th year before the Chriſtian æra, rendered himſelf famous by the ſtratagem he uſed to obtain that city when beſieged by Darius. Having cut off his noſe and ears, he appeared in this condition before the Babylonians, complaining of the cruelties of Darius, and telling them that he had treated him

him in that unhuman manner: when the Babylonians not doubting that he would eagerly ſeek revenge, committed the defence of the city entirely to him, on which he opened the gates to Darius, after that city had endured a ſiege of twenty months.

ZOQUES, a province of North America, in New Spain, and in the government of Chiapa, on the frontiers of that of Tabaſco. It produces plenty of ſilk and cochineal.

ZORNDORFF, a village of Germany, in the New Marche of Brandenburg, famous for a bloody battle fought here in September 1758, between the Pruſſians and Ruſſians, in which the former gained the victory.

ZOROASTER, a celebrated philoſopher of antiquity, was ſaid to be king of the Bactrians, and to have acquired a great reputation among the Perſians, to whom he gave laws on religion. Some authors make him more ancient than Abraham, and others place him ſo late as the reign of Darius the ſucceſſor of Cambyſes, and, in ſhort, others diſtinguiſh ſeveral Zoroaſters. But notwithſtanding theſe different opinions, it can hardly be doubted, that there lived in Perſia, long before Plato's time, a famous philoſopher named Zoroaſter, who introduced among the Perſians the ſtudy of religion and the ſciences, and was the chief of the Magi, the Sages ſo often mentioned in hiſtory. He diſtinguiſhed two ſovereign principles, or deities, the one the author of all good, and the other of all evil. The firſt he called Oromazes, and the ſecond Arimanes. Zoroaſter maintained, that adoration and religious worſhip ought to be paid to Oromazes. He is ſaid to have lived in a mountain, and to have taught the Perſians to honour this deity under the reſemblance of fire, and for this reaſon he would have the Perſians preſerve a perpetual fire always burning to his honour. Plato ſays, that Zoroaſter was the ſon of Oromazes, that is, that he adored the deity under that name; for all the ancients atteſt that Oromazes was Zoroaſter's god, and the object of his worſhip. This philoſopher is ſtill held in great veneration among a part of the Perſians who are not Mahometans; but of the ancient religion of the country; and who ſtill keep burning a perpetual fire, and obſerve ſeveral rites and cuſtoms which they pretend to have received from this ancient philoſopher. They even ſhew a book which, according to them, contains his doctrines, and relate a thouſand fables and imaginary prodigies concerning him. The followers of Zoroaſter, that ſtill ſubſiſt in Perſia, are named Guebers.

ZOROBABEL, the ſon of Salathiel, of the family of the kings of Juda, was the chief of the Jews, who after their captivity returned to Judea in the time of Cyrus. He began to rebuild the temple about the 535th year before the birth of Chriſt; but the Samaritans obſtructing that work, Zorobabel went to the court of Darius, the ſon of Hyſtaſpes, and obtained from that prince whatever was neceſſary for completing the temple, which was finiſhed twenty years after, and its dedication ſolemnly performed about the 515th year before the incarnation.

We ought not to confound this Zorobabel with another who was the ſon of Phadaia.

ZOSIMUS, ſucceeded pope Innocent I. on the 18th of March, 417. Celeſtius, one of the followers of Pelagius, prevailed on him to reliſh his doctrines; but ſome African biſhops inducing him to change his opinions, he confirmed his predeceſſor's ſentence againſt Pelagius and Celeſtius. He wrote thirty Epiſtles, which are ſtill extant, and died on the 26th of December, 418.

ZOSIMUS, a Greek hiſtorian, flouriſhed in the reign of Theodoſius the Younger, about the year 410, and enjoyed ſome conſiderable poſts at court. He compoſed a Hiſtory of the Emperors, in ſix books, of which the five firſt, and the beginning of the ſixth, are only extant. In this work he treats the emperor Conſtantine with great ſeverity, and ſuffers no opportunity to eſcape him of ſhewing his hatred againſt the Chriſtians. His hiſtory has been publiſhed with the Latin verſion of Leunclavius at Franckfort, in 1590, with other minor hiſtorians of Rome, in folio; at Oxford, 1679, in octavo; and at Ciza the ſame year, under the care of Cellarius, in octavo. This laſt edition was dedicated to Grævius, and reprinted at Jena in 1714, octavo.

ZOUCHE (RICHARD) a learned Engliſh civilian, was the younger brother of an ancient and noble family, and was born in the pariſh of Anſley, in Wiltſhire. He ſtudied the law at Oxford, became an eminent advocate in Doctors Commons, London; was admitted doctor and profeſſor of the civil law, and was afterwards made chancellor of the dioceſe of Oxon, and at length judge of the court of admiralty. He wrote many learned works, moſt of which are in Latin, and died in Doctors Commons, in 1660.

ZOUST. See SOEST.

ZUCCHERO, (TADDEO) an eminent Italian painter, was born at St. Angelo, in Vado, in the duchy of Urbino, in the year 1529. He was initiated into his art by his father, an ordinary painter; but at fourteen years of age went to Rome, and was placed under Pietro Calabro, where he ſtudied Raphael's works and the antique ſculptures, and alſo greatly proved himſelf by the ſtudy of anatomy. He chiefly excelled in a florid invention, a genteel manner of deſigning, and in the diſpoſition and œconomy of his pieces; but was not admired for his colouring, which was generally unpleaſant. He never worked out of Italy; but diſtinguiſhed himſelf at Rome, Tivoli, Florence, Caparola, and Venice. He died in his prime in 1566, and left many of his pieces unfiniſhed.

ZUCCHERO (FREDERICO) a celebrated painter, and the brother of the former, was born in 1543, and taken to Rome at the jubilee in 1550, when he was placed under the care of his brother Taddeo, then one of the moſt famous painters of Italy, and after whoſe death he finiſhed many of his pieces. He was employed by pope Gregory XIII. but quarrelling with ſome of his officers, drew a picture in which he repreſented thoſe who had offended him with aſſes ears, and publicly expoſed the piece over the door of St. Luke's church; he was, however, obliged to leave Rome, in order to avoid the effects of the pope's diſpleaſure. He afterwards worked in France for the cardinal of Lorrain, and in the Eſcurial for Philip II. Then coming to England, he drew the picture of queen Elizabeth, and ſome other pieces that were much admired. At length returning to Italy, and working at Venice, pope Gregory recalled and pardoned him. Soon after he received a brief from the pope for erecting an academy of painting, of which being choſen the firſt prince, he built a noble apartment for their meeting. He afterwards went to Venice, to print ſome books he had written on painting; and from thence paſſed into Savoy; but in a journey to Loretto died at Ancona, in the year 1609. In his ſtyle and manner of painting, he differed but little from his brother; though he far excelled him in ſculpture and architecture.

ZUERIUS BOXHORNIUS. See BOXHORNIUS.

ZUG, one of the cantons of Swiſſerland, is ſurrounded by the cantons of Lucern, Zurich, and Schwitz, being eighteen miles in length, and ſeven in breadth. It is the ſeventh in rank, and the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The country is partly mountainous, and partly plain. The mountains yield very good paſtures, and have large villages ſcattered upon them. The plain is fertile in wine, corn, and fruits, particularly in cheſnuts round about the lake; for which reaſon it is pretty well peopled, and in general is a fine rich country

ZUG, the principal town of the canton of Zug, in Swiſſerland, is ſeated at the end of the lake of the ſame name. The ſtreets are long and wide, and the houſes pretty well built. There are four religious houſes, and a collegiate church, which ſtands in the middle of the town. The pariſh church of St. Michael is without the town, and near it is a nunnery. In 1435 the ſtreet next the lake was ſwallowed up together with the walls on that ſide of the town, for which reaſon the inhabitants built ſtreets on the other ſide of the town, and ſurrounded them with walls and towers; on which account this quarter is called Newſtadt, or the New Town. It is five miles north-eaſt of Lucern, ſeventeen ſouth-weſt of Zurich, and forty-two ſouth-eaſt of Baſil. Long. 8. 39. E. Lat. 47. 12. N.

ZUILLICHAW, a town of Germany, in Sileſia, in the province of Croſſen, one mile from the river Loder, and twelve weſt-north-weſt of Croſſen. Long. 15. 5. E. Lat. 52. 10. N.

ZUINGLIUS (ULRIC, or HULDRIC) a famous reformer of Swiſſerland, was deſcended from a good family, and born at Wildehauſen, in the earldom of Toggemburg, in Swiſſerland, on the 1ſt of January, 1487. He ſtudied at Baſil, Bern, and Vienna; and after he had learned the Greek and Hebrew tongues, was admitted doctor of divinity at Baſil. He immediately diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ſermons, and became miniſter of Glaris, and afterwards of Zurich, in which laſt city he recommended the reading of Luther's works, and preached againſt indulgences, the interceſſion, and invocation of the ſaints, the ſacrifice of the maſs, eccleſiaſtical laws, religious vows, the celibacy of the prieſts, the uſual faſts of the church, &c. Having preached theſe doctrines in Zurich about four years, without making any alteration in the external forms of religious worſhip, he cauſed an aſſembly to be ſummoned by the ſenate of Zurich, on the 29th of January, 1523, to confer with deputies from the church of Conſtance, and other eccleſiaſtics, on religion. Faber, grand-vicar of the biſhop of Conſtance, and Zuinglius, there diſputed before the umpires nominated by the ſenate, who after this conference aboliſhed, by an edict, a part of the worſhip and ceremonies of the church. However, the popiſh party, and particularly the Dominicans, ſtill oppoſing the opinions of Zuinglius, the

ſenate of Zurich the ſame year ſummoned a general aſſembly, and though John Faber, the grand-vicar, again vindicated the cauſe of popery, Zuinglius's party prevailed, and his doctrine was received by a plurality of votes, throughout the whole canton of Zurich. Soon after the people broke the images, overthrew the altars, and aboliſhed all the ceremonies of the Romiſh church. To oppoſe theſe proceedings the biſhop of Baſil, Conſtance, and Lauſanne, cauſed a general aſſembly of all the cantons to be held at Baſil, in which John Œcolampadius appeared in behalf of Zuinglius, who was not preſent; but his doctrine was condemned by a ſolemn decree, in the name of the ſeven cantons, though this decree was oppoſed, not only by Zurich, but the canton of Bern. However, in 1528, the laſt mentioned canton ſummoned another aſſembly, in which Zuinglius's party being the ſtrongeſt, and his arguments moſt ſucceſsful, his doctrines were embraced by ſeveral cantons, and thoſe of Zurich, Schaffhauſen, Bern, and Baſil, entered into a league to defend each other againſt the oppoſite party. Some time after the cantons of Lucern, Zug, Uri, Underwald, and Schwitz, ravaged the Proteſtant cantons, and in 1531 came to a battle, in which the whole army of that of Zurich was cut to pieces, and Zuinglius himſelf, who was at their head, killed. In ſhort, after ſeveral other battles, a peace was concluded, on condition that each of the cantons ſhould enjoy the free exerciſe of religion. Zuinglius compoſed a book intitled *De vera & falſa Religione*, and ſeveral other works, printed in four volumes folio. Though this reformer agreed with Luther in ſome points, he differed from him in ſeveral others. He taught, for inſtance, Pelagius's opinions with reſpect to grace and free will, and maintained that Socrates, Plato, Seneca, and the good men of all religions would be ſaved. He alſo maintained that the body of Jeſus Chriſt was not really in the euchariſt, and that nothing was received in the ſacrament but bread and wine, which repreſented the body and blood of Jeſus Chriſt, to which they became ſpiritually united by faith. Since the cantons, who were Zuinglians, entered into an alliance with the republic of Geneva, they are become Calviniſts, or differ but little from Calvin's followers.

ZULPHA, a town of Perſia, or rather the ſuburb of Iſpahan, it being united to that city by a cauſeway, which is the fineſt in all Perſia. It is inhabited by a colony of Armenians, which the great Shah-Abbas brought from Armenia into Perſia, where they have an archbiſhop, and ſeveral churches and monaſteries.

ZULPICH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, belonging to the archbiſhop of Cologn. It is ſeated on the river Naſſel, ten miles ſouth of Juliers, and ten weſt of Bonn. Long. 6. 48. E. Lat. 50. 32. N.

ZUMBO (Gaston John) one of the moſt famous modellers in wax that have appeared in Europe, was born at Syracuſe, in Sicily, in 1656. He was endowed with an extraordinary genius for the polite arts; and the continual view of the antiques and fine paintings at Rome and throughout all Italy, gave him an exquiſite taſte for that ſcience, which he perfected by the aſſiſtance of anatomy, to which he carefully applied himſelf. In all his works he only made uſe of coloured wax, which he prepared in a particular manner, and with this wax he made at Bologna, Florence, Geneva, and Marſeilles, works that paſſed for maſter-pieces. In 1701 he went to France, where he was received with extraordinary applauſe; but when people were expecting new works of his hand, he died at Paris in the ſame year.

ZUR-LAUBEN (Oswold de) a brave Swiſs commander. After being captain of three hundred Swiſs in the ſervice of the popes Julius II. Leo X. and Maximilian Sforza; and being at the battles of Novara, Ravenna, Bellinzona, &c. he entered into the army of Francis I. king of France, after the battle of Marignan. In 1531 he was major-general of the troops of the canton of Zug at the battle of Cappel, and contributed greatly to the victory obtained there. He died at Zug in 1549, at ſeventy-two years of age, after having enjoyed the firſt poſts of the ſtate.

Zur-Lauben (Anthony) ſon of the former, was captain in the ſervice of Charles IX. king of France, and received three wounds at the battle of Dreux. He made the celebrated retreat of Meaux, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery and fidelity in the ſervice of the ſame prince, in all the civil wars which diſturbed his reign. He was at the battle of St. Denis, Jarnac, and Moncontour, and after having filled the moſt conſiderable poſts of his canton, and been employed in many important negotiations, he died at Zug in 1586, at eighty-one years of age. He wrote, an Account of a Voyage to the Holy Land, another on the Troubles of Zug in the Year 1585, and a curious Relation of his Campaigns; but theſe accounts are in manuſcript.

Zur-Lauben (Beat James de) an officer of the ſame family, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery and his ſervices in the army of Lewis XIV. He was ſucceſſively captain and major in the German regiment of Furſtemberg. In 1685 colonel of a regiment of German infantry, and nominated brigadier, marſhal de camp, and lieutenant-general. He acquired great honour in Catalonia, Ireland, Flanders, and Italy; was wounded at the battle of Steinkirk, contributed by the valour of his brigade, to fix the victory of Nerwind; with the count de Teſſe, obliged prince Eugene to raiſe the blockade of Mantua, and was the only one among the general officers who repulſed the Engliſh, which he did three times at the famous battle of Hochſtet, in 1704. He there received ſeven wounds, and died at Ulm, in Suabia, on the 21ſt of September the ſame year, at forty-eight years of age.

The houſe of Zur-Lauben has produced a great number of other perſons of diſtinguiſhed bravery. It has poſſeſſed the firſt poſts in the canton of Zug, and has had fourteen officers killed in the ſervice of France alone.

ZURICH, a canton of Swiſſerland, is bounded on the eaſt by Thurgaw and the county of Tuggenburg, on the ſouth by the canton of Schwitz, on the weſt by the canton of Zug and the free provinces, and on the north by the Rhine, which ſeparates it from the canton of Shaffhauſen and the territory of Kleckgaw, being about fifty miles in length, and forty in breadth, and is eſteemed the richeſt of the cantons in proportion to his bigneſs; for here the people apply themſelves to trade, and have ſeveral profitable manufactures.

Zurich, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of the canton of the ſame name, is ſeated on eaſy declivities at the place where the lake of Zurich diſcharges the Limmar, over which there are two handſome large bridges, which divide the town into two equal parts. That bridge in the middle of the town is ſo ſpacious, that it ſerves for a walk and for a market of fruits and herbs. The other, which is higher, is covered over, inſomuch that people may walk upon it ſecurely in bad weather. The ſtreets are neat and clean, and the houſes are well built, without being magnificent. This town is pretty ſtrong, being fortified in the modern manner, with large ditches lined with free-ſtone. The moſt conſiderable ſtructure is the Greek church, which is remarkable for two ſteeples, one of which is covered with copper; on the outſide is a ſtatue of ſtone of a man on horſeback, and on the other ſteeple is the ſtatue of Charlemagne, with a gilt crown. There is here a college with public ſchools, where the ſciences are taught; and there is an old library, with ſeveral good manuſcripts. The town-houſe was built about ſeventy years ago, and nothing has been ſpared for its embelliſhment. The great gate is conſtructed with black marble, adorned with ſculpture. In its rooms are ſeveral fine paintings, and magnificent chandeliers, with very handſome figures. Joining to the upper bridge is the Wiſſer-kirch, where there is a public library, well furniſhed with books, and a cabinet of curioſities. That part of the town, on the other ſide of the river, is not without its handſome ſtructures, particularly a church which was formerly an abbey, whoſe nuns were of noble families. Near St. Peter's church is a very handſome ſquare, planted with lime-trees. At one end of the town is the arſenal, which conſiſts of ſeveral large buildings, containing all ſorts of warlike ſtores. The inhabitants of Zurich are a careful, laborious, and induſtrious people, and the principal manufacture is making of crapes, which they tranſport to diſtant countries by means of the rivers. The women are reſerved in public, but free within doors. The unmarried women wear a knot of ribbands to diſtinguiſhed them from thoſe that are married. They are all very fond of muſic, and the women and children, as well as the men, take a great deal of pleaſure therein. The government is ariſtocratical, and is divided into thirteen companies, of which the nobles are one. From all theſe there is choſen the little council, conſiſting of fifty-five perſons, and the grand council of two hundred, in which the ſovereignty reſides. Theſe councils have two heads, called burgomaſters; beſides theſe there are ſeveral ſmaller aſſemblies, conſtituted for the good government of the city. It is thirty-ſeven miles ſouth-weſt of Conſtance, forty ſouth-eaſt of Baſil, one hundred and twenty north-eaſt of Geneva, and fifty north-eaſt of Bern. Long. 8. 32. E. Lat. 47. 54. N.

Zurich (the lake of) is twenty-four miles long, and three broad; and by it the inhabitants of Zurich have an opportunity of importing and exporting their merchandizes, becauſe it has a communication with the river Rhine.

ZUTPHEN, a county of the United Netherlands, and the eaſtern diviſion of the province of Guelderland. It is bounded on the north by Overyſſel, on the eaſt by Munſter, on the ſouth by the duchy of Cleves, and on the weſt by

by Velaw, being thirty miles in lengtn, and twenty-four in breadth.

ZUTPHEN, a town of the county of the ſame name, in Guelderland, which is much reſorted to, on account of the healthfulneſs of its ſituation. It contains a magnificent church, and is ſeated on the river Yſſel, nine miles ſouth-eaſt of Deventer, twenty-two north of Cleves, and fifty-five eaſt-by-ſouth of Amſterdam. Long. 6. 10. E. Lat. 52. 20. N.

ZUYDER-ZEE, a gulph of the North Sea, which lies in the middle of the United Provinces, having the iſlands of Texel, Flie, and Schelling at the entrance of it on the north. The provinces of Frieſland, Overyſſel, and Guelderland, are to the eaſt; Utrecht and part of Holland to the ſouth; and another part of Holland to the weſt. The chief ſea-port town which lies on it, is Amſterdam; which is one of the greateſt trading places in the world.

ZUYLICHEM. See HUYGENS.

ZWICKOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Voightland, ſubject to the elector of Saxony. It is ſeated on the river Muldaw, twenty-five miles north-eaſt of Plawen, and fifteen ſouth of Altenburg. Long. 12. 40. E. Lat. 50. 40. N.

ZWINGENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the landgravate of Darmſtadt, twelve miles north-eaſt of Worms, and ſubject to the landgrave of Heſſe-Darmſtadt.

ZWINGER (THEODORE) a celebrated phyſician, born at Baſil, was nephew on the mother's ſide to the famous John Oporin, the famous printer. He ſtudied at Lyons, Paris, and Padua, and at length returned to Baſil, where he taught the Greek tongue, and afterwards morality, politics, and medicine. He died in 1588, aged fifty-four. His principal work is intitled *Theatrum Vitæ Humanæ*, which was begun by Conrad Lycoſthene, his father-in-law, and farther improved by his ſon James Zwinger, who alſo wrote ſeveral other works.

There have been a great number of other illuſtrious perſons of the ſame family, particularly Theodore Zwinger, one of his deſcendents, who was profeſſor of eloquence, natural philoſophy and phyſic at Baſil, where he died in 1724. This laſt gentleman wrote ſeveral works in Latin, which are eſteemed.

ZWOLL, a ſtrong town of the Dutch Netherlands, in Holland, and in the province of Overyſſel, with ſeveral forts. It was formerly imperial and Hanſiatic, and is very advantageouſly ſeated on an eminence, on the rivers Aa and Yſſel, eight miles ſouth-eaſt of Campen, fifteen north of Deventer, five ſouth of Haſſel. Long. 6. 5. E. Lat. 52. 38. N.

ZYGETH, a town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſeated in a morais made by the river Alma, ten miles north of the Drave, and fifty north-north-weſt of Eſſeck. It is a very ſtrong place, and is defended by a citadel, ſurrounded with three walls, and three ditches, full of water. It was beſieged in 1566, by Soliman II. emperor of the Turks, and was taken three days after his death; but it has ſince been retaken by the Auſtrians. Long. 23. 37. E. Lat. 46. 17. N.

ZYGETH (the county of) a large territory in Lower Hungary, which is ſeparated from Sclavonia, by the river Drave on the ſouth-weſt, on the north-weſt by the lake Balaton, and on the eaſt by the counties of Alba, Regalis, and Tolna.

ZYPŒUS, or VANDEN ZYPE (FRANCIS) a learned civilian and celebrated canoniſt, was born at Mechlin, in the year 1580. He finiſhed his ſtudies at Louvain, and had there the government of the Bachelors college. A ſhort time after the biſhop of Antwerp ſent for him, and made him his private ſecretary. Zypœus had great abilities, was well ſkilled, both in civil and canon law, and at length became official, canon, archdeacon, and grand-vicar of Antwerp; in which laſt city he died on the 4th of November, 1650, aged ſeventy-one. He wrote ſeveral works on ſubjects relating to the law, which are much eſteemed, and were printed in 1675, in two volumes folio.

ZYTOMIERZ, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, ſeated on the river Ciecierief, ſixty miles weſt of Kioſ, or Kiow, and one hundred and twenty eaſt of Luck. Long. 31. 5. E. Lat. 50. 45. N.

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